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New Mexico Labor Market Review

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New Mexico Department of LABOR

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HIGHLIGHTS - September 1993

...This month's special articles and tables are on summer youth employment on page 16, New Mexico's annual average pay beginning on page 17, and the economic patterns in McKinley County beginning on page 22.

...The September 1993 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 7.2 percent, down from 7.4 percent in August 1993, but still up three tenths of a percentage point from September last year.

...The preliminary September unemployment rate ranking by state (seasonally adjusted) shows that New Mexico moved from 25th highest in September 1992 to 11th highest in September 1993.

...The preliminary September nonagricultural growth rate comparison by state shows that New Mexico, for the third straight month, posted the second fastest growth rate in the nation.

...Nonfarm payroll employment in New Mexico is now up 22,400 jobs for 3.7 percent growth over the last year.

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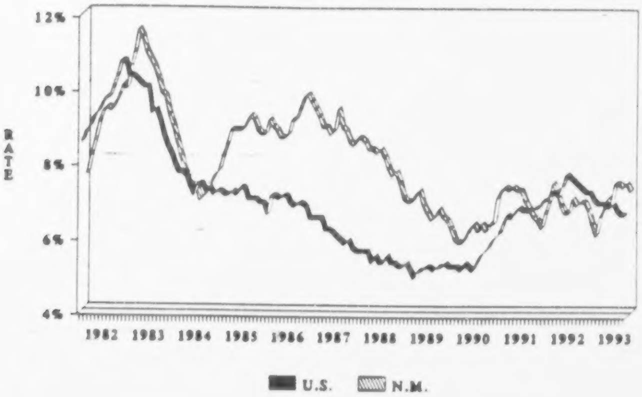
Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted



New Mexico Labor Force Estimates

(Household Survey Based)

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for September 1993 was 7.2 percent, down two tenths of a point from August 1993, but up three tenths of a point from September last year. New Mexico's seasonally adjusted rate is five tenths of a point higher than the comparable national rate. About 33 percent of New Mexico's unemployed were job losers, job leavers accounted for about 23 percent and new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force were 45 percent of the jobless. New entrants and re-entrants to the labor force continue to increase as a proportion of the unemployed, indicating that much of the over-the-year unemployment increase may be due to worker optimism about excellent employment prospects in certain sectors, especially construction. (Job growth in the construction sector is running at 13.2 percent, according to the employer survey, while overall job growth is 3.7 percent). The New Mexico labor force is increasing at a rate of 1.8 percent, more than three times the national rate of 0.5 percent, indicating the underlying momentum of state employment growth.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, New Mexico's unemployment rate fell by seven tenths of a point to 6.6 percent in September, compared to 6.3 percent in September 1992. The unadjusted unemployment rate usually falls between August and September, as the beginning of the fall semester brings an outflow of students from the labor force along with increased employment for school bus drivers, teachers aides and work study students. Preliminary reports from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are consistent with September's substantial decrease in the unadjusted unemployment rate, as claims data from the Unemployment Insurance program show that the number of U.I. claimants decreased by 11.7 percent in September. The number of U.I. claimants is down by 9.1 percent over the year. Substantial over-the-month decreases in claimants were reported in several large counties, including Bernalillo, Sandoval, Santa Fe and San Juan. Initial claims for unemployment insurance are an indicator of future of unemployment patterns. Initial claims decreased by 10.4 percent between August and September 1993, and fell by almost 11.6 percent since last September, indicating that the unemployment rate should drop in coming months.

Nationally, not seasonally adjusted total employment was up 1.5 percent over the year in September, while unemployment had fallen by 10.6 percent. New Mexico total not seasonally adjusted employment rose by 1.4 percent (+9,500), while the number of unemployed rose, by 6.8 percent (+3,100) over September of last year. The U.S. unemployment rate dropped one tenth of a point to 6.4 percent in September.

According to figures recently released by the U.S. Department of Commerce, per capita personal income (defined as total personal income divided by population) increased 4.8 in New Mexico in 1992, virtually the same as the national increase of 4.9 percent. New Mexico per capita personal income of $15,563 was 77 percent of the U.S. figure of $20,114, and placed the state 48th in a national ranking of all states.

	Prel .	Revised		Change From	
	Sep. 1993	Aug. 1993	Sep. 1992	Aug. 1993	Sep. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	739,400	742,000	726,800	-2,600	+12,600
Employment	690,700	688,200	681,200	+2,500	+9,500
Unemployment	48,700	53,800	45,600	-5,100	+3,100
Rate	6.6%	7.3%	6.3%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	7.2%	7.4%	6.9%		

Albuquerque Area (Bernalillo County)

(Household Survey Based)

Albuquerque's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) fell four tenths of a percentage point in September to 5.0 percent. The September unemployment rate is one tenth of a point above the September 1992 rate of 4.9 percent. The unemployment rate typically decreases from August to September with decreases averaging four tenths of a percentage point in the 1980's and early 1990's. Employment increased by 1.1 percent (3,000) over the month and 2.5 percent (6,600) over the year.

The employment situation within the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) of Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Las Cruces remains better than outside the MSA's. The overall MSA average unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in September, three and five tenths points lower than the 8.6 percent rate posted in the non-MSA area. The MSA rate and the non-MSA rate diverged in the early part of 1992 with losses in mining employment and are currently tracking at a 3.5 percentage points margin.

	Prel .	Revised		Change From	
	Sep. 1993	Aug. 1993	Sep. 1992	Aug. 1993	Sep. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	281,500	279,300	274,000	+2,200	+7,500
Employment	267,300	264,300	260,700	+3,000	+6,600
Unemployment	14,200	15,000	13,300	-800	+900
Rate	5.0%	5.4%	4.9%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.3%	5.3%	5.1%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/	MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UN-EMPLOY-MENT	RATE %	SA RATE %
1978		545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%	
1979		557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%	
1980		562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%	
1981		579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%	
1982		596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%	
1983		609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%	
1984		628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1985		644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%	
1986		678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%	
1987		682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%	
1988		688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1989		698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%	
1990		700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%	
1991		715,000	665,000	49,000	6.9%	
1992		723,000	673,000	50,000	7.0%	
1992	JAN.	709,700	657,000	52,700	7.4%	7.4%
	FEB.	713,900	660,700	53,200	7.5%	7.2%
	MAR.	717,900	665,700	52,200	7.3%	6.8%
	APR.	718,200	668,100	50,100	7.0%	6.6%
	MAY.	721,800	673,200	48,600	6.7%	6.6%
	JUN.	736,600	676,300	60,300	8.2%	7.0%
	JUL.	731,400	680,400	51,000	7.0%	6.8%
	AUG.	728,000	679,000	49,000	6.7%	6.9%
	SEP.	726,800	681,200	45,600	6.3%	6.9%
	OCT.	726,100	682,200	43,900	6.0%	6.7%
	NOV.	727,300	685,500	41,800	5.7%	6.3%
	DEC.	718,400	678,800	39,600	5.5%	6.0%
1993	JAN.	712,000	665,500	46,500	6.5%	6.5%
	FEB.	725,100	675,000	50,100	6.9%	6.7%
	MAR.	729,100	674,700	54,400	7.5%	7.0%
	APR.	730,400	677,400	53,000	7.3%	6.9%
	MAY.	740,300	684,500	55,800	7.5%	7.4%
	JUN.	749,100	684,900	64,200	8.6%	7.4%
	JUL.	747,700	692,300	55,400	7.4%	7.3%
	AUG.	742,000	688,200	53,800	7.3%	7.4%
	SEP.	739,400	690,700	48,700	6.6%	7.2%
	OCT.					
	NOV.					
	DEC.					
# CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		−2,600	2,500	−5,100	−0.7	−0.2
YEAR AGO		12,600	9,500	3,100	0.3	0.3
2 YRS. AGO		22,100	15,300	6,800	0.8	0.8
3 YRS. AGO		40,600	32,000	8,600	0.9	0.9
% CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		−0.4%	0.4%	−9.5%		
YEAR AGO		1.7%	1.4%	6.8%		
2 YRS. AGO		3.1%	2.3%	16.2%		
3 YRS. AGO		5.8%	4.9%	21.4%		

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/	MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UN-EMPLOY-MENT	RATE %	SA RATE %
1978		102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%	
1979		104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%	
1980		106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%	
1981		108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%	
1982		110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%	
1983		111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%	
1984		113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%	
1985		115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%	
1986		117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%	
1987		119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%	
1988		121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%	
1989		123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%	
1990		124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%	
1991		125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7%	
1992		126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4%	
1992	JAN.	125,071	115,122	9,949	8.0%	7.1%
	FEB.	125,385	115,224	10,161	8.1%	7.3%
	MAR.	125,797	116,106	9,691	7.7%	7.3%
	APR.	125,878	116,933	8,945	7.1%	7.3%
	MAY.	126,705	117,535	9,169	7.2%	7.4%
	JUN.	129,002	118,907	10,095	7.8%	7.7%
	JUL.	129,599	119,754	9,845	7.6%	7.6%
	AUG.	128,472	119,082	9,390	7.3%	7.6%
	SEP.	127,043	117,953	9,090	7.2%	7.5%
	OCT.	126,846	118,246	8,600	6.8%	7.4%
	NOV.	127,087	118,239	8,848	7.0%	7.3%
	DEC.	126,902	118,073	8,829	7.0%	7.3%
1993	JAN.	126,034	116,123	9,911	7.9%	7.1%
	FEB.	126,505	116,735	9,770	7.7%	7.0%
	MAR.	126,682	117,406	9,276	7.3%	7.0%
	APR.	126,491	117,856	8,635	6.8%	7.0%
	MAY.	127,807	119,201	8,606	6.7%	6.9%
	JUN.	129,839	120,586	9,252	7.1%	7.0%
	JUL.	130,324	121,323	9,002	6.9%	6.8%
	AUG.	129,472	121,002	8,470	6.5%	6.7%
	SEP.	127,858	119,730	8,128	6.4%	6.7%
	OCT.					
	NOV.					
	DEC.					
# CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		−1,614	−1,272	−342	−0.1	0.0
YEAR AGO		815	1,777	−962	−0.8	−0.8
2 YRS. AGO		2,453	2,395	58	0.0	−0.1
3 YRS. AGO		3,079	1,769	1,310	0.9	1.0
% CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		−1.2%	−1.1%	−4.0%		
YEAR AGO		0.6%	1.5%	−10.6%		
2 YRS. AGO		2.0%	2.0%	0.7%		
3 YRS. AGO		2.5%	1.5%	19.2%		

Source: Based on Current Population Survey

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

Note 2: SA Rate is seasonally adjusted rate.

(Prel.) September Unemployment Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	PREL. 1993 RANKING	SEPT. 1993 RATE
CALIFORNIA	1	9.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	2	9.3%
ILLINOIS	3	8.5%
WASHINGTON	4	8.2%
MAINE	5	7.7%
NEW JERSEY	5	7.7%
OREGON	7	7.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	8	7.3%
OHIO	8	7.3%
ALABAMA	8	7.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	11	7.2%
NEVADA	11	7.2%
NEW MEXICO	**11**	**7.2%**
NEW YORK	14	7.1%
RHODE ISLAND	15	6.9%
LOUISIANA	15	6.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	6.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	15	6.9%
ALASKA	19	6.8%
UNITED STATES		**6.7%**
MICHIGAN	20	6.7%
TEXAS	21	6.6%
KENTUCKY	22	6.5%
FLORIDA	23	6.4%
MARYLAND	24	6.3%
CONNECTICUT	25	6.2%
ARKANSAS	26	6.1%
IDAHO	27	6.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	27	6.0%
OKLAHOMA	29	5.9%
ARIZONA	30	5.8%
COLORADO	31	5.7%
MONTANA	32	5.6%
TENNESSEE	32	5.6%
MISSOURI	32	5.6%
MISSISSIPPI	35	5.4%
DELAWARE	35	5.4%
VIRGINIA	37	5.3%
MINNESOTA	38	4.9%
WYOMING	38	4.9%
VERMONT	40	4.8%
INDIANA	41	4.7%
KANSAS	42	4.6%
GEORGIA	43	4.5%
WISCONSIN	44	4.3%
HAWAII	45	4.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	45	4.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	47	4.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	48	3.6%
IOWA	49	3.4%
UTAH	50	3.3%
NEBRASKA	51	2.5%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	REVISED 1992 RANKING	SEPT. 1992 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	11.1%
CALIFORNIA	2	9.5%
NEW JERSEY	3	9.0%
NEW YORK	4	8.8%
MICHIGAN	5	8.7%
FLORIDA	5	8.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5	8.7%
RHODE ISLAND	5	8.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	9	8.6%
ALASKA	10	8.5%
LOUISIANA	11	8.3%
MISSISSIPPI	12	8.2%
TEXAS	13	7.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	14	7.6%
WASHINGTON	14	7.6%
CONNECTICUT	14	7.6%
OREGON	14	7.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14	7.6%
UNITED STATES		**7.5%**
ARKANSAS	19	7.2%
OHIO	19	7.2%
ARIZONA	19	7.2%
ILLINOIS	22	7.0%
GEORGIA	22	7.0%
MAINE	22	7.0%
ALABAMA	25	6.9%
NEW MEXICO	**25**	**6.9%**
KENTUCKY	25	6.9%
NEVADA	25	6.9%
MONTANA	29	6.8%
VERMONT	30	6.6%
MARYLAND	30	6.6%
IDAHO	32	6.5%
INDIANA	32	6.5%
TENNESSEE	34	6.4%
VIRGINIA	34	6.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	36	6.1%
COLORADO	37	5.9%
MISSOURI	38	5.8%
OKLAHOMA	39	5.7%
WISCONSIN	40	5.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	40	5.6%
WYOMING	42	5.4%
DELAWARE	43	5.1%
UTAH	43	5.1%
HAWAII	45	4.9%
MINNESOTA	45	4.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	47	4.8%
IOWA	48	4.4%
KANSAS	49	4.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	2.9%
NEBRASKA	50	2.9%

Aug. and Sep. Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (highest to lowest)

Not Seasonallv Adjusted

AREAS	PREL. 1993 RANKING	SEPTEMBER 1993 RATE
MORA	1	26.1%
TAOS	2	14.1%
RIO ARRIBA	3	12.4%
CIBOLA	4	11.5%
CATRON	5	11.0%
GUADALUPE	5	11.0%
LUNA	7	10.0%
SAN JUAN	8	9.9%
EDDY	9	9.7%
MCKINLEY	10	9.2%
SAN MIGUEL	10	9.2%
HARDING	12	9.1%
OTERO	13	8.5%
GRANT	14	8.4%
TORRANCE	15	8.1%
SOCORRO	16	8.0%
COLFAX	16	8.0%
VALENCIA	18	7.9%
CURRY	19	7.7%
CHAVES	20	7.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	21	7.1%
LINCOLN	22	7.0%
STATEWIDE		**6.6%**
SIERRA	23	6.3%
SANDOVAL	24	6.2%
HIDALGO	25	6.1%
LEA	25	6.1%
QUAY	27	6.0%
DE BACA	28	5.5%
ROOSEVELT	29	5.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	5.1%
UNION	31	3.8%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.6%

AREAS	REVISED 1992 RANKING	SEPTEMBER 1992 RATE
MORA	1	24.5%
TAOS	2	13.5%
GUADALUPE	3	11.3%
RIO ARRIBA	4	11.0%
CIBOLA	5	10.6%
GRANT	6	10.2%
SAN MIGUEL	7	9.9%
SAN JUAN	8	9.8%
LUNA	9	9.0%
TORRANCE	10	8.8%
CHAVES	11	8.5%
HARDING	12	8.4%
DE BACA	13	8.2%
OTERO	14	8.1%
MCKINLEY	15	8.0%
SOCORRO	15	8.0%
UNION	17	7.8%
VALENCIA	18	7.4%
CATRON	18	7.4%
EDDY	20	7.3%
COLFAX	20	7.3%
QUAY	22	6.8%
CURRY	23	6.7%
LEA	24	6.6%
STATEWIDE		**6.3%**
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	25	6.2%
SANDOVAL	26	5.8%
SIERRA	27	5.7%
ROOSEVELT	27	5.7%
LINCOLN	29	5.0%
HIDALGO	30	4.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	4.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.3%

AREAS	REVISED 1993 RANKING	AUGUST 1993 RATE
MORA	1	28.2%
TAOS	2	15.2%
RIO ARRIBA	3	13.9%
CATRON	4	13.3%
GUADALUPE	5	12.6%
CIBOLA	6	12.5%
LUNA	7	11.7%
SAN JUAN	8	11.0%
EDDY	9	10.9%
SAN MIGUEL	10	10.7%
GRANT	11	10.5%
SOCORRO	12	9.9%
TORRANCE	13	9.5%
OTERO	14	9.3%
MCKINLEY	15	9.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	15	9.0%
CURRY	17	8.6%
VALENCIA	18	8.5%
CHAVES	19	8.1%
COLFAX	20	7.9%
HIDALGO	21	7.5%
LEA	22	7.4%
STATEWIDE		**7.2%**
SIERRA	23	7.2%
DE BACA	24	6.9%
ROOSEVELT	25	6.6%
QUAY	26	6.0%
SANDOVAL	27	5.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	28	5.4%
LINCOLN	29	5.0%
HARDING	30	4.6%
UNION	31	4.2%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.7%

AREAS	REVISED 1992 RANKING	AUGUST 1992 RATE
MORA	1	24.3%
TAOS	2	13.7%
CIBOLA	3	12.5%
RIO ARRIBA	4	12.4%
LUNA	5	11.9%
GRANT	6	11.1%
SAN JUAN	6	11.1%
SAN MIGUEL	8	10.7%
GUADALUPE	9	10.5%
TORRANCE	10	10.0%
CHAVES	11	9.4%
OTERO	12	9.1%
HARDING	13	8.9%
CATRON	14	8.6%
MCKINLEY	15	8.4%
VALENCIA	16	8.2%
DE BACA	16	8.2%
COLFAX	18	8.1%
SOCORRO	19	7.9%
EDDY	20	7.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	21	7.2%
CURRY	22	7.1%
LEA	23	6.9%
STATEWIDE		**6.7%**
SIERRA	24	6.7%
QUAY	25	6.0%
SANDOVAL	26	5.8%
ROOSEVELT	27	5.3%
HIDALGO	27	5.3%
LINCOLN	29	5.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MS[illegible]/	29	5.1%
UNION	31	3.5%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.4%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 1993				REVISED AUGUST 1993				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	739,407	690,671	48,736	6.6%	741,997	688,226	53,771	7.2%	−2,590	2,445	−5,035	−0.3%	0.4%	−9.4%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	281,586	267,350	14,236	5.1%	279,218	264,268	14,950	5.4%	2,368	3,082	−714	0.8%	1.2%	−4.8%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	64,135	59,574	4,561	7.1%	62,369	56,742	5,627	9.0%	1,766	2,832	−1,066	2.8%	5.0%	−18.9%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,548	74,735	2,813	3.6%	78,827	75,926	2,901	3.7%	−1,279	−1,191	−88	−1.6%	−1.6%	−3.0%
Catron	986	878	108	11.0%	991	859	132	13.3%	−5	19	−24	−0.5%	2.2%	−18.2%
Chaves	22,196	20,559	1,637	7.4%	22,620	20,777	1,843	8.1%	−424	−218	−206	−1.9%	−1.0%	−11.2%
Cibola	9,028	7,991	1,037	11.5%	9,136	7,997	1,139	12.5%	−108	−6	−102	−1.2%	−0.1%	−9.0%
Colfax	5,895	5,424	471	8.0%	5,971	5,502	469	7.9%	−76	−78	2	−1.3%	−1.4%	0.4%
Curry	17,449	16,110	1,339	7.7%	17,229	15,753	1,476	8.6%	220	357	−137	1.3%	2.3%	−9.3%
De Baca	872	824	48	5.5%	887	826	61	6.9%	−15	−2	−13	−1.7%	−0.2%	−21.3%
Eddy	20,905	18,881	2,024	9.7%	21,391	19,054	2,337	10.9%	−486	−173	−313	−2.3%	−0.9%	−13.4%
Grant	9,847	9,017	830	8.4%	10,188	9,115	1,073	10.5%	−341	−98	−243	−3.3%	−1.1%	−22.6%
Guadalupe	1,592	1,417	175	11.0%	1,669	1,459	210	12.6%	−77	−42	−35	−4.6%	−2.9%	−16.7%
Harding	329	299	30	9.1%	326	311	15	4.6%	3	−12	15	0.9%	−3.9%	100.0%
Hidalgo	2,683	2,520	163	6.1%	2,680	2,480	200	7.5%	3	40	−37	0.1%	1.6%	−18.5%
Lea	21,257	19,964	1,293	6.1%	21,884	20,256	1,628	7.4%	−627	−292	−335	−2.9%	−1.4%	−20.6%
Lincoln	6,365	5,919	446	7.0%	6,330	6,012	318	5.0%	35	−93	128	0.6%	−1.5%	40.3%
Luna	9,932	8,943	989	10.0%	10,313	9,110	1,203	11.7%	−381	−167	−214	−3.7%	−1.8%	−17.8%
McKinley	19,461	17,667	1,794	9.2%	19,573	17,808	1,765	9.0%	−112	−141	29	−0.6%	−0.8%	1.6%
Mora	1,117	825	292	26.1%	1,207	867	340	28.2%	−90	−42	−48	−7.5%	−4.8%	−14.1%
Otero	18,665	17,087	1,578	8.5%	19,134	17,347	1,787	9.3%	−469	−260	−209	−2.5%	−1.5%	−11.7%
Quay	4,374	4,112	262	6.0%	4,399	4,135	264	6.0%	−25	−23	−2	−0.6%	−0.6%	−0.8%
Rio Arriba	12,962	11,357	1,605	12.4%	13,274	11,429	1,845	13.9%	−312	−72	−240	−2.4%	−0.6%	−13.0%
Roosevelt	6,962	6,583	379	5.4%	6,885	6,433	452	6.6%	77	150	−73	1.1%	2.3%	−16.2%
Sandoval	33,548	31,474	2,074	6.2%	33,840	31,828	2,012	5.9%	−292	−354	62	−0.9%	−1.1%	3.1%
San Juan	37,712	33,993	3,719	9.9%	38,417	34,208	4,209	11.0%	−705	−215	−490	−1.8%	−0.6%	−11.6%
San Miguel	9,235	8,384	851	9.2%	9,521	8,507	1,014	10.7%	−286	−123	−163	−3.0%	−1.4%	−16.1%
Sierra	2,594	2,431	163	6.3%	2,666	2,475	191	7.2%	−72	−44	−28	−2.7%	−1.8%	−14.7%
Socorro	6,084	5,596	488	8.0%	6,288	5,667	621	9.9%	−204	−71	−133	−3.2%	−1.3%	−21.4%
Taos	11,227	9,642	1,585	14.1%	11,532	9,775	1,757	15.2%	−305	−133	−172	−2.6%	−1.4%	−9.8%
Torrance	3,979	3,657	322	8.1%	3,945	3,569	376	9.5%	34	88	−54	0.9%	2.5%	−14.4%
Union	1,758	1,691	67	3.8%	1,827	1,751	76	4.2%	−69	−60	−9	−3.8%	−3.4%	−11.8%
Valencia	17,124	15,767	1,357	7.9%	17,460	15,981	1,479	8.5%	−336	−214	−122	−1.9%	−1.3%	−8.2%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 1993				REVISED SEPTEMBER 1992				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	739,407	690,671	48,736	6.6%	726,779	681,215	45,564	6.3%	12,628	9,456	3,172	1.7%	1.4%	7.0%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	281,586	267,350	14,236	5.1%	274,050	260,746	13,304	4.9%	7,536	6,604	932	2.7%	2.5%	7.0%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	64,135	59,574	4,561	7.1%	62,959	59,078	3,881	6.2%	1,176	496	680	1.9%	0.8%	17.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,548	74,735	2,813	3.6%	74,997	72,491	2,506	3.3%	2,551	2,244	307	3.4%	3.1%	12.3%
Catron	986	878	108	11.0%	1,005	931	74	7.4%	−19	−53	34	−1.9%	−5.7%	45.9%
Chaves	22,196	20,559	1,637	7.4%	22,793	20,852	1,941	8.5%	−597	−293	−304	−2.6%	−1.4%	−15.7%
Cibola	9,028	7,991	1,037	11.5%	8,866	7,930	936	10.6%	162	61	101	1.8%	0.8%	10.8%
Colfax	5,895	5,424	471	8.0%	5,795	5,374	421	7.3%	100	50	50	1.7%	0.9%	11.9%
Curry	17,449	16,110	1,339	7.7%	17,435	16,275	1,160	6.7%	14	−165	179	0.1%	−1.0%	15.4%
De Baca	872	824	48	5.5%	897	823	74	8.2%	−25	1	−26	−2.8%	0.1%	−35.1%
Eddy	20,905	18,881	2,024	9.7%	20,911	19,381	1,530	7.3%	−6	−500	494	0.0%	−2.6%	32.3%
Grant	9,847	9,017	830	8.4%	9,868	8,863	1,005	10.2%	−21	154	−175	−0.2%	1.7%	−17.4%
Guadalupe	1,592	1,417	175	11.0%	1,573	1,396	177	11.3%	19	21	−2	1.2%	1.5%	−1.1%
Harding	329	299	30	9.1%	332	304	28	8.4%	−3	−5	2	−0.9%	−1.6%	7.1%
Hidalgo	2,683	2,520	163	6.1%	2,689	2,556	133	4.9%	−6	−36	30	−0.2%	−1.4%	22.6%
Lea	21,257	19,964	1,293	6.1%	21,506	20,091	1,415	6.6%	−249	−127	−122	−1.2%	−0.6%	−8.6%
Lincoln	6,365	5,919	446	7.0%	6,352	6,034	318	5.0%	13	−115	128	0.2%	−1.9%	40.3%
Luna	9,932	8,943	989	10.0%	10,139	9,225	914	9.0%	−207	−282	75	−2.0%	−3.1%	8.2%
McKinley	19,461	17,667	1,794	9.2%	19,096	17,566	1,530	8.0%	365	101	264	1.9%	0.6%	17.3%
Mora	1,117	825	292	26.1%	1,126	850	276	24.5%	−9	−25	16	−0.8%	−2.9%	5.8%
Otero	18,665	17,087	1,578	8.5%	18,723	17,215	1,508	8.1%	−58	−128	70	−0.3%	−0.7%	4.6%
Quay	4,374	4,112	262	6.0%	4,537	4,229	308	6.8%	−163	−117	−46	−3.6%	−2.8%	−14.9%
Rio Arriba	12,962	11,357	1,605	12.4%	12,670	11,271	1,399	11.0%	292	86	206	2.3%	0.8%	14.7%
Roosevelt	6,962	6,583	379	5.4%	7,059	6,660	399	5.7%	−97	−77	−20	−1.4%	−1.2%	−5.0%
Sandoval	33,548	31,474	2,074	6.2%	32,563	30,689	1,874	5.8%	985	785	200	3.0%	2.6%	10.7%
San Juan	37,712	33,993	3,719	9.9%	37,538	33,842	3,696	9.8%	174	151	23	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%
San Miguel	9,235	8,384	851	9.2%	9,127	8,225	902	9.9%	108	159	−51	1.2%	1.9%	−5.7%
Sierra	2,594	2,431	163	6.3%	2,672	2,519	153	5.7%	−78	−88	10	−2.9%	−3.5%	6.5%
Socorro	6,084	5,596	488	8.0%	6,025	5,542	483	8.0%	59	54	5	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Taos	11,227	9,642	1,585	14.1%	11,213	9,697	1,516	13.5%	14	−55	69	0.1%	−0.6%	4.6%
Torrance	3,979	3,657	322	8.1%	3,996	3,644	352	8.8%	−17	13	−30	−0.4%	0.4%	−8.5%
Union	1,758	1,691	67	3.8%	1,818	1,677	141	7.8%	−60	14	−74	−3.3%	0.8%	−52.5%
Valencia	17,124	15,767	1,357	7.9%	16,449	15,239	1,210	7.4%	675	528	147	4.1%	3.5%	12.1%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonagricultural employment in New Mexico reached a level of 627,800 in September, an increase of 9,500 jobs from August, according to preliminary estimates. Employment normally increases in September, but this year's gain is somewhat stronger than usual. All major industries added jobs except for trade, finance, and services. Job losses in trade and services are attributable to seasonal declines in eating & drinking places and in hotels, membership organizations, and other services which includes amusement & recreational services. Seasonal jobs were added in public and private education, state supported universities, and other transportation which includes school bus drivers.

Wage and salary employment increased by 22,400 for 3.7 percent growth over the last year. Construction continues to lead the way in the state's recent strong employment expansion by adding 4,200 jobs or 13.4 percent year over year growth. Construction is now employing about 90 percent of an all-time high reached in 1985. Mining added 1,100 workers for 7.5 percent yearly growth, driven by increases in oil & gas extraction and metal mining. Mining employment in New Mexico peaked in 1981, and since that time the industry has had several, up to now, short-lived growth periods - in 1984, 1988, 1990, and this year. As was the case this year and in all of the past growth periods, oil and gas extraction is providing most of the job gains. Services is up 6,900 for 4.3 percent growth, driven by strength in social services, engineering & management services, hotels, and health services.

Manufacturing employment is up 1,500 for 3.6 percent growth from last year. Job growth was wide spread in manufacturing categories; however, lumber & wood products, electronics, food products, and other durable goods were particularly strong. Manufacturing is now employing about 95 percent of an all time high reached in 1990. Trade added 4,600 new jobs and grew by 3.2 percent over the year. Business conditions were particularly robust in wholesale durable trade, general merchandise stores, furniture stores, and eating & drinking places. Government added 3,600 jobs to its payrolls for annual growth of 2.3 percent. Federal employment was virtually unchanged. State and local government posted job increases in the two percent range, a fairly consistent pattern over the last eight years as sustained in-migration and population growth augmented demand for public services, especially public education.

The only major industry posting a decline over the year was transportation & public utilities which lost 100 jobs for 0.3 percent decline.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Albuquerque area nonfarm payroll employment increased by six thousand jobs in September, according to preliminary estimates. The start of the new school year was the principal impetus behind the hiring surge. Education, both public and private, including elementary, secondary, and higher education, generated nearly 3,300 of the additional jobs (about 54%). Several hundred more jobs were added by private sector school bus contractors, so about sixty percent of the over the month gain was education-related. The resumption of Head Start and other pre-school programs returned yet more workers to their jobs. The New Mexico State Fair hired nearly 800 temporary workers, with hundreds more hired in the private sector for food service, security, and other Fair activities. In the nondurable manufacturing sector, seasonal food processing continued to add workers. In durable manufacturing, well over one hundred workers in the electronic equipment industry returned from a short-term layoff. Construction employment also increased over the month; this division usually decreases in September. Total nonfarm payroll employment now stands at 267,200, which is 12,000 jobs (+4.7%) higher than one year ago. Services and trade show the greatest amount of job growth over the year, while construction and government have also recorded solid gains. Percentage-wise, construction shows by far the highest rate of growth, adding one new worker for every six or seven that were on the payrolls a year ago. Within services, business services took over from health services as that division's job creation leader last April and continues to hold that position by a wide margin. Within trade, eating & drinking places has resumed the leading position following a few months of weakness earlier this year. The increase in government is found entirely in state and local government, and about two-thirds of the increase is in education. The federal sector total has been remarkably stable during the past year; some agencies have augmented their staffs while others have cut back by approximately the same amount.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM SEP 1993	REVISED AUG 1993	REVISED SEP 1992	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1993	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	**627,800**	**618,300**	**605,400**	**9,500**	**22,400**
GOODS PRODUCING	94,100	92,900	87,300	1,200	6,800
SERVICE PRODUCING	533,700	525,400	518,100	8,300	15,600
MINING	**15,800**	**15,700**	**14,700**	**100**	**1,100**
Metal Mining	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,400	4,400	4,300	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,800	9,700	8,900	100	900
CONSTRUCTION	**35,600**	**35,500**	**31,400**	**100**	**4,200**
MANUFACTURING	**42,700**	**41,700**	**41,200**	**1,000**	**1,500**
DURABLE GOODS	28,500	28,100	27,600	400	900
Lumber & Wood Products	2,300	2,200	2,200	100	100
Machinery(except electric)	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	7,200	7,000	6,500	200	700
Transportation Equipment	4,300	4,200	4,400	100	−100
Other Durable Goods	12,300	12,300	12,100	0	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,200	13,600	13,600	600	600
Food & Kindred Products	5,100	4,700	4,800	400	300
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,500	2,600	100	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,500	6,400	6,200	100	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**28,900**	**27,800**	**29,000**	**1,100**	**−100**
TRANSPORTATION	15,300	14,100	14,700	1,200	600
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,600	7,600	7,200	0	400
Other Transportation	6,100	4,900	5,900	1,200	200
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,600	13,700	14,300	−100	−700
Communication	5,800	5,800	5,900	0	−100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7,800	7,900	8,400	−100	−600
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**148,300**	**149,000**	**143,700**	**−700**	**4,600**
WHOLESALE TRADE	25,800	25,900	25,100	−100	700
Durable Goods	15,000	15,100	14,400	−100	600
Nondurable Goods	10,800	10,800	10,700	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	122,500	123,100	118,600	−600	3,900
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,400	4,500	4,300	−100	100
General Merchandise Stores	13,800	13,600	13,100	200	700
Food Stores	16,200	16,200	16,200	0	0
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,900	15,900	15,300	0	600
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,300	5,200	−100	0
Furniture & Furnishing	5,000	5,000	4,800	0	200
Eating & Drinking Places	46,900	47,500	44,900	−600	2,000
Miscellaneous Retail	15,100	15,100	14,800	0	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**27,500**	**27,600**	**26,900**	**−100**	**600**
Depository Institutions	10,200	10,300	10,200	−100	0
Insurance Carriers	5,000	5,100	4,900	−100	100
Insurance Agents	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Real Estate	6,100	6,100	5,900	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,200	3,100	3,000	100	200
SERVICES	**168,000**	**169,000**	**161,100**	**−1,000**	**6,900**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13,700	14,200	12,900	−500	800
Personal Services	5,300	5,300	5,300	0	0
Business Services	27,900	27,800	27,500	100	400
Health Services	41,300	41,200	39,300	100	2,000
Legal Services	4,600	4,800	4,800	−200	−200
Educational Services	6,900	5,000	6,700	1,900	200
Social Services	13,400	13,300	12,200	100	1,200
Membership Organizations	11,300	12,600	11,100	−1,300	200
Engineering & Management Services	25,100	25,100	23,500	0	1,600
Other Services	18,500	19,700	17,800	−1,200	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**161,000**	**152,000**	**157,400**	**9,000**	**3,600**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	32,200	32,900	32,300	−700	−100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	128,800	119,100	125,100	9,700	3,700
State Government 2/	59,100	52,900	57,600	6,200	1,500
Universities	26,400	21,100	25,500	5,300	900
Local Government	69,700	66,200	67,500	3,500	2,200
Schools	42,100	37,600	40,500	4,500	1,600

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM SEP 1993	REVISED AUG 1993	REVISED SEP 1992	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1993	SEP 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**267,200**	**261,200**	**255,200**	**6,000**	**12,000**
GOODS PRODUCING	35,500	34,500	32,600	1,000	2,900
SERVICE PRODUCING	231,700	226,700	222,600	5,000	9,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**14,300**	**14,000**	**12,400**	**300**	**1,900**
MANUFACTURING	**21,200**	**20,500**	**20,200**	**700**	**1,000**
Durable Goods	14,700	14,200	14,200	500	500
Nondurable Goods	6,500	6,300	6,000	200	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,400**	**11,700**	**12,300**	**700**	**100**
Transportation	7,400	6,800	7,000	600	400
Communication & Public Utilities	5,000	4,900	5,300	100	-300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**63,400**	**62,900**	**61,000**	**500**	**2,400**
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,100	14,100	13,700	0	400
Durable Goods	8,800	8,800	8,600	0	200
Nondurable Goods	5,300	5,300	5,100	0	200
RETAIL TRADE	49,300	48,800	47,300	500	2,000
General Merchandise Stores	5,300	5,100	4,900	200	400
Food Stores	5,100	4,900	4,900	200	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,500	5,500	5,200	0	300
Eating & Drinking Places	19,700	19,600	18,800	100	900
Other Retail Trade	13,700	13,700	13,500	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**14,900**	**14,900**	**14,400**	**0**	**500**
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,300	0	-100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,500	5,500	5,100	0	400
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
SERVICES	**87,100**	**86,200**	**82,700**	**900**	**4,400**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	3,800	3,700	100	200
Personal Services	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Business Services	18,300	18,300	16,500	0	1,800
Health Services	20,200	20,000	19,300	200	900
Social Services	5,600	5,500	5,100	100	500
Membership Organizations	3,500	3,700	3,300	-200	200
Engineering & Management Services	17,900	17,800	17,500	100	400
Other Services	15,200	14,600	14,800	600	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**53,900**	**51,000**	**52,200**	**2,900**	**1,700**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,900	14,300	13,900	-400	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	40,000	36,700	38,300	3,300	1,700
State Government 2/	16,600	14,200	15,900	2,400	700
Local Government	23,400	22,500	22,400	900	1,000

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	SEP CHANGE FROM	
LAS CRUCES MSA	SEP	AUG	SEP	AUG	SEP
(DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	1993	1993	1992	1993	1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**46,100**	**43,000**	**44,800**	**3,100**	**1,300**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,550	5,450	5,500	100	50
SERVICE PRODUCING	40,550	37,550	39,300	3,000	1,250
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,600**	**2,700**	**2,400**	**−100**	**200**
MANUFACTURING	**2,950**	**2,750**	**3,100**	**200**	**−150**
Durable Goods	850	800	700	50	150
Nondurable Goods	2,100	1,950	2,400	150	−300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,650**	**1,400**	**1,600**	**250**	**50**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**9,900**	**9,700**	**9,700**	**200**	**200**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,800	8,600	8,600	200	200
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,100	1,150	50	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,100	1,150	50	0
Other Retail Trade	6,500	6,400	6,300	100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**1,800**	**1,750**	**1,700**	**50**	**100**
SERVICES	**9,600**	**9,000**	**8,400**	**600**	**1,200**
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**17,600**	**15,700**	**17,900**	**1,900**	**−300**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,800	3,800	4,200	0	−400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	13,800	11,900	13,700	1,900	100
State Government	7,100	5,700	7,200	1,400	−100
Local Government	6,700	6,200	6,500	500	200

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	SEP CHANGE FROM	
SANTA FE MSA	SEP	AUG	SEP	AUG	SEP
(SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	1993	1993	1992	1993	1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**67,850**	**68,100**	**64,350**	**−250**	**3,500**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,450	5,400	4,700	50	750
SERVICE PRODUCING	62,400	62,700	59,650	−300	2,750
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,400**	**3,400**	**2,800**	**0**	**600**
MANUFACTURING	**2,050**	**2,000**	**1,900**	**50**	**150**
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50
Nondurable Goods	800	750	700	50	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,150**	**1,100**	**1,150**	**50**	**0**
Transportation	600	550	550	50	50
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	600	0	−50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**14,300**	**14,500**	**13,250**	**−200**	**1,050**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,450	1,450	1,350	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	12,850	13,050	11,900	−200	950
General Merchandise Stores	1,250	1,250	1,100	0	150
Eating & Drinking Places	5,200	5,300	4,800	−100	400
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,500	6,000	−100	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**2,900**	**2,900**	**2,600**	**0**	**300**
SERVICES	**19,100**	**19,400**	**18,200**	**−300**	**900**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,700	2,800	2,600	−100	100
Health Services	4,600	4,500	4,400	100	200
Other Services	11,800	12,100	11,200	−300	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**24,950**	**24,800**	**24,450**	**150**	**500**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,850	1,900	1,850	−50	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	23,100	22,900	22,600	200	500
State Government 3/	18,300	18,200	18,000	100	300
Local Government	4,800	4,700	4,600	100	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1993	AUG 1993	SEP 1992	SEP 1993	AUG 1993	SEP 1992	SEP 1993	AUG 1993	SEP 1992
MINING	$604.13	$599.18	$612.84	43.4	43.8	43.9	13.92	13.68	13.96
CONSTRUCTION	$503.46	$499.79	$430.88	40.7	41.0	37.5	12.37	12.19	11.49
MANUFACTURING	$416.75	$415.23	$392.51	42.7	41.9	41.1	9.76	9.91	9.55
Durable Goods	$451.97	$452.19	$424.15	42.8	42.7	41.1	10.56	10.59	10.32
Nondurable Goods	$345.53	$335.60	$330.01	42.5	40.0	41.2	8.13	8.39	8.01
COMMUNICATIONS	$702.68	$679.78	$650.76	44.0	43.8	34.0	15.97	15.52	19.14
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$651.46	$661.38	$668.40	43.2	43.8	45.5	15.08	15.10	14.69
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$237.43	$239.99	$233.19	31.7	32.3	31.3	7.49	7.43	7.45
Wholesale Trade	$395.93	$376.94	$368.99	41.2	38.7	38.8	9.61	9.74	9.51
Retail Trade	$205.92	$212.66	$206.91	29.8	31.0	29.9	6.91	6.86	6.92
BANKING	$253.08	$277.51	$256.56	34.2	37.4	37.4	7.40	7.42	6.86

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	SEP 1993	AUG 1993	SEP 1992	SEP 1993	AUG 1993	SEP 1992	SEP 1993	AUG 1993	SEP 1992
MANUFACTURING	$419.42	$419.42	$415.13	41.2	41.2	40.5	10.18	10.18	10.25
Durable Goods	$477.86	$476.97	$461.42	43.6	43.4	42.1	10.96	10.99	10.96
Nondurable Goods	$309.75	$311.17	$325.50	36.7	37.0	37.5	8.44	8.41	8.68

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

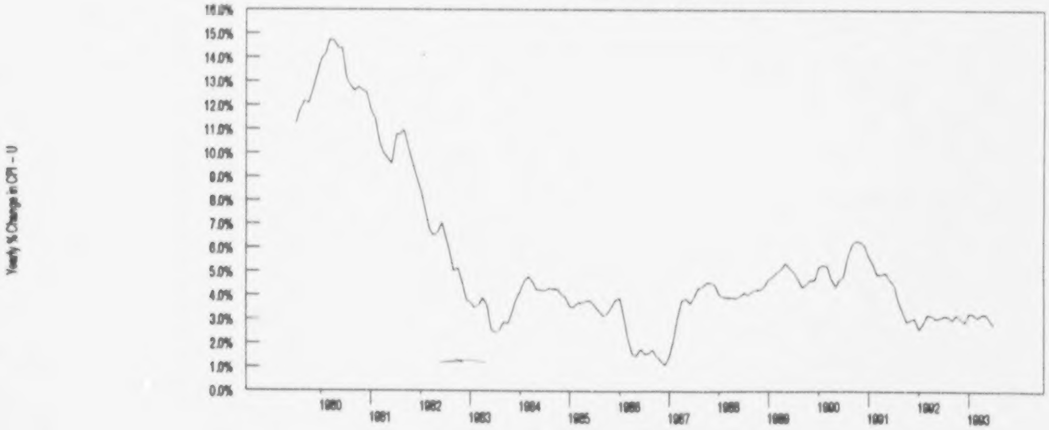
Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

	September 1993	August 1993	September 1992	PERCENT CHANGE Aug '93-Sep '93	PERCENT CHANGE Sep '92-Sep '93
CPI-U	145.1	144.8	141.3	0.2%	2.7%
CPI-W	142.6	142.4	139.1	0.1%	2.5%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers   *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics



INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)

September Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Year to Year change

STATE	PREL. 1993 RANKING	SEPT. 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	5.2%
NEW MEXICO	2	3.7%
GEORGIA	3	3.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	3	3.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	5	2.7%
COLORADO	5	2.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	7	2.5%
IDAHO	8	2.4%
FLORIDA	9	2.2%
NEVADA	9	2.2%
ALASKA	11	2.1%
TEXAS	11	2.1%
KANSAS	13	2.0%
MINNESOTA	13	2.0%
MONTANA	13	2.0%
OREGON	16	1.9%
MISSISSIPPI	17	1.8%
WISCONSIN	17	1.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	17	1.8%
TENNESSEE	20	1.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	20	1.7%
UNITED STATES		1.6%
ARKANSAS	22	1.6%
ARIZONA	23	1.5%
INDIANA	24	1.2%
OKLAHOMA	24	1.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	1.2%
MICHIGAN	27	1.1%
ILLINOIS	28	0.9%
KENTUCKY	28	0.9%
MISSOURI	28	0.9%
ALABAMA	31	0.8%
VERMONT	32	0.7%
WASHINGTON	33	0.6%
DELAWARE	33	0.6%
NEBRASKA	35	0.5%
WYOMING	35	0.5%
VIRGINIA	35	0.5%
IOWA	38	0.4%
OHIO	39	0.3%
LOUISIANA	40	0.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	41	0.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	42	−0.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	43	−0.3%
MAINE	43	−0.3%
MARYLAND	45	−0.4%
NEW YORK	46	−0.6%
RHODE ISLAND	47	−0.7%
NEW JERSEY	48	−0.8%
HAWAII	49	−1.4%
CALIFORNIA	49	−1.4%
CONNECTICUT	51	−2.1%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	REVISED 1992 RANKING	SEPT. 1992 RATE
IDAHO	1	4.1%
MONTANA	2	3.5%
UTAH	3	3.4%
COLORADO	3	3.4%
ARIZONA	5	3.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	6	3.2%
ARKANSAS	7	2.9%
NEVADA	8	2.8%
MINNESOTA	9	2.7%
MISSISSIPPI	10	2.6%
KENTUCKY	11	2.5%
WISCONSIN	12	2.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	13	2.1%
GEORGIA	13	2.1%
TENNESSEE	15	2.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	15	2.0%
NEW MEXICO	17	1.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	17	1.7%
ALABAMA	17	1.7%
OREGON	20	1.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	20	1.5%
DELAWARE	20	1.5%
WASHINGTON	23	1.4%
TEXAS	24	1.3%
ALASKA	24	1.3%
FLORIDA	26	1.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	27	1.1%
INDIANA	28	1.0%
IOWA	28	1.0%
RHODE ISLAND	28	1.0%
KANSAS	31	0.9%
MAINE	32	0.8%
LOUISIANA	33	0.7%
OHIO	34	0.6%
VIRGINIA	35	0.5%
UNITED STATES		0.4%
MICHIGAN	36	0.4%
NEBRASKA	37	0.3%
WYOMING	38	0.2%
MISSOURI	39	0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	40	−0.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	41	−0.2%
VERMONT	42	−0.6%
ILLINOIS	42	−0.6%
HAWAII	44	−0.8%
MARYLAND	45	−1.0%
OKLAHOMA	45	−1.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	47	−1.4%
NEW YORK	48	−1.7%
NEW JERSEY	49	−1.8%
CALIFORNIA	50	−2.0%
CONNECTICUT	51	−2.1%

National Labor Update from the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics
September 1993

U.S. Employment - September 1993 Overview

On October 8, 1993, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.7 percent in September, after falling one tenth of a point in August. The unemployment rate declined even though employment fell by 253,000, as unemployment also fell, by 144,000 and the number of those not in the labor force rose by 573,000. The unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in July 1990, when the recent recession began. The unemployment rate for adult men fell one tenth of a point to 6.3 percent, the rate for adult women remained at 5.7 percent, while the rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 17.4 percent (down eight tenths of a percentage point). The September rate for Blacks was up by one tenth of a point to 12.6 percent. The rate for Hispanics was unchanged at 9.7 percent. The rate for Whites was down by one tenth of a point to 5.8 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 253,000 in September to 119.457 million, after rising by 409,000 last month, and the employment-population ratio was down by two tenths of a point to 61.6 percent. The employment-to-population ratio is three tenths of a point higher than in September of last year. The civilian labor force (now at 127.975 million) has risen 701,000 or 0.6 percent over last September, while the labor force participation rate (66.0 percent) was down two tenth of a point over the month, and three tenths of a point since last September.

The median duration of unemployment was 9.1 weeks in September (this measure has decreased by two tenths since September 1992, but has increased since late spring). 3.113 million (or 36.3 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in September 1993, compared to 3.522 million or 36.5 percent in September 1992. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 55.3 percent in September, down from 56.5 percent in September 1992. Job losers totaled 4.726 million in September 1993, compared to 922 thousand job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.062 million) and new entrants (842 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data) (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 1.122 million in the third quarter of 1993, a decrease of 80,000 from the previous quarter. The total of discouraged workers has decreased by 12,000 in 1993. The estimate of discouraged workers has decreased by 3,000 or 0.3 percent since third quarter 1992.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in September, by 156,000 jobs to 110.453 million, following a revised July to August decrease of 41,000. Nonfarm jobs have increased by 1.779 million or +1.6 percent since last September, with increases occurring in the service-producing sector and decreases in the goods-producing sector. The goods-producing industries lost 8,000 jobs over the month and 125,000 jobs over the year. The service-producing industries gained 164,000 jobs over the month, with broad-based increases in wholesale and retail trade, transportation, services, finance, insurance & real estate. Government was up 71,000 jobs over the month and 177,000 over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures (Household Survey Data)

Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer remained unchanged at 2.4 percent of the labor force in September. Job losers were down two tenths of a point to 3.7 percent of the civilian labor force, while unemployed persons 25 years of age and older increased by one tenth of a point to 5.6 percent of the comparable labor force. Unemployed full-time jobseekers fell one tenth of a percentage point to 6.4 percent of the full-time civilian labor force this month. A variant unemployment rate designed to account for involuntarily part-time workers was 9.3 percent in September. The most comprehensive variant, which takes discouraged workers into account, was 10.3 percent in the first, 10.4 in the second, and 10.2 percent in the third quarter of 1993.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
Not Seasonally Adjusted

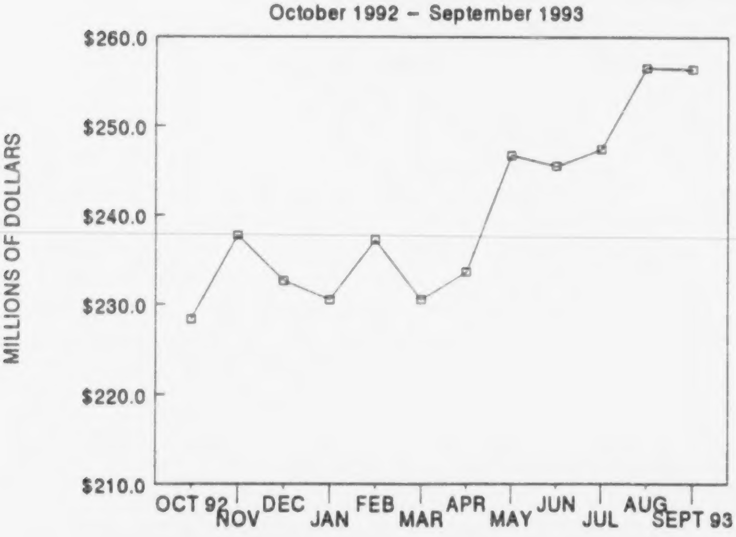
	September	August	September	CHANGE FROM	
	1993	1993	1992	Aug. '93	Sep. '92
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	3,955	4,366	4,472	−411	−517
Continued Claims	43,623	49,402	48,016	−5,779	−4,393
# Insured Unemployed *	9,648	10,874	10,799	−1,226	−1,151
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.8	2.0	2.0		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	1,530	1,554	1,738	−24	−208
Final Payments	881	900	890	−19	−9
Weeks Compensated	31,230	35,599	34,259	−4,369	−3,029
Net Benefit Payments	$4,575,488	$5,144,421	$4,874,547	−$568,933	−$299,059
Average Weekly Check	$146.51	$144.51	$142.29	$2.00	$4.22

* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

New claims for unemployment continued their seasonal decline with an over-the-month decrease of 411 or 9.4 percent. In addition, the number of insured unemployed per week fell 5,779 or 11.7 percent as workers began returning to work following the start of the school year. The insured unemployment rate fell to 1.8 percent from 2.0 percent computed for August.

Following the decline in insured unemployment, the amount of benefit paid fell almost $569,000 from August but the average weekly check rose by $2.00 to $146.51. The number of new beneficiaries remained virtually unchanged, totalling 1,530 for the month, a decline of 1.5 percent from August. Over-the-year, however, new beneficiaries are down by almost 12 percent. Benefit exhaustees, on the other hand, fell only two percent from August and one percent from September of 1992.

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund



Deposits	$7,690,886
Disbursements	$7,829,120
Balance	$256,413,337

Summer Youth Employment

By Jolene Slowen, Labor Economist

Many of New Mexico's young people had the opportunity this summer to explore various career paths through the New Mexico summer youth employment and training program. The program served 4,780 economically disadvantaged youth ranging in age from 14 through 21. The youth were employed for seven weeks from June 14th until July 30th.and were given a chance to learn useful job skills and earn a paycheck. Some of the most common occupations included clerical assistants and recreational and group leaders. Approximately 30 percent or over 1,400 of the participants in the program also were involved in remedial education and academic enrichment programs in cooperation with New Mexico's public school system.

A nationwide program entitled Summer Challenge is the equivalent to the New Mexico summer youth employment and training program. The U.S. Department of Labor's program employed over 600,000 individuals this past summer. The national program employment criteria was the same as New Mexico's allowing the nation's economically disadvantaged youth to learn about a variety of occupational opportunities. Summer Challenge also supported remedial education and academic enrichment programs for the participating young people.

Summer Youth Employment by State

Alabama	8,990
Alaska	990
Arizona	7,560
Arkansas	6,450
California	71,290
Colorado	6,560
Connecticut	6,640
Delaware	1,620
District of Columbia	5,800
Florida	30,660
Georgia	11,820
Hawaii	1,310
Idaho	1,850
Iowa	2,780
Illinois	32,110
Indiana	9,000
Kansas	2,520
Kentucky	11,600
Louisiana	18,550
Maine	2,520
Maryland	10,260
Massachusetts	17,900
Michigan	24,440
Minnesota	7,420
Mississippi	8,200
Missouri	9,410

Montana	1,680
Nebraska	1,530
Nevada	2,220
New Hampshire	1,430
New Jersey	16,930
New Mexico	**4,780**
New York	73,090
North Carolina	10,760
North Dakota	1,310
Ohio	21,310
Oklahoma	6,630
Oregon	4,640
Pennsylvania	29,320
Rhode Island	2,300
South Carolina	8,680
South Dakota	1,680
Tennessee	11,830
Texas	43,050
United States	**600,000**
Utah	2,120
Vermont	1,590
Virginia	9,140
Washington	6,450
West Virginia	8,420
Wisconsin	6,600
Wyoming	740

New Mexico 1991 and 1992 Annual Average Pay:
Regional Comparison by Industry

By Gerry Bradley, Labor Economist
(Tables prepared by Jolene Slowen, Labor Economist)

This article will compare New Mexico annual average pay, overall and by industry, in 1991 and 1992 with the United States and with the southwest regional states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah. Tables accompanying the article provide comparisons of annual average pay by industry with the national average for each of the selected states, the percentage change of annual average pay between 1991 and 1992, and the annual average pay percentage change between 1991 and 1992 for the selected states and the nation as a whole. The level and rate of change of annual average pay is an important factor in accounting for the low ranking (48th out of all states and the District of Columbia) that New Mexico occupies in the national per capita income comparisons, as well as an indicator of the economic well-being of the New Mexico working population.

The first two accompanying tables, entitled "Annual Average Pay by Industry", which present 1991 and 1992 annual average pay by industry by state, demonstrate that New Mexico falls below neighboring states in total annual average pay. New Mexico's total annual average pay in 1992 was $20,097 in 1992, up from $19,365 in 1991. In 1992, Texas ranked highest of states near New Mexico, with an annual average pay of $25,260 (up from $23,899 in 1991), followed by Colorado at $24,709 (up from $23,609 in 1991), Nevada at $23,930 (up from $22,293), Arizona at $22,744 (up from $21,687), Oklahoma at $21,521 (up from $20,794), and Utah at $21,515 (up from $20,401). California total annual average pay was $28,311, up from 1991, when it was $26,853.

> New Mexico's total annual average pay in 1992 was $20,097 in 1992, up from $19,365 in 1991.

The tables entitled "Annual Average Pay by Industry" also provide data for assessing New Mexico's position for each major industrial classification. New Mexico's annual average pay in the goods-producing industries - mining, construction, and manufacturing - falls at the bottom of the regional comparison. Annual average pay in New Mexico for mining is $34,215 or 82.4% of the U.S. annual average, the lowest of all the regional states. Utah's mining pay, at $38,609 or 93% of U.S., fell closest to New Mexico. New Mexico levels of annual average pay in construction ($20,254 and 74% of U.S.) and manufacturing ($24,873 and 78.1% of U.S.) are also the lowest of states in the region.

In transportation, communications & utilities, New Mexico's annual average pay ($29,130 and 88.6% of U.S.) was nearly tied with Nevada ($29,154 and 88.7), for last in the regional ranking. New Mexico's annual average pay in wholesale trade ($24,577 and 74.6%) also fell below all regional states. Annual pay in the retail trade sector ($12,258 and 88.8% of U.S.) was above Utah's level ($11,992 and 86.8% of U.S.). Annual average pay in the New Mexico finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) sector ($22,875 and 65.7% of U.S.) was the lowest of any of the regional states. New Mexico's annual average pay in services ($21,385 and 87.8% of U.S.) was higher than both Utah ($20,992 and 86.2%) and Oklahoma ($19,082 and 78.4%) due to relatively high wages in engineering and technical services due to the presence of U.S. Department of Energy contractor Sandia Corporation and its subcontractors in Albuquerque. New Mexico ($24,173 and 87.5%) also ranks above two nearby states in the government sector, Oklahoma ($22,317and 80.8%) and Utah ($23,827 and 86.2%).

The second set of tables presented after the text of this article ranks growth rates for annual average pay on an overall and an industrial sector basis for the U.S. and the southwest regional states. this indicator is a measure of the strength of the demand for labor over the year. A larger percentage increase indicates stronger demand for labor in a sector. The ranking shows that New Mexico, at 3.8%, ranked seventh out of eight for growth in annual pay between 1991 and 1992. The U.S. overall growth rate in annual pay was 5.7%. New Mexico ranked sixth (7.1%) in mining, first (5.2%) in construction, and eighth in manufacturing (3.9%). The U.S. growth rates were 6.9% in mining, 2.5% in construction and 5.8% in manufacturing.

> New Mexico ranked sixth (7.1%) in mining, first (5.2%) in construction and eighth in manufacturing (3.9%)

New Mexico ranked eighth in growth in annual pay in the transportation, communications & utilities sector (0.7%), ranked seventh in wholesale trade at 3.5%, and fourth at 5.2% in retail trade. U.S. annual pay increased by 5.5% in wholesale and 4.8% in retail trade. New Mexico ranked seventh at 8.1% in finance, insurance & real estate, seventh at 4.0% in services and fourth at 4.1% in government. U.S. increases were 12.3%, 5.6% and 4.0% respectively for FIRE, services and government.

Annual Average Pay by Industry, 1992
Selected State Comparison

INDUSTRY	UNITED STATES	ARIZONA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO	NEVADA	NEW MEXICO	OKLAHOMA	TEXAS	UTAH
TOTAL									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$25,553	$22,744	$28,311	$24,709	$23,930	**$20,097**	$21,521	$25,260	$21,515
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		89.0%	110.8%	96.7%	93.6%	**78.6%**	84.2%	98.9%	84.2%
MINING									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$41,535	$40,420	$47,986	$46,390	$41,293	**$34,215**	$38,716	$48,107	$38,609
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		97.3%	115.5%	111.7%	99.4%	**82.4%**	93.2%	115.8%	93.0%
CONSTRUCTION									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$27,382	$23,432	$30,883	$26,437	$30,095	**$20,254**	$21,611	$25,898	$22,540
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		85.6%	112.8%	96.5%	109.9%	**74.0%**	78.9%	94.6%	82.3%
MANUFACTURING									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$31,836	$32,019	$35,754	$32,881	$30,588	**$24,873**	$27,931	$31,530	$26,967
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		100.6%	112.3%	103.3%	96.1%	**78.1%**	87.7%	99.0%	84.7%
TCPU									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$32,861	$29,578	$35,625	$34,263	$29,154	**$29,130**	$31,666	$32,627	$31,075
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		90.0%	108.4%	104.3%	88.7%	**88.6%**	96.4%	99.3%	94.6%
WHOLESALE TRADE									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$32,931	$29,663	$34,964	$32,267	$31,472	**$24,577**	$26,418	$33,011	$26,953
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		90.1%	106.2%	98.0%	95.6%	**74.6%**	80.2%	100.2%	81.8%
RETAIL TRADE									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$13,810	$13,577	$16,134	$13,635	$15,710	**$12,258**	$11,994	$13,828	$11,992
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		98.3%	116.8%	98.7%	113.8%	**88.8%**	86.9%	100.1%	86.8%
FIRE									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$34,824	$28,911	$35,948	$30,016	$27,446	**$22,875**	$24,351	$31,236	$25,101
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		83.0%	103.2%	86.2%	78.8%	**65.7%**	69.9%	89.7%	72.1%
SERVICES									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$24,346	$21,763	$28,558	$23,420	$23,206	**$21,385**	$19,082	$23,572	$20,992
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		89.4%	117.3%	96.2%	95.3%	**87.8%**	78.4%	96.8%	86.2%
GOVERNMENT									
ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$27,634	$25,053	$32,149	$26,576	$30,002	**$24,173**	$22,317	$24,275	$23,827
% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		90.7%	116.3%	96.2%	108.6%	**87.5%**	80.8%	87.8%	86.2%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Annual Average Pay by Industry, 1991
Selected State Comparison

INDUSTRY		UNITED STATES	ARIZONA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO	NEVADA	NEW MEXICO	OKLAHOMA	TEXAS	UTAH
TOTAL										
	ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$24,178	$21,687	$26,853	$23,609	$22,293	**$19,365**	$20,794	$23,899	$20,401
	% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		89.7%	111.1%	97.6%	92.2%	**80.1%**	86.0%	98.8%	84.4%
MINING										
	ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$38,846	$37,018	$43,609	$45,078	$38,752	**$31,947**	$36,121	$43,709	$36,017
	% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		95.3%	112.3%	116.0%	99.8%	**82.2%**	93.0%	112.5%	92.7%
CONSTRUCTION										
	ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$26,711	$22,744	$30,164	$25,427	$28,709	**$19,253**	$21,173	$24,826	$23,009
	% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		85.1%	112.9%	95.2%	107.5%	**72.1%**	79.3%	92.9%	86.1%
MANUFACTURING										
	ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$30,083	$30,677	$33,647	$31,365	$26,900	**$23,938**	$26,563	$29,809	$25,720
	% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		102.0%	111.8%	104.3%	89.4%	**79.6%**	88.3%	99.1%	85.5%
TCPU										
	ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$31,166	$28,823	$33,695	$32,780	$27,544	**$28,921**	$30,464	$30,557	$30,286
	% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		92.5%	108.1%	105.2%	88.4%	**92.8%**	97.7%	98.0%	97.2%
WHOLESALE TRADE										
	ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$31,226	$28,166	$33,500	$30,566	$29,197	**$23,743**	$25,293	$31,409	$26,556
	% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		90.2%	107.3%	97.9%	93.5%	**76.0%**	81.0%	100.6%	85.0%
RETAIL TRADE										
	ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$13,183	$12,850	$15,507	$13,031	$14,850	**$11,648**	$11,612	$13,164	$11,158
	% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		97.5%	117.6%	98.8%	112.6%	**88.4%**	88.1%	99.9%	84.6%
FIRE										
	ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$31,013	$26,069	$33,207	$27,434	$25,165	**$21,160**	$22,810	$28,341	$22,889
	% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		84.1%	107.1%	88.5%	81.1%	**68.2%**	73.5%	91.4%	73.8%
SERVICES										
	ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$23,050	$20,838	$26,837	$22,360	$21,504	**$20,553**	$18,385	$22,211	$19,154
	% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		90.4%	116.4%	97.0%	93.3%	**89.2%**	79.8%	96.4%	83.1%
GOVERNMENT										
	ANNUAL AVERAGE PAY	$26,567	$24,592	$30,999	$25,701	$28,396	**$23,220**	$21,579	$23,132	$22,746
	% OF U.S. ANN. AVG.		92.6%	116.7%	96.7%	106.9%	**87.4%**	81.2%	87.1%	85.6%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Annual Average Pay by Industry Percentage Change 1991 - 1992
Selected State Comparison

INDUSTRY	UNITED STATES	ARIZONA	CALIFORNIA	COLORADO	NEVADA	**NEW MEXICO**	OKLAHOMA	TEXAS	UTAH
TOTAL									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	$1,375	$1,057	$1,458	$1,100	$1,637	**$732**	$727	$1,361	$1,114
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	5.7%	4.9%	5.4%	4.7%	7.3%	**3.8%**	3.5%	5.7%	5.5%
MINING									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	$2,689	$3,402	$4,377	$1,312	$2,541	**$2,268**	$2,595	$4,398	$2,592
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	6.9%	9.2%	10.0%	2.9%	6.6%	**7.1%**	7.2%	10.1%	7.2%
CONSTRUCTION									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	$671	$688	$719	$1,010	$1,386	**$1,001**	$438	$1,072	−$469
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	2.5%	3.0%	2.4%	4.0%	4.8%	**5.2%**	2.1%	4.3%	−2.0%
MANUFACTURING									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	$1,753	$1,342	$2,107	$1,516	$3,688	**$935**	$1,368	$1,721	$1,247
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	5.8%	4.4%	6.3%	4.8%	13.7%	**3.9%**	5.2%	5.8%	4.8%
TCPU									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	$1,695	$755	$1,930	$1,483	$1,610	**$209**	$1,202	$2,070	$789
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	5.4%	2.6%	5.7%	4.5%	5.8%	**0.7%**	3.9%	6.8%	2.6%
WHOLESALE TRADE									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	$1,705	$1,497	$1,464	$1,701	$2,275	**$834**	$1,125	$1,602	$397
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	5.5%	5.3%	4.4%	5.6%	7.8%	**3.5%**	4.4%	5.1%	1.5%
RETAIL TRADE									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	$627	$727	$627	$604	$860	**$610**	$382	$664	$834
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	4.8%	5.7%	4.0%	4.6%	5.8%	**5.2%**	3.3%	5.0%	7.5%
FIRE									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	$3,811	$2,842	$2,741	$2,582	$2,281	**$1,715**	$1,541	$2,895	$2,212
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	12.3%	10.9%	8.3%	9.4%	9.1%	**8.1%**	6.8%	10.2%	9.7%
SERVICES									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	$1,296	$925	$1,721	$1,060	$1,702	**$832**	$697	$1,361	$1,838
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	5.6%	4.4%	6.4%	4.7%	7.9%	**4.0%**	3.8%	6.1%	9.6%
GOVERNMENT									
ABSOLUTE CHANGE	$1,067	$461	$1,150	$875	$1,606	**$953**	$738	$1,143	$1,081
PERCENTAGE CHANGE	4.0%	1.9%	3.7%	3.4%	5.7%	**4.1%**	3.4%	4.9%	4.8%

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Annual Average Pay by Industry Percentage Change 1991 - 1992
Ranked by State in Region

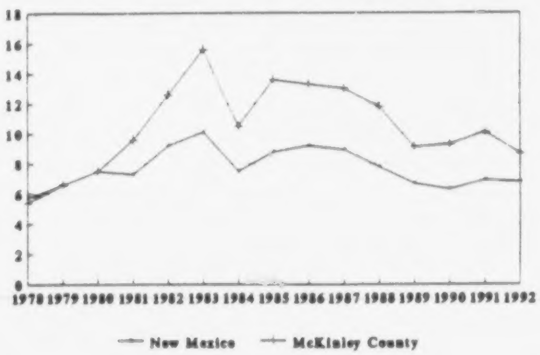
TOTAL	MINING	CONSTR.	MANUF.	TCPU	WHSE. TRADE	RETAIL TRADE	FIRE	SERVICES	GOV.
7.3% NV 1	10.1% TX 1	**5.2% NM 1**	13.7% NV 1	6.8% TX 1	7.8% NV 1	7.5% UT 1	**12.3% US**	9.6% UT 1	5.7% NV 1
5.7% US	10.0% CA 2	4.8% NV 2	6.3% CA 2	5.8% NV 2	5.6% CO 2	5.8% NV 2	10.9% AZ 1	7.9% NV 2	4.9% TX 2
5.7% TX 2	9.2% AZ 3	4.3% TX 3	**5.8% US**	5.7% CA 3	**5.5% US**	5.7% AZ 3	10.2% TX 2	6.4% CA 3	4.8% UT 3
5.5% UT 3	7.2% UT 4	4.0% CO 4	5.8% TX 3	**5.4% US**	5.3% AZ 3	**5.2% NM 4**	9.7% UT 3	6.1% TX 4	**4.1% NM 4**
5.4% CA 4	7.2% OK 4	3.0% AZ 5	5.2% OK 4	4.5% CO 4	5.1% TX 4	5.0% TX 5	9.4% CO 4	**5.6% US**	**4.0% US**
4.9% AZ 5	**7.1% NM 6**	**2.5% US**	4.8% CO 5	3.9% OK 5	4.4% CA 5	**4.8% US**	9.1% NV 5	4.7% CO 5	3.7% CA 5
4.7% CO 6	**6.9% US**	2.4% CA 6	4.8% UT 5	2.6% AZ 6	4.4% OK 5	4.6% CO 6	8.3% CA 6	4.4% AZ 6	3.4% CO 6
3.8% NM 7	6.6% NV 7	2.1% OK 7	4.4% AZ 7	2.6% UT 6	**3.5% NM 7**	4.0% CA 7	**8.1% NM 7**	**4.0% NM 7**	3.4% OK 6
3.5% OK 8	2.9% CO 8	−2.0% UT 8	**3.9% NM 8**	**0.7% NM 8**	1.5% UT 8	3.3% OK 8	6.8% OK 8	3.8% OK 8	1.9% AZ 8

Source: U.S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

McKinley County Economic Patterns

McKinley County is unique among New Mexico counties in terms of its population composition, as well as an especially severe problem of poverty. McKinley County, which is located in the west central part of the state bordering Arizona, is one of New Mexico's larger counties in terms of population, ranking 6th of New Mexico counties with 60,686 residents as counted by the 1990 census. McKinley County's most significant population center is Gallup (population 19,154). Neighboring San Juan County (population 91,605) is significantly larger, while Cibola (population 23,794) and Catron counties (2,563) are smaller. The population of McKinley County has a large Native American majority (43,570 or 71.8 percent) and a significant Hispanic component (7,764 or 12.8 percent). The total population of McKinley County grew by 7.5 percent over the decade of the 1980s (1980-1990), while the Hispanic population grew by 1.6 percent, and the American Indian population increased by 17.5 percent.

New Mexico and McKinley County
Annual Average Unemployment Rates



McKinley County per capita personal income, at $9,337, was 66.1 percent of the state average in 1990 and $9,700 or 65.9 percent of the state average in 1991, the latest year for which county personal income figures are available. (New Mexico per capita personal income is about 77 percent of the U.S. national average). McKinley placed 31 out of 33 in a ranking of New Mexico counties by per capita personal income level. McKinley is by almost any measure a very poor county. According to data from the 1990 U.S. Census, McKinley ranked 33rd out of all counties in the country, and first of New Mexico counties, by percentage of county population below the poverty level. Mckinley was the poorest county in New Mexico, according to the 1990 census, ranking behind Guadalupe, Mora, Luna, San Miguel, Socorro, and San Juan counties. The county rate of food stamp recipiency, a widely accepted measure of economic and social distress, was 29.7 percent in McKinley County in July 1993, ranking the county first of New Mexico counties (according to the September 1993, issue of the Monthly Statistical Report of the New Mexico Human Services Department). The Census Bureau reported that Gallup had a poverty rate of 23 percent.

McKinley County, a fairly rural county lacking a base in the goods-producing industries with the significant exception of mining (which accounted for 4.3 percent of employment in the fourth quarter of 1992), has experienced chronic unemployment problems over the last twelve years, as it has for many decades. The unemployment rate rose from 7.5 percent in 1980 to a high of 15.6 percent in 1983, reflecting the impact of the national recession of 1981-82 and the collapse of the uranium industry, and has remained at between two and three points above the state-wide average through 1993. The state unemployment rate, by comparison, was 7.5 per cent in 1980 and 6.3 percent in 1990, before it rose to 6.9 percent in 1991 and 6.8 percent in 1992. A major factor underlying the chronically high unemployment rate in McKinley County has been a lack of diversity in the employment structure, including a reliance on the uranium industry until the mid-1980's. The annual average unemployment rate in the years 1990, 1991 and 1992, at 9.3, 10.1 and 8.7 percent respectively, reflected the inability of McKinley County to break a pattern of fairly high unemployment that has prevailed since the early 1980's. The unemployment rate went from 10.5 percent in January 1992 to a low of 7.2 percent in November, and seems to be headed toward a similar pattern in 1993. The preliminary unemployment rate in McKinley County for September 1993, the latest month available, was 9.2 percent, which placed McKinley tenth highest in a ranking of New Mexico counties. McKinley County had ranked 15th in September of 1992. Counties in northwestern New Mexico tend to rank toward the high end in the unemployment ranking, with San Juan County ranked 8th.

The industrial pattern of McKinley County was heavily weighted toward three sectors in the fourth quarter of 1992: services (18.7 percent of employment), retail trade (28.3 percent), and local government (16.2 percent). Retail trade and services both rely heavily on tourism, as the availability of sites for anthropological sight-seeing make McKinley County a destination for tourists year round. Retail trade accounted for 28.3 percent of McKinley County employment in the fourth quarter of 1992, up one and one-fifth points from 27.1 percent a year earlier. Services employment also grew substantially, from 17.7 percent in 1991-IV to 18.7 percent in 1992-IV, while local government decreased its share slightly, dropping from 16.5 percent to 16.2 percent over the year. Total employment in the county outperformed the state in the period, increasing by 4.3 percent over the year, a year in which New Mexico employment had increased by 3.8 percent.

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION
4TH QUARTER COMPARISON 1991–1992
(Average Employment)

MC KINLEY COUNTY

SECTORS	Q4 1991 Employment	Q4 1992 Employment	Actual Change	Percent Change
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	17,524	18,279	755	4.3%
Agric., Forestry, Fish.	22	29	7	31.8%
Mining	811	780	(31)	–3.8%
Construction	553	539	(14)	–2.5%
Manufacturing	825	796	(29)	–3.5%
Transportation & Public Utilities	649	602	(47)	–7.2%
Wholesale Trade	711	757	46	6.5%
Retail Trade	4,755	5,168	413	8.7%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	385	394	9	2.3%
Services & Miscellaneous	3,103	3,412	309	10.0%
Federal Government	2,395	2,454	59	2.5%
State Government	428	386	(42)	–9.8%
Local Government	2,886	2,962	76	2.6%

SECTOR SHARE PERCENTAGE	Q4 1991	Q4 1992
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES		
Agric., Forestry, Fish.	0.1%	0.2%
Mining	4.6%	4.3%
Construction	3.2%	2.9%
Manufacturing	4.7%	4.4%
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.7%	3.3%
Wholesale Trade	4.1%	4.1%
Retail Trade	27.1%	28.3%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.2%	2.2%
Services & Miscellaneous	17.7%	18.7%
Federal Government	13.7%	13.4%
State Government	2.4%	2.1%
Local Government	16.5%	16.2%

Source: Covered Employment and Wages, ES–202 Program, Actuarial Research Section, New Mexico Dept. of Labor

Prepared by: Labor Market Information Section
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau
New Mexico Department of Labor *(CG:123\CEW\REPORTS\EMQ49192.wk1)*

QUARTERLY WAGE INFORMATION
4TH QUARTER COMPARISON 1991–1992
(Average Weekly Wages)

MC KINLEY COUNTY

SECTORS	Q4 1991 Nominal Dollars	Q4 1992 Nominal Dollars	Q4 1991 Real Dollars*	Q4 1992 Real Dollars*
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	$378.94	$388.73	$274.99	$273.75
Agric., Forestry, Fish.	$279.92	$271.35	$203.13	$191.09
Mining	$932.05	$873.03	$676.38	$614.81
Construction	$413.53	$362.47	$300.09	$255.26
Manufacturing	$390.81	$435.71	$283.61	$306.84
Transportation & Public Utilities	$601.85	$693.00	$436.76	$488.03
Wholesale Trade	$398.74	$364.64	$289.36	$256.79
Retail Trade	$247.08	$253.93	$179.30	$178.82
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	$324.52	$360.12	$235.50	$253.61
Services & Miscellaneous	$289.48	$302.51	$210.07	$213.04
Federal Government	$513.90	$583.90	$372.93	$411.20
State Government	$400.15	$415.43	$290.38	$292.56
Local Government	$364.84	$371.98	$264.76	$261.96

PERCENT CHANGE	Q4/91toQ4/92 Nominal Dollars	Q4/91toQ4/92 Real Dollars*
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	2.6%	−0.4%
Agric., Forestry, Fish.	−3.1%	−5.9%
Mining	−6.3%	−9.1%
Construction	−12.3%	−14.9%
Manufacturing	11.5%	8.2%
Transportation & Public Utilities	15.1%	11.7%
Wholesale Trade	−8.6%	−11.3%
Retail Trade	2.8%	−0.3%
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11.0%	7.7%
Services & Miscellaneous	4.5%	1.4%
Federal Government	13.6%	10.3%
State Government	3.8%	0.7%
Local Government	2.0%	−1.1%

**Adjusted to the 1982–84 CPI–U Index*

Source: Covered Employment and Wages, ES–202 Program, Actuarial Research Section, New Mexico Dept. of Labor

Prepared by: Labor Market Information Section
Economic Research and Analysis Bureau
New Mexico Department of Labor *(CG:123\CEW\REPORTS\WGQ49192.wk1)*

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide:

The **U.S. Census Bureau** recently published a report entitled "Public Education Finances: 1991", which provides data on the finances of large public elementary-secondary school systems for fiscal year 1991. The Albuquerque public school system derives 81 percent of its revenues from state sources, 12 percent from local sources and 7 percent from federal sources. The national average revenue proportions were 47 percent state, 47 percent local and 6 percent federal, indicating that New Mexico has historically opted to emphasize the state general fund and general tax levies as the source for public school funding. The cost per pupil in the Albuquerque public school system was $4,356 in 1991, compared to an national annual average cost per pupil of $4,938. The cost of instructional salaries per pupil was $1,909 in Albuquerque, compared to $2,213 nationally.

According to the September 1993 issue of **U.S. Housing Markets**, published by Lomas Mortgage USA, 2,323 housing permits were granted in New Mexico in the second quarter of 1993, up by 17.4 percent over the 1992 level. In other housing developments, there were 27,700 sales of existing homes in New Mexico in the second quarter of 1993, an increase of 1.1 percent over second quarter 1992.

The New Mexico Human Services Department **Monthly Statistical Report**, prepared monthly by Income Support Division economists Jeff Repichowski and Weinong Zhu, provides data on an array of assistance programs administered by the Human Services Dept. The September issue of the Report contains program information through July 1993. The introduction to the Report notes that the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Standard of Need increased to 36 percent of the 1993 federal poverty guideline figure in July 1993. This change increased AFDC payments by an estimated $32.86 per month. The interruption of a three-month trend of declining AFDC caseload is attributed to the increase in the standard of need. The number of Food Stamp cases in New Mexico decreased by 520 during the month of July, 1993, compared with a decrease of 424 cases in June. The number of Food Stamp cases has increased by 4,483 or 5.6 percent over July, 1992. According to the Report, 32 percent of the total decrease for July, 1993 came from Dona Ana County. The number of AFDC cases in New Mexico increased by 722 during July, 1993, a rate of 2.3 percent. The AFDC growth rate had been -0.4 percent in June 1993 and -0.1 percent in May 1993. The total number of Medicaid eligibles was unavailable for June and July 1993. The number of General Assistance cases in New Mexico decreased by 2 during the month of July 1993. New Mexico has 155 more General Assistance cases than in July 1992, a 12.4 percent increase.

According to a table in **New Mexico Progress** credited to the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department, New Mexico gross receipts from retail trade were up 10.3 percent in the April to June 1993 period compared to the same period one year ago. Albuquerque gross receipts from retail trade were up 7.7 percent, Las Cruces gross receipts were up 9.2 percent and Santa Fe gross receipts were up 12.3 percent.

The October 1993 issue of the **Gas Marketing Newsletter** published by the New Mexico Natural Gas Marketing Bureau includes a table showing that New Mexico natural gas production in the first seven months of 1993 was up 16.2 percent over the same period in 1992. Total state production through July was 801,749,685 Mcf in 1993 and 690,004,636 Mcf in 1992. Total production of natural gas in July 1993 was 114,117,224 Mcf, compared to 109,780,991 Mcf in 1992, a 4 percent increase. New Mexico counties with significant natural gas production include Chaves, Eddy, Lea, Roosevelt McKinley, Rio Arriba, San Juan and Sandoval.

The September 1993 issue of the **New Mexico Business Current Economic Report** features an article entitled "Recent Developments in the New Mexico Economy" by economist Larry Waldman. The article states that the outlook for the New Mexico economy is for strong personal income growth of 7.2 percent in 1993 and 7.6 percent in 1994. Low inflation will result in real disposable income growth of 3.7 percent in 1993 and 1994. Nonagricultural employment growth will reach 2.3 percent in 1993 but jump to 3.5 percent in 1994.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

In the second quarter of 1993, Albuquerque single family housing permits increased to 955 or by 30 percent, according to **U.S. Housing Markets**, published by Lomas Mortgage USA. The report makes the point that 1993 could be the Albuquerque housing market's best year for homebuilding since the late 1970's. Single family permits were running about one-fourth higher than 1992 - which was a very good year. Multifamily permits had risen to 82. The median existing home price moved up 11 percent over second quarter 1992, to $101,000. The rental vacancy rate in Albuquerque had fallen to 2.4 percent in the second quarter of 1993, compared to 5.0 percent in the second quarter of 1992 and 7.2 percent in second quarter 1991.

Applied Research Associates of Albuquerque will perform high explosive and propellant testing and research at an experimental shock physics laboratory under an $11.5 million federal contract. The work will be done in Albuquerque and at the White Sands Missile Range.

Grants Area, Cibola County:

McKinley Paper Company, located about 20 miles northwest of Grants, is hiring workers to begin employment next year. The $75 million recycling paper company is expected to provide 60 jobs in the Cibola County Area and a spinoff of 100 jobs state wide in the recycling industry.

The Center for Disease Control has awarded a $373,831 grant to the New Mexico Department of health to help combat the hantavirus. The one year grant which began in September, will fund a project titled the Hantavirus Surveillance and Prevention Program. The program will consist of surveillance activities, epidemiologic studies, laboratory investigations, prevention and control activities, public and professional education and assessment of rodent populations.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

The U.S. Department of Energy has decided to forgo nuclear waste tests at the **Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)**. The abandonment of the 5-year-old test plan will save the federal government more than $100 million during the next few years. The decision means that WIPP will not be operational until 1998 at the earliest. The Department of Energy had hoped to open the site in 1988, but has delayed the opening many times.

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

Los Alamos National Laboratory had a total economic impact of $2.97 billion last year on three neighboring New Mexico counties, according to a Department of Energy report recently released. This total economic impact amounted to nearly 35 percent of the $8.56 billion economic activity generated by businesses and institutions in the tri-county region composed of Los Alamos, Santa Fe, and Rio Arriba counties.

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

The city of Española will be receiving $2.6 million to improve its water system. The award is a partial grant and partial loan through the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development Administration. The funds are to be used to drill two wells, construct two storage tanks and connections to the existing water systems.

Jicarilla Reservation, Rio Arriba and Sandoval Counties:

An Albuquerque Company has been awarded a $3.2 million contract for rehabilitation of highways on the Jicarilla reservation. The contract, awarded to the **Twin Mountain Construction Company**, is to reconstruct Highway 537 which runs between Dulce and Cuba. Twin Mountain employs approximately 100 people and about 20 will be employed on the Highway 537 project. The work must be completed by December 1994.

Jemez Area, Sandoval County:

The Rural Electrification Administration recently approved a $4.2 million loan for **Jemez Mountains Electric Cooperative** for system improvements. The proceeds of the loan will be used for the construction of lines and the new El Llano substation. The major construction of the El Llano substation is expected to begin in November.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

The potato harvest runs from mid-July to mid-October for potatoes used for potato chips from 5,700 acres of **Navajo Agricultural Products Industry (NAPI)** land near Farmington. NAPI's largest contract is a $6.8 million, 100-million-pound agreement with Frito-Lay Inc. for spuds for Frito's Casa Grande, Arizona plant.

According to an item in **New Mexico Progress**, 7-to-11 Food stores is building a 22,000-square-foot retail center behind its location at 30th and East Main in Farmington. The center will offer space for 14 stores.

Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:

The **Santa Fe Trail Association (SFTA)** awarded its convention site for the calendar year 2001 to the City of Las Vegas. SFTA's decision came during its recent symposium in Colorado. The symposium attracted more than 500 people and the convention is expected to be a tremendous economic boon to the area.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

The **Santa Fe Factory Stores** will open in late November near I-25 and Cerrillos Road. The outlet center will house 42 tenants, including one restaurant, in 125,00 square feet. Among the tenants are women's clothing designer Donna Karan, Reebok and Nine West shoes and Villeroy & Boch china and collectibles. The center will employ 260 people.

Taos Area, Taos County:

Holy Cross Hospital has been awarded a $43,480 grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The money is earmarked for strengthening the hospital's capability to care for Medicare recipients.

The **Taos Labor Service Center**, reports that 80 jobs have been created over the last year with the opening of local fast food restaurants. Two of the largest contributors to the surge in employment are **Wendy's Old Fashioned Hamburgers** and **Long John Silver's**.

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
CARPENTER	CASHIER
COOK	CLERK, GENERAL
ELECTRICIAN	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	LABORER
REGISTERED NURSE	SALES CLERK
TRUCK DRIVER	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL TEACHER	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	HOME HEALTH AIDE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	NURSE PRACTITIONER
	PHYSICIAN
	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
	REGISTERED NURSE
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
COOK	ACCOUNTANT
DAY CARE ATTENDANT	ASSEMBLER
ELECTRICIAN	BARTENDER
ENGINEER (CIVIL, ELEC., MECH.)	CASHIER
LEGAL ASSISTANT	CLERK, GENERAL
LEGAL SECRETARY	COMPUTER OPERATOR
LOCKSMITH	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
MATH & SCIENCE TEACHER	COURTESY CLERK
MEDICAL SECRETARY	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGIST	ELEMENTARY TEACHER
MOTEL MAID	LABORER
PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT	RECEPTIONIST
RADIOLOGY SPECIALIST	SALES CLERK
READING TEACHER	SECRETARY
THERAPISTS (OCCU., PHYS., RESP.)	WAREHOUSE WORKER
TRANSCRIBER	
TV PRODUCTION TECHNICIAN	
ULTRASOUND TECHNICIAN (ESP. CARDIAC)	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CARPENTER	ACCOUNTANT
CASHIER	DRAFTER
CUSTODIAN	MACHINIST
LABORER	MEDICAL TRANSCRIPTIONIST
SALES CLERK	PLUMBER
	WELDER

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC	CANNERY WORKER
ELECTRICIAN	CASHIER
FLORAL DESIGNER	HARVEST WORKER
MACHINIST	SECRETARY
TRUCK DRIVER	SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CLERK, GENERAL	CLERK, GENERAL
OFFICE HELPER	CASHIER-CHECKER
YARD WORKER	SECRETARY
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CARPENTER
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST	CASHIER II
JANITOR	OPERATING ENGINEER
RECREATION AIDE	BUS DRIVER
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using data or new techniques. Revision may not significantly change previously issued figures.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVE.	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	VACANT	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

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Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
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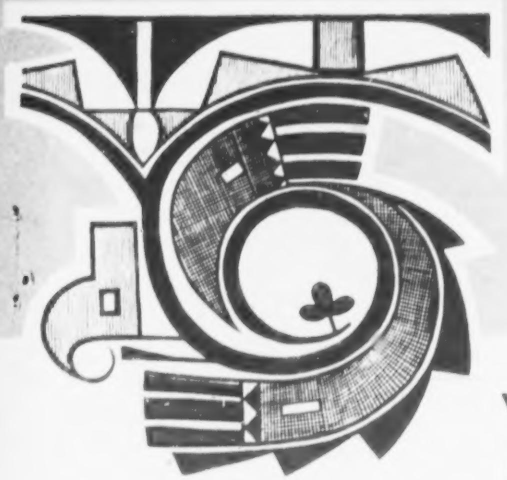
New Mexico Labor Market Review



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HIGHLIGHTS - October 1993

...This month's special tables are on nonagricultural sectoral growth rates by state beginning on page 17.

...The October 1993 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 7.4 percent, up two tenths of a point from September 1993, and up seven tenths of a percentage point from October last year.

...The preliminary October unemployment rate ranking by state (seasonally adjusted) shows that New Mexico moved from 24th highest in October 1992 to 11th highest in October 1993.

...The preliminary October nonagricultural growth rate comparison by state shows that New Mexico, for the fourth straight month, posted the second fastest growth rate in the nation.

...Nonfarm payroll employment in New Mexico is now up 25,100 jobs for 4.2 percent growth over the last year.

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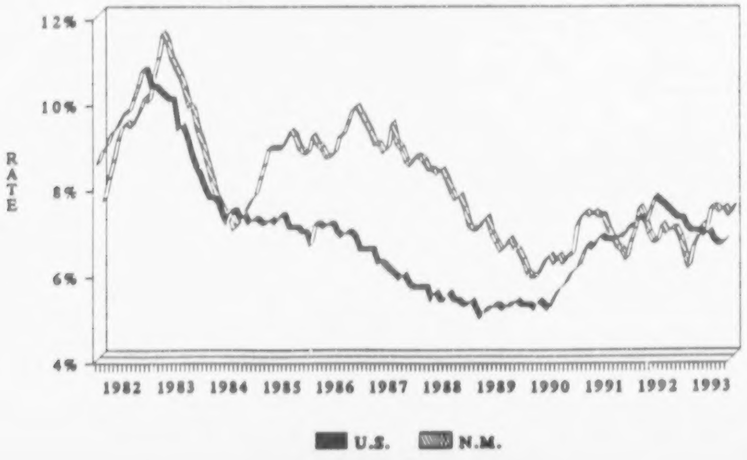
Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted



New Mexico Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for October 1993 was 7.4 percent, up two tenths of a point from September 1993, and up seven tenths of a percentage point from October last year. New Mexico's seasonally adjusted rate is six tenths of a point higher than the comparable national rate. About 45 percent of New Mexico's unemployed were job losers, job leavers accounted for about 18 percent and new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force were 37 percent of the jobless. New entrants and re-entrants to the labor force continue to represent a high proportion of the unemployed, indicating that the over-the-year unemployment increase may be due in part to optimism fueled by about excellent employment prospects in certain sectors, especially construction. (Job growth in the construction sector is running at almost 16 percent, according to the employer survey, while overall nonfarm job growth has reached 4.2 percent). The New Mexico labor force is increasing at a rate of 2.3 percent, almost twice the national rate of 1.3 percent, indicating the underlying strength of the state employment pattern.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, New Mexico's unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.6 percent in October. Not seasonally adjusted, the unemployment rate was 6.0 percent in October 1992. The unadjusted unemployment rate usually falls by about half a percentage point between September and October, as the fall semester brings full staffing for school bus drivers, teachers aides and work study students. Preliminary reports from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program show that the number of claimants is down on an over-the-year basis, a trend that began in late 1992. October claims data from the Unemployment Insurance program indicate that the number of U.I. claimants decreased by 13.2 percent in October, while the number of U.I. claimants is down by 12.9 percent over the year.

Substantial over-the-month decreases in unemployment were reported in several of New Mexico's larger counties, including Eddy (down 5.3 percent), Sandoval (down 3.4 percent), and San Juan (down 6.4 percent) and Valencia (down 2.0 percent). All three Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) experienced increases in unemployment, with the Las Cruces MSA up by six percent for an unemployment rate increase of six tenths of a percentage point. Chaves County experienced an unemployment increase of 360, leading to an unemployment rate of 8.8 percent in October, compared to 7.4 percent in September.

Nationally, not seasonally adjusted total employment was up 1.9 percent over the year in October, while unemployment had fallen by 5.8 percent. New Mexico total employment rose by 1.7 percent (+11,300), while the number of unemployed also rose, by 12.3 percent (+5,400) over October of last year.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct. 1993	Sep. 1993	Oct. 1992	Sep. 1993	Oct. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	742,800	739,800	726,100	+3,000	+16,700
Employment	693,500	690,900	682,200	+2,600	+11,300
Unemployment	49,300	48,900	43,900	+400	+5,400
Rate	6.6%	6.6%	6.0%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	7.4%	7.2%	6.7%		

Albuquerque Area (Bernalillo County)
(Household Survey Based)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for October 1993 was 5.5 percent, up two tenths of a percentage point from September 1993 , and up seven tenths of a percentage point from October last year.

Albuquerque's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) remained steady in October at 5.0 percent, after dropping four tenths of a percentage point last month. The October unemployment rate is six tenths of a point above the October 1992 rate of 4.4 percent. The unemployment rate has decreased slightly from September to October in five of the last six years, while 1990 remained steady. Employment increased by 0.7 percent, adding 1,800 jobs over the month. A substantial increase in employment was also evident over the year as employment rose 3.3 percent or 8,600. Although employment increased the unemployment rate stagnated because unemployment also increased. Unemployment increased by 0.7 percent or 100 from a month ago and by 19.2 percent or 2,300 from a year ago.

The Albuquerque MSA continues to post one of the lowest unemployment rates in New Mexico, being eclipsed by only Union County at 4.1 percent and the Santa Fe MSA at 3.7 percent.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Oct. 1993	Sep. 1993	Oct. 1992	Sep. 1993	Oct. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	283,600	281,700	272,700	+1,900	+10,900
Employment	269,300	267,500	260,700	+1,800	+8,600
Unemployment	14,300	14,200	12,000	+100	+2,300
Rate	5.0%	5.0%	4.4%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.5%	5.3%	4.8%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/	MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UN-EMPLOYMENT	RATE %	SA RATE %
1978		545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%	
1979		557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%	
1980		562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%	
1981		579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%	
1982		596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%	
1983		609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%	
1984		628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1985		644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%	
1986		678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%	
1987		682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%	
1988		688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1989		698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%	
1990		700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%	
1991		715,000	665,000	49,000	6.9%	
1992		723,000	673,000	50,000	7.0%	
1992	JAN.	709,700	657,000	52,700	7.4%	7.4%
	FEB.	713,900	660,700	53,200	7.5%	7.2%
	MAR.	717,900	665,700	52,200	7.3%	6.8%
	APR.	718,200	668,100	50,100	7.0%	6.6%
	MAY.	721,800	673,200	48,600	6.7%	6.6%
	JUN.	736,600	676,300	60,300	8.2%	7.0%
	JUL.	731,400	680,400	51,000	7.0%	6.8%
	AUG.	728,000	679,000	49,000	6.7%	6.9%
	SEP.	726,800	681,200	45,600	6.3%	6.9%
	OCT.	726,100	682,200	43,900	6.0%	6.7%
	NOV.	727,300	685,500	41,800	5.7%	6.3%
	DEC.	718,400	678,800	39,600	5.5%	6.0%
1993	JAN.	712,000	665,500	46,500	6.5%	6.5%
	FEB.	725,100	675,000	50,100	6.9%	6.7%
	MAR.	729,100	674,700	54,400	7.5%	7.0%
	APR.	730,400	677,400	53,000	7.3%	6.9%
	MAY.	740,300	684,500	55,800	7.5%	7.4%
	JUN.	749,100	684,900	64,200	8.6%	7.4%
	JUL.	747,700	692,300	55,400	7.4%	7.3%
	AUG.	742,000	688,200	53,800	7.3%	7.4%
	SEP.	739,800	690,900	48,900	6.6%	7.2%
	OCT.	742,800	693,500	49,300	6.6%	7.4%
	NOV.					
	DEC.					
# CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		3,000	2,600	400	0.0	0.2
YEAR AGO		16,700	11,300	5,400	0.6	0.7
2 YRS. AGO		27,500	18,400	9,100	1.0	1.2
3 YRS. AGO		46,900	37,500	9,400	0.9	1.1
% CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		0.4%	0.4%	0.8%		
YEAR AGO		2.3%	1.7%	12.3%		
2 YRS. AGO		3.8%	2.7%	22.6%		
3 YRS. AGO		6.7%	5.7%	23.6%		

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/	MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UN-EMPLOYMENT	RATE %	SA RATE %
1978		102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%	
1979		104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%	
1980		106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%	
1981		108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%	
1982		110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%	
1983		111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%	
1984		113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%	
1985		115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%	
1986		117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%	
1987		119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%	
1988		121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%	
1989		123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%	
1990		124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%	
1991		125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7%	
1992		126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4%	
1992	JAN.	125,071	115,122	9,949	8.0%	7.1%
	FEB.	125,385	115,224	10,161	8.1%	7.3%
	MAR.	125,797	116,106	9,691	7.7%	7.3%
	APR.	125,878	116,933	8,945	7.1%	7.3%
	MAY.	126,705	117,535	9,169	7.2%	7.4%
	JUN.	129,002	118,907	10,095	7.8%	7.7%
	JUL.	129,599	119,754	9,845	7.6%	7.6%
	AUG.	128,472	119,082	9,390	7.3%	7.6%
	SEP.	127,043	117,953	9,090	7.2%	7.5%
	OCT.	126,846	118,246	8,600	6.8%	7.4%
	NOV.	127,087	118,239	8,848	7.0%	7.3%
	DEC.	126,902	118,073	8,829	7.0%	7.3%
1993	JAN.	126,034	116,123	9,911	7.9%	7.1%
	FEB.	126,505	116,735	9,770	7.7%	7.0%
	MAR.	126,682	117,406	9,276	7.3%	7.0%
	APR.	126,491	117,856	8,635	6.8%	7.0%
	MAY.	127,807	119,201	8,606	6.7%	6.9%
	JUN.	129,839	120,586	9,252	7.1%	7.0%
	JUL.	130,324	121,323	9,002	6.9%	6.8%
	AUG.	129,472	121,002	8,470	6.5%	6.7%
	SEP.	127,858	119,730	8,128	6.4%	6.7%
	OCT.	128,547	120,446	8,101	6.3%	6.8%
	NOV.					
	DEC.					
# CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		689	716	−27	−0.1	0.1
YEAR AGO		1,701	2,200	−499	−0.5	−0.6
2 YRS. AGO		2,979	2,891	88	−0.1	−0.1
3 YRS. AGO		3,527	2,147	1,379	0.9	1.0
% CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		0.5%	0.6%	−0.3%		
YEAR AGO		1.3%	1.9%	−5.8%		
2 YRS. AGO		2.4%	2.5%	1.1%		
3 YRS. AGO		2.8%	1.8%	20.5%		

Source: Based on Current Population Survey

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

Note 2: SA Rate is seasonally adjusted rate.

(Prel.) October Unemployment Rate by State (highest to lowest)
Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	PREL. 1993 RANKING	OCTOBER 1993 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.2%
CALIFORNIA	2	9.8%
NEW YORK	3	7.9%
MAINE	4	7.8%
ILLINOIS	4	7.8%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6	7.7%
TEXAS	7	7.5%
LOUISIANA	7	7.5%
ALASKA	7	7.5%
WASHINGTON	7	7.5%
NEVADA	11	7.4%
NEW MEXICO	11	7.4%
RHODE ISLAND	13	7.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	14	7.1%
FLORIDA	14	7.1%
OREGON	16	7.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	16	7.0%
MICHIGAN	18	6.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	18	6.9%
UNITED STATES		6.8%
ALABAMA	20	6.8%
OHIO	21	6.6%
KENTUCKY	21	6.6%
NEW JERSEY	23	6.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	6.4%
MARYLAND	25	6.3%
ARKANSAS	26	6.2%
ARIZONA	27	6.1%
MISSISSIPPI	28	5.9%
OKLAHOMA	28	5.9%
CONNECTICUT	28	5.9%
MONTANA	31	5.8%
IDAHO	32	5.7%
MISSOURI	33	5.6%
VIRGINIA	33	5.6%
DELAWARE	35	5.5%
GEORGIA	36	5.4%
TENNESSEE	37	5.2%
MINNESOTA	38	5.1%
COLORADO	38	5.1%
WYOMING	40	5.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	41	4.8%
KANSAS	41	4.8%
VERMONT	43	4.7%
INDIANA	44	4.3%
WISCONSIN	45	4.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	4.0%
HAWAII	47	3.9%
UTAH	48	3.3%
IOWA	48	3.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	3.2%
NEBRASKA	51	2.4%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	REVISED 1992 RANKING	OCTOBER 1992 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.9%
CALIFORNIA	2	9.8%
ALASKA	3	9.3%
NEW YORK	4	8.7%
MICHIGAN	5	8.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5	8.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	7	8.4%
RHODE ISLAND	8	8.3%
NEW JERSEY	9	8.2%
WASHINGTON	10	7.9%
LOUISIANA	10	7.9%
MISSISSIPPI	12	7.8%
FLORIDA	13	7.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	14	7.5%
TEXAS	14	7.5%
CONNECTICUT	14	7.5%
UNITED STATES		7.4%
OREGON	17	7.4%
ARIZONA	17	7.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	17	7.4%
GEORGIA	17	7.4%
OHIO	21	7.3%
KENTUCKY	22	7.2%
ARKANSAS	22	7.2%
NEW MEXICO	24	6.7%
MAINE	24	6.7%
NEVADA	26	6.6%
MARYLAND	27	6.5%
MONTANA	28	6.3%
VERMONT	28	6.3%
ALABAMA	28	6.3%
IDAHO	28	6.3%
INDIANA	32	6.2%
VIRGINIA	33	6.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	34	6.0%
ILLINOIS	35	5.9%
COLORADO	36	5.8%
TENNESSEE	37	5.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	38	5.6%
MISSOURI	39	5.4%
DELAWARE	39	5.4%
UTAH	41	5.3%
OKLAHOMA	42	5.2%
MINNESOTA	43	5.1%
WYOMING	43	5.1%
HAWAII	43	5.1%
WISCONSIN	46	5.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	47	4.7%
IOWA	48	4.3%
KANSAS	49	4.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	2.9%
NEBRASKA	51	2.8%

Sep. and Oct. Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (highest to lowest)

Not Seasonallv Adjusted

AREAS	PREL. 1993 RANKING	OCTOBER 1993 RATE
MORA	1	23.9%
TAOS	2	14.7%
CATRON	3	13.3%
RIO ARRIBA	4	12.3%
CIBOLA	5	10.8%
GUADALUPE	6	10.5%
MCKINLEY	7	10.1%
HARDING	8	9.2%
EDDY	9	9.1%
SAN JUAN	9	9.1%
TORRANCE	11	8.9%
SOCORRO	12	8.8%
GRANT	12	8.8%
CHAVES	12	8.8%
SAN MIGUEL	12	8.8%
COLFAX	16	8.7%
LUNA	17	8.6%
OTERO	18	8.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	19	7.8%
VALENCIA	20	7.7%
CURRY	21	7.5%
SIERRA	22	7.0%
QUAY	22	7.0%
STATEWIDE		**6.6%**
LINCOLN	24	6.4%
DE BACA	25	6.2%
SANDOVAL	26	6.0%
LEA	27	5.9%
ROOSEVELT	28	5.8%
HIDALGO	29	5.3%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	5.0%
UNION	31	4.1%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.7%

AREAS	REVISED 1992 RANKING	OCTOBER 1992 RATE
MORA	1	26.1%
TAOS	2	14.5%
GUADALUPE	3	12.5%
RIO ARRIBA	4	11.8%
GRANT	5	10.3%
CIBOLA	6	10.2%
TORRANCE	7	10.0%
SAN MIGUEL	8	9.5%
SAN JUAN	9	8.8%
LUNA	10	8.6%
OTERO	10	8.6%
HARDING	12	8.3%
MCKINLEY	13	8.0%
DE BACA	13	8.0%
CHAVES	15	7.9%
SOCORRO	15	7.9%
CATRON	17	7.4%
COLFAX	18	7.2%
VALENCIA	18	7.2%
EDDY	20	7.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	21	6.9%
LEA	22	6.6%
SIERRA	23	6.5%
CURRY	24	6.1%
STATEWIDE		**6.0%**
QUAY	25	5.9%
LINCOLN	26	5.8%
HIDALGO	26	5.8%
SANDOVAL	28	5.2%
ROOSEVELT	29	4.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	29	4.4%
UNION	31	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.0%

AREAS	REVISED 1993 RANKING	SEPTEMBER 1993 RATE
MORA	1	25.9%
TAOS	2	14.3%
RIO ARRIBA	3	12.5%
CATRON	4	11.9%
CIBOLA	5	11.5%
GUADALUPE	6	11.4%
SAN JUAN	7	9.8%
EDDY	8	9.6%
MCKINLEY	8	9.6%
LUNA	10	9.3%
SAN MIGUEL	11	9.2%
HARDING	12	9.0%
OTERO	13	8.5%
GRANT	14	8.4%
TORRANCE	15	8.3%
SOCORRO	16	8.0%
VALENCIA	17	7.9%
COLFAX	17	7.9%
CURRY	19	7.7%
CHAVES	20	7.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	21	7.2%
LINCOLN	22	6.9%
SIERRA	23	6.7%
STATEWIDE		**6.6%**
HIDALGO	24	6.3%
QUAY	25	6.2%
SANDOVAL	25	6.2%
LEA	27	6.0%
ROOSEVELT	28	5.6%
DE BACA	29	5.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	5.0%
UNION	31	3.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.6%

AREAS	REVISED 1992 RANKING	SEPTEMBER 1992 RATE
MORA	1	24.5%
TAOS	2	13.5%
GUADALUPE	3	11.3%
RIO ARRIBA	4	11.0%
CIBOLA	5	10.6%
GRANT	6	10.2%
SAN MIGUEL	7	9.9%
SAN JUAN	8	9.8%
LUNA	9	9.0%
TORRANCE	10	8.8%
CHAVES	11	8.5%
HARDING	12	8.4%
DE BACA	13	8.2%
OTERO	14	8.1%
MCKINLEY	15	8.0%
SOCORRO	15	8.0%
UNION	17	7.8%
VALENCIA	18	7.4%
CATRON	18	7.4%
EDDY	20	7.3%
COLFAX	20	7.3%
QUAY	22	6.8%
CURRY	23	6.7%
LEA	24	6.6%
STATEWIDE		**6.3%**
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	25	6.2%
SANDOVAL	26	5.8%
SIERRA	27	5.7%
ROOSEVELT	27	5.7%
LINCOLN	29	5.0%
HIDALGO	30	4.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	4.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.3%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY OCTOBER 1993				REVISED SEPTEMBER 1993				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	742,790	693,459	49,331	6.6%	739,818	690,914	48,904	6.6%	2,972	2,545	427	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	283,616	269,344	14,272	5.0%	281,743	267,518	14,225	5.0%	1,873	1,826	47	0.7%	0.7%	0.3%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	62,578	57,698	4,880	7.8%	63,696	59,092	4,604	7.2%	−1,118	−1,394	276	−1.8%	−2.4%	6.0%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	76,165	73,316	2,849	3.7%	77,458	74,648	2,810	3.6%	−1,293	−1,332	39	−1.7%	−1.8%	1.4%
Catron	1,000	867	133	13.3%	967	852	115	11.9%	33	15	18	3.4%	1.8%	15.7%
Chaves	22,858	20,855	2,003	8.8%	22,226	20,583	1,643	7.4%	632	272	360	2.8%	1.3%	21.9%
Cibola	9,073	8,094	979	10.8%	9,040	8,002	1,038	11.5%	33	92	−59	0.4%	1.1%	−5.7%
Colfax	6,024	5,500	524	8.7%	5,900	5,431	469	7.9%	124	69	55	2.1%	1.3%	11.7%
Curry	17,434	16,128	1,306	7.5%	17,247	15,915	1,332	7.7%	187	213	−26	1.1%	1.3%	−2.0%
De Baca	908	852	56	6.2%	873	826	47	5.4%	35	26	9	4.0%	3.1%	19.1%
Eddy	21,032	19,127	1,905	9.1%	20,916	18,905	2,011	9.6%	116	222	−106	0.6%	1.2%	−5.3%
Grant	10,018	9,141	877	8.8%	9,859	9,028	831	8.4%	159	113	46	1.6%	1.3%	5.5%
Guadalupe	1,630	1,459	171	10.5%	1,602	1,419	183	11.4%	28	40	−12	1.7%	2.8%	−6.6%
Harding	338	307	31	9.2%	322	293	29	9.0%	16	14	2	5.0%	4.8%	6.9%
Hidalgo	2,679	2,537	142	5.3%	2,648	2,481	167	6.3%	31	56	−25	1.2%	2.3%	−15.0%
Lea	21,529	20,250	1,279	5.9%	21,276	19,990	1,286	6.0%	253	260	−7	1.2%	1.3%	−0.5%
Lincoln	6,409	6,000	409	6.4%	6,364	5,926	438	6.9%	45	74	−29	0.7%	1.2%	−6.6%
Luna	10,531	9,630	901	8.6%	10,712	9,721	991	9.3%	−181	−91	−90	−1.7%	−0.9%	−9.1%
McKinley	19,842	17,846	1,996	10.1%	19,563	17,690	1,873	9.6%	279	156	123	1.4%	0.9%	6.6%
Mora	1,163	885	278	23.9%	1,116	827	289	25.9%	47	58	−11	4.2%	7.0%	−3.8%
Otero	18,861	17,302	1,559	8.3%	18,703	17,110	1,593	8.5%	158	192	−34	0.8%	1.1%	−2.1%
Quay	4,560	4,242	318	7.0%	4,394	4,123	271	6.2%	166	119	47	3.8%	2.9%	17.3%
Rio Arriba	13,098	11,488	1,610	12.3%	12,990	11,372	1,618	12.5%	108	116	−8	0.8%	1.0%	−0.5%
Roosevelt	7,050	6,641	409	5.8%	6,868	6,484	384	5.6%	182	157	25	2.6%	2.4%	6.5%
Sandoval	33,800	31,788	2,012	6.0%	33,597	31,514	2,083	6.2%	203	274	−71	0.6%	0.9%	−3.4%
San Juan	37,988	34,531	3,457	9.1%	37,731	34,037	3,694	9.8%	257	494	−237	0.7%	1.5%	−6.4%
San Miguel	9,278	8,461	817	8.8%	9,246	8,395	851	9.2%	32	66	−34	0.3%	0.8%	−4.0%
Sierra	2,680	2,493	187	7.0%	2,610	2,434	176	6.7%	70	59	11	2.7%	2.4%	6.3%
Socorro	6,213	5,669	544	8.8%	6,089	5,604	485	8.0%	124	65	59	2.0%	1.2%	12.2%
Taos	11,329	9,666	1,663	14.7%	11,269	9,655	1,614	14.3%	60	11	49	0.5%	0.1%	3.0%
Torrance	4,013	3,656	357	8.9%	3,896	3,571	325	8.3%	117	85	32	3.0%	2.4%	9.8%
Union	1,818	1,743	75	4.1%	1,750	1,682	68	3.9%	68	61	7	3.9%	3.6%	10.3%
Valencia	17,280	15,946	1,334	7.7%	17,148	15,787	1,361	7.9%	132	159	−27	0.8%	1.0%	−2.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY OCTOBER 1993				REVISED OCTOBER 1992				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	742,790	693,459	49,331	6.6%	726,025	682,165	43,860	6.0%	16,765	11,294	5,471	2.3%	1.7%	12.5%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	283,616	269,344	14,272	5.0%	272,777	260,734	12,043	4.4%	10,839	8,610	2,229	4.0%	3.3%	18.5%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	62,578	57,698	4,880	7.8%	61,933	57,672	4,261	6.9%	645	26	619	1.0%	0.0%	14.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	76,165	73,316	2,849	3.7%	74,652	72,414	2,238	3.0%	1,513	902	611	2.0%	1.2%	27.3%
Catron	1,000	867	133	13.3%	1,006	932	74	7.4%	−6	−65	59	−0.6%	−7.0%	79.7%
Chaves	22,858	20,855	2,003	8.8%	22,839	21,039	1,800	7.9%	19	−184	203	0.1%	−0.9%	11.3%
Cibola	9,073	8,094	979	10.8%	8,876	7,967	909	10.2%	197	127	70	2.2%	1.6%	7.7%
Colfax	6,024	5,500	524	8.7%	5,839	5,417	422	7.2%	185	83	102	3.2%	1.5%	24.2%
Curry	17,434	16,128	1,306	7.5%	17,581	16,500	1,081	6.1%	−147	−372	225	−0.8%	−2.3%	20.8%
De Baca	908	852	56	6.2%	927	853	74	8.0%	−19	−1	−18	−2.0%	−0.1%	−24.3%
Eddy	21,032	19,127	1,905	9.1%	20,902	19,432	1,470	7.0%	130	−305	435	0.6%	−1.6%	29.6%
Grant	10,018	9,141	877	8.8%	9,781	8,771	1,010	10.3%	237	370	−133	2.4%	4.2%	−13.2%
Guadalupe	1,630	1,459	171	10.5%	1,608	1,407	201	12.5%	22	52	−30	1.4%	3.7%	−14.9%
Harding	338	307	31	9.2%	348	319	29	8.3%	−10	−12	2	−2.9%	−3.8%	6.9%
Hidalgo	2,679	2,537	142	5.3%	2,712	2,554	158	5.8%	−33	−17	−16	−1.2%	−0.7%	−10.1%
Lea	21,529	20,250	1,279	5.9%	21,607	20,176	1,431	6.6%	−78	74	−152	−0.4%	0.4%	−10.6%
Lincoln	6,409	6,000	409	6.4%	6,473	6,096	377	5.8%	−64	−96	32	−1.0%	−1.6%	8.5%
Luna	10,531	9,630	901	8.6%	10,581	9,666	915	8.6%	−50	−36	−14	−0.5%	−0.4%	−1.5%
McKinley	19,842	17,846	1,996	10.1%	19,159	17,617	1,542	8.0%	683	229	454	3.6%	1.3%	29.4%
Mora	1,163	885	278	23.9%	1,169	864	305	26.1%	−6	21	−27	−0.5%	2.4%	−8.9%
Otero	18,861	17,302	1,559	8.3%	18,847	17,217	1,630	8.6%	14	85	−71	0.1%	0.5%	−4.4%
Quay	4,560	4,242	318	7.0%	4,640	4,368	272	5.9%	−80	−126	46	−1.7%	−2.9%	16.9%
Rio Arriba	13,098	11,488	1,610	12.3%	12,791	11,288	1,503	11.8%	307	200	107	2.4%	1.8%	7.1%
Roosevelt	7,050	6,641	409	5.8%	7,294	6,975	319	4.4%	−244	−334	90	−3.3%	−4.8%	28.2%
Sandoval	33,800	31,788	2,012	6.0%	32,747	31,058	1,689	5.2%	1,053	730	323	3.2%	2.4%	19.1%
San Juan	37,988	34,531	3,457	9.1%	37,280	33,995	3,285	8.8%	708	536	172	1.9%	1.6%	5.2%
San Miguel	9,278	8,461	817	8.8%	9,159	8,289	870	9.5%	119	172	−53	1.3%	2.1%	−6.1%
Sierra	2,680	2,493	187	7.0%	2,719	2,543	176	6.5%	−39	−50	11	−1.4%	−2.0%	6.3%
Socorro	6,213	5,669	544	8.8%	6,056	5,579	477	7.9%	157	90	67	2.6%	1.6%	14.0%
Taos	11,329	9,666	1,663	14.7%	11,337	9,697	1,640	14.5%	−8	−31	23	−0.1%	−0.3%	1.4%
Torrance	4,013	3,656	357	8.9%	4,055	3,650	405	10.0%	−42	6	−48	−1.0%	0.2%	−11.9%
Union	1,818	1,743	75	4.1%	1,808	1,747	61	3.4%	10	−4	14	0.6%	−0.2%	23.0%
Valencia	17,280	15,946	1,334	7.7%	16,519	15,329	1,190	7.2%	761	617	144	4.6%	4.0%	12.1%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS
P. O. BOX 1928
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87103

TABLE A - Civilian Labor Force, Employment,
Unemployment and Unemployment Rate 1993

U.S. and New Mexico Seasonally Adjusted

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	PREL. OCT	NOV	DEC
UNITED STATES												
Civilian Labor Force 1/	126,034	126,505	126,682	126,491	127,807	129,839	130,324	129,472	127,858	128,547 2/		
Employment	116,123	116,735	117,406	117,856	119,201	120,586	121,323	121,002	119,730	120,446		
Unemployment	9,911	9,770	9,276	8,635	8,606	9,252	9,002	8,470	8,128	8,101		
Rate	7.9%	7.7%	7.3%	6.8%	6.7%	7.1%	6.9%	6.5%	6.4%	6.3%		
UNITED STATES SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Civilian Labor Force 1/	127,083	127,327	127,429	127,341	128,131	128,127	128,070	128,370	127,975	128,714 2/		
Employment	118,071	118,451	118,565	118,416	119,273	119,219	119,301	119,710	119,457	119,928		
Unemployment	9,013	8,876	8,864	8,925	8,858	8,908	8,769	8,661	8,517	8,786		
Rate	7.1%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	6.9%	7.0%	6.8%	6.7%	6.7%	6.8%		
NEW MEXICO												
Civilian Labor Force	711,946	725,066	729,110	730,459	740,266	749,032	747,729	741,997	739,818	742,790		
Employment	665,496	675,003	674,677	677,438	684,508	684,850	692,286	688,226	690,914	693,459		
Unemployment	46,450	50,063	54,433	53,021	55,758	64,182	55,443	53,771	48,904	49,331		
Rate	6.5%	6.9%	7.5%	7.3%	7.5%	8.6%	7.4%	7.2%	6.6%	6.6%		
NEW MEXICO SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Civilian Labor Force	727,531	733,951	732,311	731,558	737,467	736,112	738,197	736,651	739,026	743,588		
Employment	679,995	684,965	681,001	680,809	682,842	681,769	684,571	682,312	685,542	688,660		
Unemployment	47,536	48,986	51,310	50,749	54,625	54,343	53,626	54,339	53,484	54,928		
Rate	6.5%	6.7%	7.0%	6.9%	7.4%	7.4%	7.3%	7.4%	7.2%	7.4%		

1/ Numbers in thousands
2/ Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Estimates are subject to revision
1/92 Benchmark
11/30/93

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonagricultural employment in New Mexico was virtually unchanged in October at the 628,500 level, according to preliminary estimates.

Employment usually experiences significant seasonal changes this time of the year. Government loses temporary help at national forests, state parks, and summer youth programs. Temporary help is laid off in trade as students working at eating & drinking places return to schools. Jobs disappear from services as the summer tourist season ends, forcing hotels and amusement & recreational industries to let go of their seasonal workers. On the positive side, seasonal help is hired in government and services as public schools and state supported colleges and universities as well as private educational services increase staff in preparation for the start of the new school year.

All of the above occurred this year, along with continuations of recent employment growth trends in construction, manufacturing, trade, and transportation & public utilities (TCPU).

Wage and salary employment in October was up by 25,100 from the year ago level, for growth of 4.2 percent. All major industries are contributing to the annual growth. Construction led the way by hiring 4,900 additional workers for 15.5 percent yearly growth. Mining posted the second largest growth rate by adding 800 jobs for 5.3 percent over the year growth. Mining's strength is largely in metal mining and oil & gas extraction. Services gained 7,600 employees, growing by 4.8 percent from last year. Most subsectors in services posted growth; however, social services, hotels, and health services were particularly strong.

Manufacturing is up 1,700 jobs for 4.1 percent growth from last year. Subsectors recording strong gains are electronic equipment, lumber & wood, food products, and other nondurable goods. Employment in trade is up 5,200 for 3.6 percent annual growth. Trade job growth was widespread; however, wholesale durable trade, general merchandise stores, auto dealers & service stations, and eating drinking places were up significantly. Finance insurance & real estate (FIRE) posted 700 new jobs for 2.6 percent annual growth. Government added 4,000 workers for a 2.5 percent increase over the year. About 70 percent of the government job growth was in public schools and state supported colleges and universities. Transportation and Utilities added 200 employees or 0.7 percent growth, with the gains mostly in trucking & warehousing.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area reached 267,700 in October, an increase of 500 jobs over the month, according to preliminary estimates. This was a strong showing as most previous Octobers have registered decreases of 500 to 1,500 jobs, although October 1985 saw an increase of 1,000. This month's new jobs were generated primarily in construction, government, and trade, as each of these divisions was stronger than expected for October. In construction, both general building contractors and special trades contractors added jobs, while heavy construction remained almost unchanged. Government's gains occurred primarily in education establishments, both state and local. Trade saw additional jobs distributed across several sectors, but eating & drinking places pulled back slightly from the all-time high achieved last month.

At a level of 267,700, Albuquerque's nonfarm employment total is now 12,300 (+4.8%) higher than one year ago. The year over year margin has not been this great since October 1985. More new jobs have been created in services than in any other division, but trade and construction have also made strong contributions. In fact, all industrial divisions except transportation & public utilities show gains over the year. TCPU is unchanged since a year ago, but only because a major layoff by a public utility establishment offset job growth in other segments of that division. Looking at industrial categories beneath the division level, the leaders in new jobs are special trade contractors, eating & drinking places, business services, health services, local government, and general building contractors. These six sectors account for more than one-half of Albuquerque's over the year job growth. As a result of its strong growth over the past twelve months, construction now represents 5.5% of total nonfarm employment in Albuquerque, compared to 4.9% a year ago. Construction's increasing share has come primarily at the expense of government and transportation & public utilities, whose shares have decreased 0.4% and 0.3% respectively.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM OCT 1993	REVISED SEP 1993	REVISED OCT 1992	OCT CHANGE FROM SEP 1993	OCT CHANGE FROM OCT 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	628,300	628,400	603,400	100	25,100
GOODS PRODUCING	95,400	94,200	88,000	1,200	7,400
SERVICE PRODUCING	533,100	534,200	515,400	−1,100	17,700
MINING	15,800	15,800	15,000	0	800
Metal Mining	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,400	4,400	4,400	0	0
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,800	9,800	9,100	0	700
CONSTRUCTION	36,600	35,700	31,700	900	4,900
MANUFACTURING	43,000	42,700	41,300	300	1,700
DURABLE GOODS	28,800	28,500	27,700	300	1,100
Lumber & Wood Products	2,300	2,300	2,200	0	100
Machinery(except electric)	2,400	2,400	2,400	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	7,400	7,200	6,500	200	900
Transportation Equipment	4,300	4,300	4,400	0	−100
Other Durable Goods	12,400	12,300	12,200	100	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,200	14,200	13,600	0	600
Food & Kindred Products	5,100	5,100	4,800	0	300
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,500	6,500	6,200	0	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,300	28,900	29,100	400	200
TRANSPORTATION	15,600	15,300	14,900	300	700
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,900	7,600	7,400	300	500
Other Transportation	6,100	6,100	5,900	0	200
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,700	13,600	14,200	100	−500
Communication	5,700	5,800	5,800	−100	−100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,000	7,800	8,400	200	−400
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	147,700	148,300	142,500	−600	5,200
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,100	25,800	25,200	300	900
Durable Goods	15,100	15,000	14,400	100	700
Nondurable Goods	11,000	10,800	10,800	200	200
RETAIL TRADE	121,600	122,500	117,300	−900	4,300
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,300	4,400	4,300	−100	0
General Merchandise Stores	14,000	13,800	13,200	200	800
Food Stores	16,400	16,200	16,000	200	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,700	15,900	15,100	−200	600
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,200	5,200	0	0
Furniture & Furnishing	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	45,900	46,900	43,700	−1,000	2,200
Miscellaneous Retail	15,100	15,100	14,900	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,200	27,600	26,300	−400	700
Depository Institutions	10,200	10,200	10,200	0	0
Insurance Carriers	4,900	5,000	4,800	−100	100
Insurance Agents	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Real Estate	6,000	6,100	5,800	−100	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,100	3,300	2,800	−200	300
SERVICES	166,100	168,200	158,500	−2,100	7,600
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13,100	13,700	12,300	−600	800
Personal Services	5,500	5,300	5,300	200	200
Business Services	26,900	27,900	26,800	−1,000	100
Health Services	41,400	41,400	39,200	0	2,200
Legal Services	4,600	4,600	4,800	0	−200
Educational Services	7,000	6,900	6,800	100	200
Social Services	13,200	13,400	11,800	−200	1,400
Membership Organizations	11,400	11,300	11,000	100	400
Engineering & Management Services	25,000	25,200	23,300	−200	1,700
Other Services	18,000	18,500	17,200	−500	800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	162,800	161,200	158,800	1,600	4,000
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,600	32,300	31,700	−700	−100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	131,200	128,900	127,100	2,300	4,100
State Government 2/	59,700	59,200	58,100	500	1,600
Universities	27,900	26,500	27,000	1,400	900
Local Government	71,500	69,700	69,000	1,800	2,500
Schools	44,200	42,100	42,300	2,100	1,900

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM OCT 1993	REVISED SEP 1993	REVISED OCT 1992	OCT CHANGE FROM SEP 1993	 OCT 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**267,700**	**267,200**	**255,400**	**500**	**12,300**
GOODS PRODUCING	36,200	35,800	32,700	400	3,500
SERVICE PRODUCING	231,500	231,400	222,700	100	8,800
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**14,900**	**14,400**	**12,700**	**500**	**2,200**
MANUFACTURING	**21,300**	**21,400**	**20,000**	**-100**	**1,300**
Durable Goods	15,200	14,900	14,200	300	1,000
Nondurable Goods	6,100	6,500	5,800	−400	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,400**	**12,400**	**12,400**	**0**	**0**
Transportation	7,400	7,400	7,100	0	300
Communication & Public Utilities	5,000	5,000	5,300	0	−300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**63,700**	**63,400**	**61,100**	**300**	**2,600**
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,200	14,100	13,800	100	400
Durable Goods	8,800	8,800	8,700	0	100
Nondurable Goods	5,400	5,300	5,100	100	300
RETAIL TRADE	49,500	49,300	47,300	200	2,200
General Merchandise Stores	5,400	5,200	5,000	200	400
Food Stores	5,200	5,100	4,900	100	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,500	5,500	5,200	0	300
Eating & Drinking Places	19,600	19,800	18,500	−200	1,100
Other Retail Trade	13,800	13,700	13,700	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**14,800**	**14,900**	**14,300**	**−100**	**500**
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,400	5,500	5,100	−100	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
SERVICES	**86,200**	**86,800**	**82,000**	**−600**	**4,200**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	3,900	3,700	0	200
Personal Services	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Business Services	17,500	18,000	16,400	−500	1,100
Health Services	20,200	20,200	19,200	0	1,000
Social Services	5,700	5,600	5,100	100	600
Membership Organizations	3,600	3,500	3,400	100	200
Engineering & Management Services	17,900	17,900	17,300	0	600
Other Services	14,900	15,200	14,400	−300	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**54,400**	**53,900**	**52,900**	**500**	**1,500**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,900	13,900	13,800	0	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	40,500	40,000	39,100	500	1,400
State Government 2/	16,800	16,600	16,300	200	500
Local Government	23,700	23,400	22,800	300	900

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM OCT 1993	REVISED SEP 1993	REVISED OCT 1992	OCT CHANGE FROM SEP 1993	OCT CHANGE FROM OCT 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	46,100	45,650	45,150	450	950
GOODS PRODUCING	5,100	5,500	5,200	−400	−100
SERVICE PRODUCING	41,000	40,150	39,950	850	1,050
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,500	2,600	2,300	−100	200
MANUFACTURING	2,600	2,900	2,900	−300	−300
Durable Goods	800	800	700	0	100
Nondurable Goods	1,800	2,100	2,200	−300	−400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,650	1,650	1,600	0	50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	10,050	9,900	9,700	150	350
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,150	1,100	1,100	50	50
RETAIL TRADE	8,900	8,800	8,600	100	300
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Other Retail Trade	6,600	6,500	6,300	100	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,800	1,800	1,750	0	50
SERVICES	9,100	9,200	8,400	−100	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,400	17,600	18,500	800	−100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,800	3,800	4,200	0	−400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,600	13,800	14,300	800	300
State Government	7,800	7,100	7,700	700	100
Local Government	6,800	6,700	6,600	100	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM OCT 1993	REVISED SEP 1993	REVISED OCT 1992	OCT CHANGE FROM SEP 1993	OCT CHANGE FROM OCT 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	67,750	67,650	64,100	100	3,650
GOODS PRODUCING	5,450	5,450	4,800	0	650
SERVICE PRODUCING	62,300	62,200	59,300	100	3,000
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,400	3,400	2,900	0	500
MANUFACTURING	2,050	2,050	1,900	0	150
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50
Nondurable Goods	800	800	700	0	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,150	1,150	1,100	0	50
Transportation	600	600	550	0	50
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	14,200	14,300	13,150	−100	1,050
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,500	1,450	1,350	50	150
RETAIL TRADE	12,700	12,850	11,800	−150	900
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,250	1,100	−50	100
Eating & Drinking Places	5,100	5,200	4,700	−100	400
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,400	6,000	0	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,800	2,900	2,600	−100	200
SERVICES	18,900	19,100	18,000	−200	900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,600	2,700	2,500	−100	100
Health Services	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Services	11,700	11,800	11,000	−100	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	25,250	24,750	24,450	500	800
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,850	1,850	1,750	0	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	23,400	22,900	22,700	500	700
State Government 3/	18,400	18,300	17,900	100	500
Local Government	5,000	4,600	4,800	400	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	OCT 1993	SEP 1993	OCT 1992	OCT 1993	SEP 1993	OCT 1992	OCT 1993	SEP 1993	OCT 1992
MINING	$602.62	$602.91	$599.35	43.7	43.5	43.4	13.79	13.86	13.81
CONSTRUCTION	$524.94	$501.82	$466.28	42.3	40.6	41.3	12.41	12.36	11.29
MANUFACTURING	$403.68	$405.74	$380.78	40.9	41.7	40.9	9.87	9.73	9.31
Durable Goods	$451.77	$445.63	$412.68	42.7	42.2	40.9	10.58	10.56	10.09
Nondurable Goods	$308.92	$325.22	$315.34	37.4	40.5	40.9	8.26	8.03	7.71
COMMUNICATIONS	$707.97	$699.49	$763.14	46.7	43.8	35.2	15.16	15.97	21.68
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$722.25	$708.74	$659.33	45.0	45.2	44.7	16.05	15.68	14.75
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$232.13	$234.56	$231.57	31.2	31.4	31.0	7.44	7.47	7.47
Wholesale Trade	$359.81	$376.14	$387.84	38.4	39.1	38.4	9.37	9.62	10.10
Retail Trade	$206.12	$206.91	$200.69	29.7	29.9	29.6	6.94	6.92	6.78
BANKING	$254.90	$253.08	$246.47	34.4	34.2	37.4	7.41	7.40	6.59

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	OCT 1993	SEP 1993	OCT 1992	OCT 1993	SEP 1993	OCT 1992	OCT 1993	SEP 1993	OCT 1992
MANUFACTURING	$431.60	$426.22	$413.31	41.5	41.3	40.6	10.40	10.32	10.18
Durable Goods	$489.44	$482.85	$457.03	43.7	43.5	41.7	11.20	11.10	10.96
Nondurable Goods	$308.02	$317.09	$322.41	36.8	37.0	38.2	8.37	8.57	8.44

NOTE: Estimates include all full–time and part–time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self–employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767–6970.

Index Base Year 1982–84 = 100

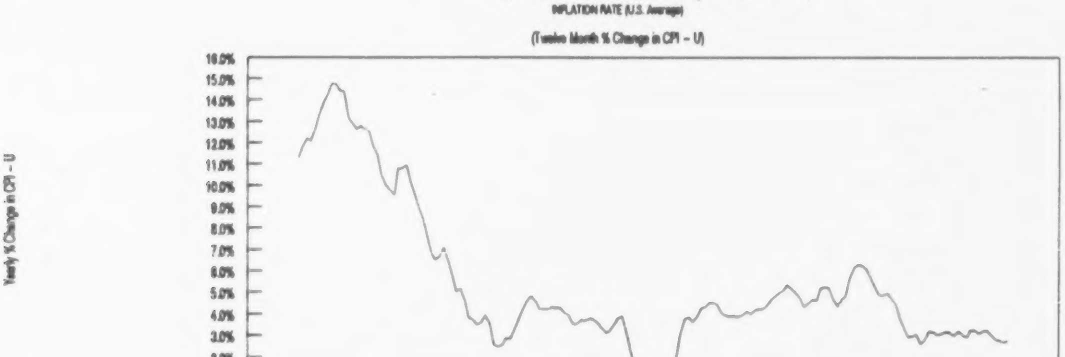
				PERCENT CHANGE	
	October 1993	September 1993	October 1992	Sep '93–Oct '93	Oct '92–Oct '93
CPI–U	145.7	145.1	141.8	0.4%	2.8%
CPI–W	143.3	142.6	139.6	0.5%	2.7%

**CPI–U – All Urban Consumers *CPI–W – Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI – U)



October Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Year to Year change

STATE	PRELIM. 1993 RANKING	OCTOBER 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	5.0%
NEW MEXICO	2	4.2%
NEVADA	3	3.8%
IDAHO	4	3.2%
GEORGIA	5	3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	6	2.9%
COLORADO	7	2.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	8	2.6%
FLORIDA	8	2.6%
ALASKA	10	2.4%
TENNESSEE	10	2.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	12	2.1%
KANSAS	12	2.1%
ARIZONA	12	2.1%
OREGON	15	2.0%
MINNESOTA	15	2.0%
WISCONSIN	15	2.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	1.9%
MONTANA	18	1.9%
TEXAS	18	1.9%
WYOMING	21	1.8%
UNITED STATES		1.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	22	1.6%
ARKANSAS	22	1.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	24	1.5%
MISSISSIPPI	24	1.5%
INDIANA	26	1.4%
MISSOURI	27	1.3%
MICHIGAN	28	1.2%
ILLINOIS	29	1.1%
LOUISIANA	30	0.9%
DELAWARE	30	0.9%
IOWA	30	0.9%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	30	0.9%
WASHINGTON	30	0.9%
KENTUCKY	30	0.9%
VIRGINIA	36	0.8%
MAINE	36	0.8%
OKLAHOMA	36	0.8%
NEBRASKA	39	0.7%
ALABAMA	40	0.6%
OHIO	41	0.4%
VERMONT	41	0.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	43	0.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	44	0.1%
NEW YORK	45	−0.0%
MARYLAND	46	−0.3%
RHODE ISLAND	47	−0.6%
NEW JERSEY	48	−0.7%
HAWAII	49	−0.8%
CALIFORNIA	50	−1.4%
CONNECTICUT	51	−1.7%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	REVISED 1992 RANKING	OCTOBER 1992 RATE
IDAHO	1	4.3%
UTAH	2	3.9%
MONTANA	3	3.8%
COLORADO	4	3.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	5	3.4%
MISSISSIPPI	6	3.1%
GEORGIA	7	3.0%
MINNESOTA	7	3.0%
NEVADA	9	2.9%
KENTUCKY	10	2.7%
ARIZONA	10	2.7%
ARKANSAS	12	2.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	2.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	14	2.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	2.1%
WISCONSIN	15	2.1%
ALABAMA	17	2.0%
TENNESSEE	18	1.9%
NEW MEXICO	18	1.9%
WASHINGTON	20	1.8%
TEXAS	21	1.7%
FLORIDA	21	1.7%
ALASKA	23	1.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	23	1.6%
KANSAS	25	1.4%
NEBRASKA	26	1.3%
INDIANA	26	1.3%
OREGON	28	1.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	1.2%
IOWA	30	1.1%
RHODE ISLAND	31	1.0%
VIRGINIA	32	0.9%
MAINE	33	0.8%
MICHIGAN	34	0.7%
DELAWARE	35	0.6%
OHIO	35	0.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	37	0.5%
UNITED STATES		0.5%
MISSOURI	37	0.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	39	0.1%
WYOMING	39	0.1%
VERMONT	41	0.0%
LOUISIANA	42	−0.1%
ILLINOIS	42	−0.1%
OKLAHOMA	44	−0.5%
MARYLAND	44	−0.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	46	−0.8%
HAWAII	47	−0.9%
NEW JERSEY	48	−1.4%
NEW YORK	49	−1.7%
CONNECTICUT	50	−1.9%
CALIFORNIA	50	−1.9%

National Labor Update from the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics
October 1993

Special Note on Current Population Survey Redesign - Changes in Household Survey Data

Beginning in 1994, with the release of data for January, estimates from the Current Population Survey (household survey) will reflect the results of a major redesign of the survey. The redesign is being undertaken to obtain more accurate and comprehensive information on the labor force. As part of this effort, CPS survey questionnaire is being revamped to include many new and revised questions regarding individuals employment and unemployment activities, and a fully automated data collection environment is being introduced.

U.S. Employment - October 1993 Overview

On November 5, 1993, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for October 1993 had increased a tenth of a point to 6.8 percent. An unemployment rate of 6.7 to 6.8 percent has prevailed since July. Unemployment rose by 269,000, and total employment grew by 471,000, resulting in a slight increase in the rate. The number of people not in the labor force fell by 559,000. The October unemployment rate for adult men remained unchanged at 6.3 percent, the rate for adult women rose by two tenths of a point to 5.9 percent, while the very volatile rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 19.4 percent (up by two percentage points). The October rate for Blacks was down by nine tenths of a point to 11.7 percent, while the rate for Hispanics was up by one and eight tenths of a point to 11.5 percent. The rate for Whites was up four tenths of a point to 6.2 percent.

Civilian Employment (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was up by 471,000 in October to 119.928 million, after falling by 253,000 last month. The employment-population ratio was up two tenths of a point to 61.8 percent, five tenths of a point higher than in October of last year. The civilian labor force (now at 128.714 million) has risen 1.648 million or almost 1.3 percent over last October, while the labor force participation rate (at 66.3 percent) was up three tenths of a point over the month, and up two tenths of a point from the 66.1 percent that prevailed in October 1992.

The median duration of unemployment was 8.3 weeks in October, down one full week from October 1992. 3.105 million (35.2 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in October 1993, compared to 3.564 million or 37.8 percent in October 1992, an impressive improvement. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost a job was 55.4 percent in October, down from 58.5 percent in October 1992. Job losers totaled 4.856 million in October 1993, compared to 989,000 job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.077 million) and new entrants (847 thousand) constitute the rest of the unemployed. Reentrants to the labor force increased slightly over the month, as did new entrants.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 177,000 jobs in October, to 110.644 million, following a revised August to September increase of 162,000. Nonfarm jobs increased by 1.855 million or +1.7 percent over October 1992. The goods-producing industries gained 43,000 jobs over the month but were still down 64,000 jobs over the year. Construction employment was up 30,000 over the month, while manufacturing employment was up 12,000. The service-producing industries gained 134,000 jobs over the month, and 1.919 million over the year. The over the month gains occurred in services (both business and health services were up), finance,insurance & real estate, and wholesale trade. Government was down 8,000 jobs over the month and up by 181,000 over the year. The manufacturing workweek is now at 41.6 hours, up one tenth of an hour over the month and one half hour from last year.

Range of Unemployment Measures (Household Survey Data)

Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer remained at 2.4 percent of the labor force in October. Job losers rose by a tenth of a point to 3.8 percent of the civilian labor force, while unemployed persons 25 years of age and older rose to 5.7 percent of the comparable labor force. Unemployed full-time jobseekers remained unchanged at 6.4 percent of the full-time civilian labor force this month. A variant unemployment rate designed to include involuntarily part-time workers was 9.2 percent, down one tenth of a point in October. The most comprehensive variant, which takes discouraged workers into account, was 10.3 percent in the first, 10.4 in the second, and 10.2 percent in the third quarter of 1993.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	October 1993	September 1993	October 1992	CHANGE FROM Sep. '93	CHANGE FROM Oct. '92
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,683	3,955	5,010	728	−327
Continued Claims	37,875	43,623	43,475	−5,748	−5,600
# Insured Unemployed *	9,676	9,648	10,373	28	−697
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.7	1.8	1.9		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	1,554	1,530	1,868	24	−314
Final Payments	939	881	870	58	69
Weeks Compensated	26,707	31,230	31,894	−4,523	−5,187
Net Benefit Payments	$3,902,737	$4,575,488	$4,494,250	−$672,751	−$591,513
Average Weekly Check	$146.13	$146.51	$140.91	−$0.38	$5.22

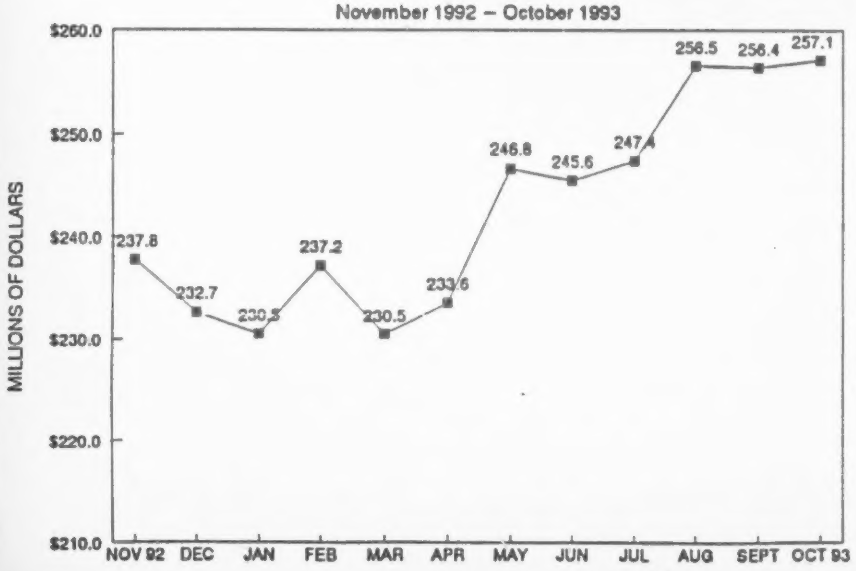
* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Claims filed for unemployment insurance rose by 728 or 18.4 percent over the month reflecting layoffs in manufacturing in Chaves and Bernalillo counties. In addition, normal seasonal layoffs occurred as the summer tourist season drew to a close and the new school year began. The number of insured unemployed per week totalled 9,676 producing an insured unemployment rate of 1.7 percent.

Benefit payments totalled $3.9 million during October, a decrease of $673,000 or 14.7 percent from September. The average weekly check fell by $.38 to $146.13. The number of new beneficiaries rose less than two percent and totalled 1,554 whereas the number of exhaustees totalled 939, an increase of almost 7 percent.

The trust fund ended October with a balance of $257.1 million. During the month, deposits totalled $7.4 million and disbursements were $6.9 million.

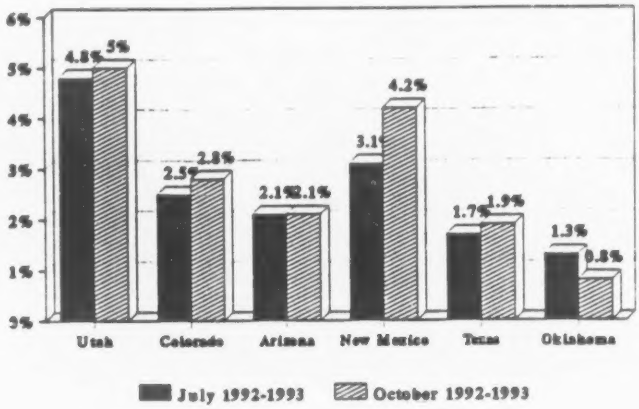
Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund



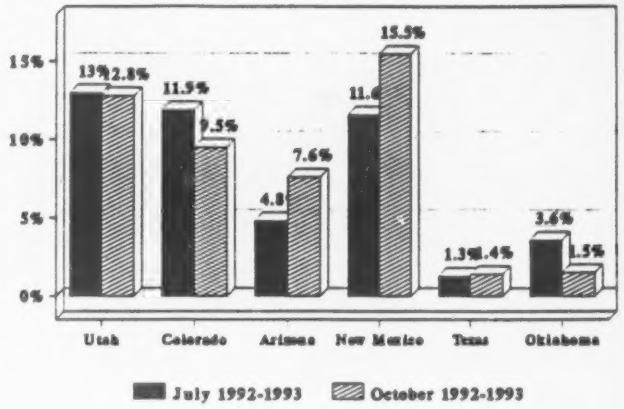
Deposits	$7,390,451
Disbursements	$6,680,895
Balance	$257,122,893

Employment Growth Rates by Industry
N.M., and Contiguous States

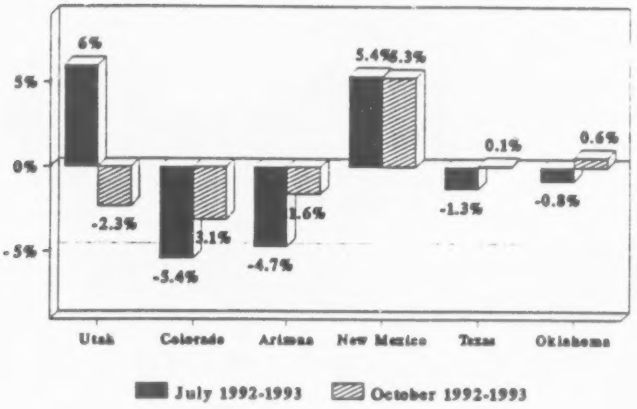
Total Nonagricultural



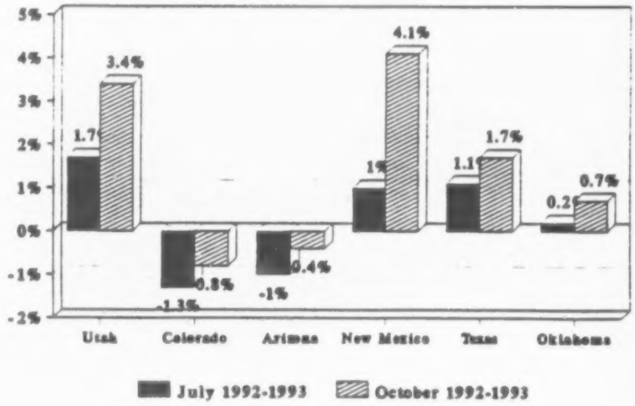
Construction



Mining

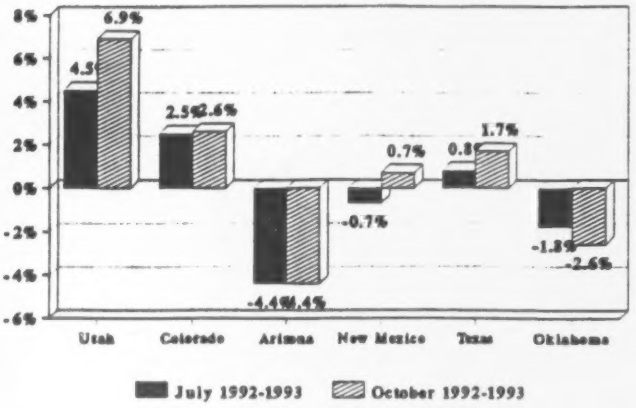


Manufacturing

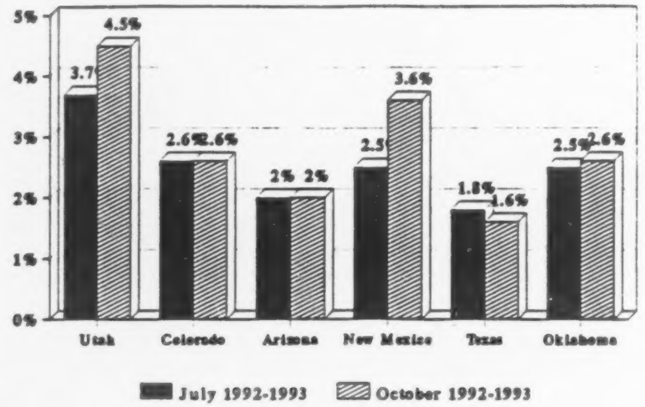


Employment Growth Rates by Industry
N.M., and Contiguous States

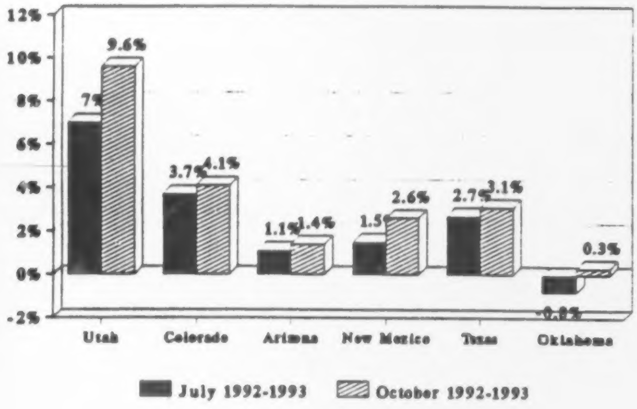
Tranportation & Public Utilities



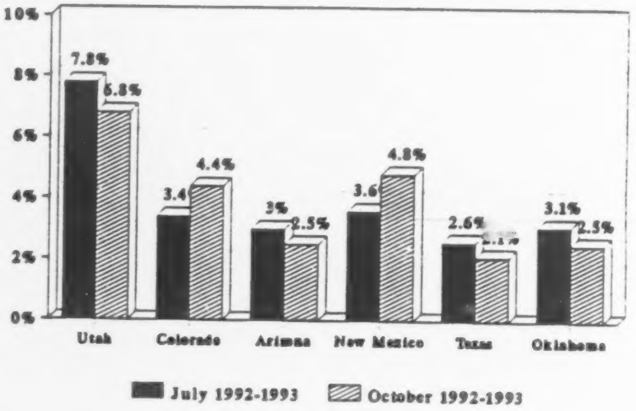
Trade



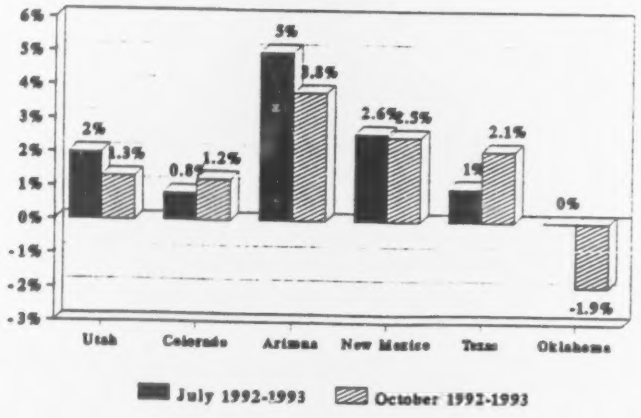
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate



Services



Government



October Nonagricultural Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

State	Ranking	Prel October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	824.8	785.6	39.2	5.0%
NEW MEXICO	2	628.5	603.4	25.1	4.2%
NEVADA	3	677.2	652.7	24.5	3.8%
IDAHO	4	440.9	427.4	13.5	3.2%
GEORGIA	5	3,122.0	3,027.7	94.3	3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	6	319.6	310.6	9.0	2.9%
COLORADO	7	1,659.6	1,614.3	45.3	2.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	8	3,271.6	3,187.6	84.0	2.6%
FLORIDA	8	5,497.7	5,358.9	138.8	2.6%
ALASKA	10	252.7	246.7	6.0	2.4%
TENNESSEE	10	2,312.4	2,258.9	53.5	2.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	12	290.0	283.9	6.1	2.1%
KANSAS	12	1,148.8	1,125.0	23.8	2.1%
ARIZONA	12	1,581.3	1,548.6	32.7	2.1%
OREGON	15	1,322.0	1,296.0	26.0	2.0%
MINNESOTA	15	2,281.4	2,236.7	44.7	2.0%
WISCONSIN	15	2,437.1	2,390.1	47.0	2.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	504.0	494.5	9.5	1.9%
MONTANA	18	330.6	324.4	6.2	1.9%
TEXAS	18	7,496.4	7,357.9	138.5	1.9%
WYOMING	21	211.2	207.4	3.8	1.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	22	1,572.8	1,547.5	25.3	1.6%
ARKANSAS	22	995.9	980.0	15.9	1.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	24	656.6	646.6	10.0	1.5%
MISSISSIPPI	24	996.7	982.4	14.3	1.5%
INDIANA	26	2,607.5	2,571.6	35.9	1.4%
MISSOURI	27	2,377.7	2,348.0	29.7	1.3%
MICHIGAN	28	4,029.5	3,981.4	48.1	1.2%
ILLINOIS	29	5,308.1	5,252.2	55.9	1.1%
LOUISIANA	30	1,646.7	1,631.3	15.4	0.9%
DELAWARE	30	349.2	346.0	3.2	0.9%
IOWA	30	1,278.5	1,266.8	11.7	0.9%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	30	684.1	677.9	6.2	0.9%
WASHINGTON	30	2,270.1	2,249.6	20.5	0.9%
KENTUCKY	30	1,547.4	1,533.7	13.7	0.9%
VIRGINIA	36	2,891.4	2,867.8	23.6	0.8%
MAINE	36	530.4	526.1	4.3	0.8%
OKLAHOMA	36	1,226.4	1,216.5	9.9	0.8%
NEBRASKA	39	760.9	755.6	5.3	0.7%
ALABAMA	40	1,703.3	1,692.9	10.4	0.6%
OHIO	41	4,918.7	4,898.5	20.2	0.4%
VERMONT	41	255.5	254.6	0.9	0.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	43	5,140.2	5,125.0	15.2	0.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	44	2,801.3	2,799.0	2.3	0.1%
NEW YORK	45	7,763.0	7,765.4	−2.4	−0.0%
MARYLAND	46	2,084.0	2,089.8	−5.8	−0.3%
RHODE ISLAND	47	424.8	427.3	−2.5	−0.6%
NEW JERSEY	48	3,422.5	3,445.1	−22.6	−0.7%
HAWAII	49	529.6	534.1	−4.5	−0.8%
CALIFORNIA	50	11,971.0	12,139.4	−168.4	−1.4%
CONNECTICUT	51	1,498.0	1,524.6	−26.6	−1.7%

Construction

State	Ranking	October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
NEW MEXICO	1	36.6	31.7	4.9	15.5%
NEVADA	2	48.1	42.0	6.1	14.5%
UTAH	3	43.3	38.4	4.9	12.8%
WISCONSIN	4	112.1	99.7	12.4	12.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	5	14.1	12.6	1.5	11.9%
ALASKA	6	13.7	12.3	1.4	11.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	7	33.8	30.5	3.3	10.8%
MISSISSIPPI	7	41.1	37.1	4.0	10.8%
TENNESSEE	9	94.8	86.3	8.5	9.8%
COLORADO	10	87.2	79.6	7.6	9.5%
GEORGIA	11	134.0	122.6	11.4	9.3%
NEBRASKA	12	31.6	29.3	2.3	7.8%
ARIZONA	13	91.7	85.2	6.5	7.6%
D. C.	14	9.5	8.9	0.6	6.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	14	84.0	78.7	5.3	6.7%
OREGON	16	55.2	52.0	3.2	6.2%
MICHIGAN	17	147.2	138.7	8.5	6.1%
KANSAS	18	49.2	46.4	2.8	6.0%
IDAHO	19	26.5	25.1	1.4	5.6%
MISSOURI	20	102.2	96.9	5.3	5.5%
WASHINGTON	21	132.0	125.5	6.5	5.2%
FLORIDA	22	284.2	270.6	13.6	5.0%
INDIANA	23	121.0	115.9	5.1	4.4%
MONTANA	24	16.0	15.5	0.5	3.2%
RHODE ISLAND	25	13.4	13.0	0.4	3.1%
MINNESOTA	26	88.6	86.1	2.5	2.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	27	152.7	148.6	4.1	2.8%
VIRGINIA	28	153.1	149.3	3.8	2.5%
WYOMING	29	12.7	12.4	0.3	2.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	30	14.0	13.7	0.3	2.2%
NEW YORK	31	251.0	246.5	4.5	1.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	32	18.7	18.4	0.3	1.6%
OKLAHOMA	33	40.0	39.4	0.6	1.5%
IOWA	33	53.4	52.6	0.8	1.5%
ARKANSAS	33	40.8	40.2	0.6	1.5%
TEXAS	36	354.7	349.8	4.9	1.4%
KENTUCKY	37	73.8	73.3	0.5	0.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	38	82.4	82.4	0.0	0.0%
LOUISIANA	39	102.4	102.7	−0.3	−0.3%
OHIO	39	197.2	197.8	−0.6	−0.3%
ALABAMA	41	78.6	78.9	−0.3	−0.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	42	208.0	209.5	−1.5	−0.7%
MAINE	43	23.8	24.0	−0.2	−0.8%
HAWAII	44	30.6	31.1	−0.5	−1.6%
ILLINOIS	45	215.0	218.7	−3.7	−1.7%
DELAWARE	46	19.4	19.8	−0.4	−2.0%
CALIFORNIA	47	470.0	483.6	−13.6	−2.8%
MARYLAND	48	114.5	119.9	−5.4	−4.5%
VERMONT	48	12.6	13.2	−0.6	−4.5%
CONNECTICUT	50	47.2	51.1	−3.9	−7.6%
NEW JERSEY	51	103.0	112.5	−9.5	−8.4%

Mining

State	Ranking	October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
RHODE ISLAND	1	0.3	0.2	0.1	50.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	2	1.9	1.7	0.2	11.8%
NEBRASKA	3	1.6	1.5	0.1	6.7%
NEW MEXICO	4	15.8	15.0	0.8	5.3%
WISCONSIN	5	2.6	2.5	0.1	4.0%
MISSISSIPPI	6	5.1	5.0	0.1	2.0%
WYOMING	7	18.2	17.9	0.3	1.7%
OKLAHOMA	8	35.1	34.9	0.2	0.6%
TEXAS	9	169.1	168.9	0.2	0.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	10	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0%
CONNECTICUT	10	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0%
MAINE	10	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0%
MARYLAND	10	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0%
ARKANSAS	10	3.7	3.7	0.0	0.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	10	3.5	3.5	0.0	0.0%
ALASKA	10	10.3	10.3	0.0	0.0%
NEW YORK	10	5.4	5.4	0.0	0.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	10	3.9	3.9	0.0	0.0%
VERMONT	10	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0%
IOWA	10	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0%
D. C.	10	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
DELAWARE	10	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
NEW JERSEY	10	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0%
ALABAMA	25	10.7	10.8	−0.1	−0.9%
GEORGIA	26	7.4	7.5	−0.1	−1.3%
ARIZONA	27	12.3	12.5	−0.2	−1.6%
LOUISIANA	28	43.5	44.5	−1.0	−2.2%
UTAH	29	8.5	8.7	−0.2	−2.3%
MICHIGAN	29	8.4	8.6	−0.2	−2.3%
COLORADO	31	15.8	16.3	−0.5	−3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	32	2.6	2.7	−0.1	−3.7%
NEVADA	33	12.5	13.0	−0.5	−3.8%
IDAHO	33	2.5	2.6	−0.1	−3.8%
CALIFORNIA	35	32.7	34.2	−1.5	−4.4%
OHIO	36	13.7	14.4	−0.7	−4.9%
MONTANA	37	5.4	5.7	−0.3	−5.3%
KANSAS	38	8.4	8.9	−0.5	−5.6%
TENNESSEE	39	4.7	5.0	−0.3	−6.0%
OREGON	40	1.5	1.6	−0.1	−6.3%
MINNESOTA	41	7.6	8.2	−0.6	−7.3%
KENTUCKY	42	27.0	29.5	−2.5	−8.5%
WASHINGTON	43	3.2	3.5	−0.3	−8.6%
VIRGINIA	44	12.5	13.7	−1.2	−8.8%
MISSOURI	45	4.5	5.0	−0.5	−10.0%
INDIANA	45	6.3	7.0	−0.7	−10.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	47	20.6	23.6	−3.0	−12.7%
FLORIDA	48	5.9	6.8	−0.9	−13.2%
ILLINOIS	49	14.8	18.3	−3.5	−19.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	50	24.2	30.4	−6.2	−20.4%
HAWAII	51	0.0	0.0	0.0	–

Note: Numbers are in thousands
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Manufacturing

State	Ranking	October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	40.9	37.7	3.2	8.5%
IDAHO	2	70.9	67.1	3.8	5.7%
NEVADA	3	27.6	26.5	1.1	4.2%
NEW MEXICO	4	43.0	41.3	1.7	4.1%
UTAH	5	110.2	106.6	3.6	3.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	6	20.2	19.6	0.6	3.1%
WYOMING	6	10.1	9.8	0.3	3.1%
ARKANSAS	8	243.5	237.1	6.4	2.7%
NEBRASKA	9	103.7	101.4	2.3	2.3%
TEXAS	10	993.5	977.0	16.5	1.7%
DELAWARE	11	65.6	64.6	1.0	1.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	12	852.4	841.0	11.4	1.4%
IOWA	13	233.6	230.7	2.9	1.3%
OREGON	14	212.8	210.3	2.5	1.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	15	83.0	82.2	0.8	1.0%
TENNESSEE	16	519.8	515.8	4.0	0.8%
WISCONSIN	16	555.1	550.9	4.2	0.8%
KENTUCKY	18	292.3	290.2	2.1	0.7%
OKLAHOMA	18	164.9	163.8	1.1	0.7%
MAINE	20	93.4	92.8	0.6	0.6%
INDIANA	21	632.6	629.9	2.7	0.4%
FLORIDA	21	481.1	479.2	1.9	0.4%
MISSISSIPPI	23	253.1	252.4	0.7	0.3%
MINNESOTA	24	402.0	401.5	0.5	0.1%
ILLINOIS	24	925.8	924.9	0.9	0.1%
MONTANA	26	23.6	23.6	0.0	0.0%
GEORGIA	27	548.7	549.2	−0.5	−0.1%
MICHIGAN	28	899.6	902.1	−2.5	−0.3%
LOUISIANA	29	187.5	188.2	−0.7	−0.4%
ARIZONA	29	171.7	172.4	−0.7	−0.4%
VERMONT	31	43.3	43.6	−0.3	−0.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	31	97.3	98.0	−0.7	−0.7%
D. C.	31	13.8	13.9	−0.1	−0.7%
COLORADO	34	184.0	185.4	−1.4	−0.8%
OHIO	35	1,040.6	1,050.0	−9.4	−0.9%
VIRGINIA	36	404.7	408.6	−3.9	−1.0%
KANSAS	37	178.6	180.7	−2.1	−1.2%
ALABAMA	37	378.8	383.4	−4.6	−1.2%
MISSOURI	39	402.7	408.0	−5.3	−1.3%
ALASKA	40	14.4	14.6	−0.2	−1.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	365.4	371.4	−6.0	−1.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	42	925.0	945.3	−20.3	−2.1%
WASHINGTON	43	341.2	348.7	−7.5	−2.2%
MARYLAND	44	178.0	182.5	−4.5	−2.5%
NEW JERSEY	45	512.3	526.7	−14.4	−2.7%
RHODE ISLAND	46	88.6	91.2	−2.6	−2.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	47	442.1	459.1	−17.0	−3.7%
NEW YORK	47	977.3	1,015.0	−37.7	−3.7%
CALIFORNIA	49	1,780.0	1,862.7	−82.7	−4.4%
CONNECTICUT	50	288.6	303.3	−14.7	−4.8%
HAWAII	51	18.0	19.2	−1.2	−6.2%

TCPU

State	Ranking	October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	47.8	44.7	3.1	6.9%
TENNESSEE	2	126.1	121.5	4.6	3.8%
GEORGIA	3	205.9	199.7	6.2	3.1%
WYOMING	4	14.5	14.1	0.4	2.8%
KANSAS	4	66.3	64.5	1.8	2.8%
DELAWARE	4	14.9	14.5	0.4	2.8%
COLORADO	7	103.0	100.4	2.6	2.6%
WISCONSIN	8	114.2	111.5	2.7	2.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	9	18.0	17.6	0.4	2.3%
ALASKA	10	22.7	22.3	0.4	1.8%
FLORIDA	11	277.5	272.9	4.6	1.7%
TEXAS	11	443.3	436.1	7.2	1.7%
MISSOURI	13	154.5	152.0	2.5	1.6%
ARKANSAS	13	57.3	56.4	0.9	1.6%
NEVADA	15	33.7	33.2	0.5	1.5%
KENTUCKY	16	83.9	82.8	1.1	1.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	16	38.9	38.4	0.5	1.3%
MISSISSIPPI	18	45.9	45.5	0.4	0.9%
NEW MEXICO	19	29.3	29.1	0.2	0.7%
RHODE ISLAND	19	15.0	14.9	0.1	0.7%
ILLINOIS	19	305.2	303.2	2.0	0.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	22	269.0	267.3	1.7	0.6%
ALABAMA	22	83.0	82.5	0.5	0.6%
INDIANA	24	131.4	130.7	0.7	0.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	25	156.3	155.7	0.6	0.4%
MICHIGAN	26	156.5	156.1	0.4	0.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	27	14.7	14.7	0.0	0.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	27	17.4	17.4	0.0	0.0%
IDAHO	27	21.0	21.0	0.0	0.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	30	64.4	64.7	−0.3	−0.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	31	120.6	121.4	−0.8	−0.7%
VIRGINIA	32	145.7	147.0	−1.3	−0.9%
IOWA	32	54.0	54.5	−0.5	−0.9%
CALIFORNIA	34	602.1	608.1	−6.0	−1.0%
NEBRASKA	35	46.9	47.4	−0.5	−1.1%
MINNESOTA	36	109.5	110.8	−1.3	−1.2%
LOUISIANA	36	104.4	105.7	−1.3	−1.2%
NEW YORK	38	398.6	404.0	−5.4	−1.3%
NEW JERSEY	38	227.0	230.1	−3.1	−1.3%
MONTANA	40	19.9	20.2	−0.3	−1.5%
MARYLAND	40	99.1	100.6	−1.5	−1.5%
OHIO	42	210.0	213.4	−3.4	−1.6%
D. C.	43	23.0	23.4	−0.4	−1.7%
CONNECTICUT	44	66.5	67.9	−1.4	−2.1%
OREGON	45	64.8	66.3	−1.5	−2.3%
WASHINGTON	46	112.2	115.0	−2.8	−2.4%
OKLAHOMA	47	68.1	69.9	−1.8	−2.6%
VERMONT	48	10.7	11.1	−0.4	−3.6%
MAINE	49	20.8	21.7	−0.9	−4.1%
ARIZONA	50	78.0	81.6	−3.6	−4.4%
HAWAII	51	41.0	43.5	−2.5	−5.7%

Note: Numbers are in thousands
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Trade

State	Ranking	October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
ALASKA	1	50.0	47.7	2.3	4.8%
UTAH	2	195.8	187.4	8.4	4.5%
NEW MEXICO	3	147.7	142.5	5.2	3.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	3	361.6	349.0	12.6	3.6%
GEORGIA	5	780.9	755.8	25.1	3.3%
TENNESSEE	6	540.1	525.7	14.4	2.7%
OKLAHOMA	7	291.3	283.8	7.5	2.6%
COLORADO	7	398.3	388.2	10.1	2.6%
IDAHO	9	110.6	107.9	2.7	2.5%
KANSAS	10	279.8	273.2	6.6	2.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	10	150.8	147.3	3.5	2.4%
MONTANA	12	88.7	86.7	2.0	2.3%
WYOMING	13	47.5	46.5	1.0	2.2%
NEVADA	14	135.2	132.4	2.8	2.1%
FLORIDA	14	1,429.3	1,400.1	29.2	2.1%
ARIZONA	16	386.5	378.9	7.6	2.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	17	75.0	73.6	1.4	1.9%
ILLINOIS	18	1,254.5	1,232.2	22.3	1.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	18	81.1	79.7	1.4	1.8%
ARKANSAS	20	219.6	216.0	3.6	1.7%
TEXAS	21	1,795.0	1,765.9	29.1	1.6%
WASHINGTON	21	553.8	545.1	8.7	1.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	23	737.3	726.1	11.2	1.5%
INDIANA	24	607.7	599.3	8.4	1.4%
OREGON	25	329.9	325.7	4.2	1.3%
MISSISSIPPI	26	204.9	202.4	2.5	1.2%
MINNESOTA	27	541.6	535.7	5.9	1.1%
KENTUCKY	28	363.2	359.8	3.4	0.9%
ALABAMA	28	373.9	370.7	3.2	0.9%
VERMONT	30	59.5	59.0	0.5	0.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	30	1,169.2	1,160.3	8.9	0.8%
IOWA	30	321.1	318.7	2.4	0.8%
WISCONSIN	33	556.6	552.7	3.9	0.7%
RHODE ISLAND	33	91.5	90.9	0.6	0.7%
MISSOURI	35	560.4	557.6	2.8	0.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	36	125.5	125.0	0.5	0.4%
DELAWARE	36	76.3	76.0	0.3	0.4%
MICHIGAN	36	944.7	941.0	3.7	0.4%
LOUISIANA	39	381.9	381.0	0.9	0.2%
OHIO	40	1,166.4	1,165.0	1.4	0.1%
MAINE	41	134.4	134.5	−0.1	−0.1%
VIRGINIA	41	636.7	637.6	−0.9	−0.1%
NEBRASKA	43	189.3	190.1	−0.8	−0.4%
MASSACHUSETTS	44	644.3	648.0	−3.7	−0.6%
HAWAII	44	131.5	132.3	−0.8	−0.6%
NEW YORK	46	1,556.9	1,568.0	−11.1	−0.7%
NEW JERSEY	47	795.3	804.8	−9.5	−1.2%
MARYLAND	47	497.5	503.7	−6.2	−1.2%
CALIFORNIA	49	2,765.6	2,828.4	−62.8	−2.2%
D. C.	49	52.7	53.9	−1.2	−2.2%
CONNECTICUT	51	320.6	331.2	−10.6	−3.2%

FIRE

State	Ranking	October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	41.1	37.5	3.6	9.6%
NEVADA	2	31.5	29.4	2.1	7.1%
MINNESOTA	3	136.7	130.5	6.2	4.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	17.8	17.0	0.8	4.7%
COLORADO	5	104.2	100.1	4.1	4.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	6	141.5	136.2	5.3	3.9%
MAINE	7	24.9	24.0	0.9	3.7%
OREGON	8	90.2	87.4	2.8	3.2%
MISSISSIPPI	9	39.3	38.1	1.2	3.1%
TEXAS	9	432.6	419.6	13.0	3.1%
WISCONSIN	9	131.3	127.4	3.9	3.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	9	13.5	13.1	0.4	3.1%
INDIANA	13	130.7	127.1	3.6	2.8%
WYOMING	14	7.6	7.4	0.2	2.7%
VIRGINIA	15	151.1	147.2	3.9	2.6%
NEW MEXICO	15	27.2	26.5	0.7	2.6%
ALABAMA	17	75.2	73.7	1.5	2.0%
IOWA	18	74.0	72.6	1.4	1.9%
ALASKA	18	11.0	10.8	0.2	1.9%
IDAHO	20	22.4	22.0	0.4	1.8%
DELAWARE	21	33.9	33.4	0.5	1.5%
ILLINOIS	21	380.4	374.8	5.6	1.5%
MONTANA	23	14.6	14.4	0.2	1.4%
ARIZONA	23	95.7	94.4	1.3	1.4%
GEORGIA	25	164.3	162.2	2.1	1.3%
ARKANSAS	25	39.7	39.2	0.5	1.3%
MISSOURI	27	138.4	136.7	1.7	1.2%
FLORIDA	27	355.9	351.7	4.2	1.2%
HAWAII	29	38.1	37.7	0.4	1.1%
NEW JERSEY	30	226.6	224.3	2.3	1.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	31	24.9	24.7	0.2	0.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	31	64.9	64.4	0.5	0.8%
TENNESSEE	33	101.3	100.6	0.7	0.7%
KANSAS	33	58.0	57.6	0.4	0.7%
WASHINGTON	35	118.3	117.6	0.7	0.6%
OHIO	36	257.4	256.5	0.9	0.4%
OKLAHOMA	37	60.3	60.1	0.2	0.3%
MARYLAND	37	128.9	128.5	0.4	0.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	37	299.8	298.9	0.9	0.3%
MICHIGAN	40	188.0	187.9	0.1	0.1%
KENTUCKY	41	62.9	62.9	0.0	0.0%
NEW YORK	42	732.2	733.5	−1.3	−0.2%
NEBRASKA	43	48.8	49.0	−0.2	−0.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	44	29.1	29.3	−0.2	−0.7%
LOUISIANA	45	76.9	77.6	−0.7	−0.9%
CALIFORNIA	46	778.4	786.9	−8.5	−1.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	47	192.5	194.8	−2.3	−1.2%
VERMONT	48	11.6	11.8	−0.2	−1.7%
CONNECTICUT	49	138.4	141.1	−2.7	−1.9%
RHODE ISLAND	50	24.6	25.1	−0.5	−2.0%
D. C.	51	30.7	33.5	−2.8	−8.4%

Note: Numbers are in thousands
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Services

State	Ranking	October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	216.2	202.4	13.8	6.8%
GEORGIA	2	730.3	688.8	41.5	6.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	3	696.0	659.6	36.4	5.5%
NEW MEXICO	**4**	**166.1**	**158.5**	**7.6**	**4.8%**
SOUTH CAROLINA	5	330.6	316.3	14.3	4.5%
COLORADO	6	462.8	443.5	19.3	4.4%
OREGON	7	330.5	316.8	13.7	4.3%
MINNESOTA	8	633.7	608.7	25.0	4.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	8	167.4	160.8	6.6	4.1%
MICHIGAN	10	1,025.7	986.4	39.3	4.0%
MONTANA	11	85.7	82.6	3.1	3.8%
FLORIDA	12	1,753.0	1,690.5	62.5	3.7%
MAINE	13	136.4	131.7	4.7	3.6%
TENNESSEE	14	562.3	543.9	18.4	3.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	136.3	132.1	4.2	3.2%
NEVADA	16	296.3	288.0	8.3	2.9%
KANSAS	17	269.6	262.4	7.2	2.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	17	80.7	78.6	2.1	2.7%
IDAHO	19	94.6	92.2	2.4	2.6%
OKLAHOMA	20	295.7	288.4	7.3	2.5%
WISCONSIN	20	595.4	580.8	14.6	2.5%
ARIZONA	20	443.0	432.2	10.8	2.5%
MISSOURI	20	627.8	612.6	15.2	2.5%
ALASKA	24	54.9	53.6	1.3	2.4%
ALABAMA	24	359.2	350.9	8.3	2.4%
NEW YORK	26	2,421.5	2,366.2	55.3	2.3%
ILLINOIS	26	1,431.9	1,399.3	32.6	2.3%
OHIO	28	1,281.3	1,253.9	27.4	2.2%
VIRGINIA	28	781.9	765.4	16.5	2.2%
VERMONT	30	71.9	70.4	1.5	2.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	30	76.7	75.1	1.6	2.1%
TEXAS	30	1,918.8	1,879.2	39.6	2.1%
ARKANSAS	30	218.8	214.4	4.4	2.1%
WASHINGTON	34	574.9	563.4	11.5	2.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	35	939.0	921.2	17.8	1.9%
D. C.	35	263.3	258.4	4.9	1.9%
INDIANA	37	574.9	564.6	10.3	1.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	38	1,538.1	1,513.6	24.5	1.6%
KENTUCKY	39	360.7	355.2	5.5	1.5%
RHODE ISLAND	39	131.2	129.2	2.0	1.5%
MARYLAND	39	642.5	633.1	9.4	1.5%
DELAWARE	42	89.1	88.1	1.0	1.1%
CONNECTICUT	42	426.5	421.9	4.6	1.1%
NEW JERSEY	44	985.5	976.6	8.9	0.9%
MISSISSIPPI	45	187.6	186.3	1.3	0.7%
CALIFORNIA	46	3,464.5	3,442.3	22.2	0.6%
LOUISIANA	47	402.3	400.2	2.1	0.5%
WYOMING	47	41.6	41.4	0.2	0.5%
NEBRASKA	49	189.5	189.0	0.5	0.3%
IOWA	50	310.1	310.2	−0.1	−0.0%
HAWAII	51	159.3	160.2	−0.9	−0.6%

Government

State	Ranking	October 1993	October 1992	Change	% Change
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1	79.2	73.8	5.4	7.3%
LOUISIANA	2	347.8	331.4	16.4	4.9%
NEVADA	3	92.3	88.2	4.1	4.6%
ARIZONA	4	302.4	291.4	11.0	3.8%
KANSAS	4	238.9	231.3	7.6	3.3%
IDAHO	6	92.4	89.5	2.9	3.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	7	531.9	516.9	15.0	2.9%
FLORIDA	8	910.8	887.1	23.7	2.7%
NEW MEXICO	**9**	**162.8**	**158.8**	**4.0**	**2.5%**
IOWA	10	230.1	225.3	4.8	2.1%
MISSOURI	10	387.2	379.2	8.0	2.1%
TEXAS	10	1,389.4	1,361.4	28.0	2.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	13	67.8	66.5	1.3	2.0%
MISSISSIPPI	14	219.7	215.6	4.1	1.9%
WYOMING	14	59.0	57.9	1.1	1.9%
MINNESOTA	16	361.7	355.2	6.5	1.8%
D. C.	16	291.0	285.9	5.1	1.8%
GEORGIA	18	550.5	541.9	8.6	1.6%
INDIANA	19	403.0	397.1	5.9	1.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	20	301.6	297.6	4.0	1.3%
WISCONSIN	20	369.7	364.8	4.9	1.3%
MONTANA	20	76.7	75.7	1.0	1.3%
KENTUCKY	20	283.6	280.0	3.6	1.3%
UTAH	20	161.9	159.9	2.0	1.3%
COLORADO	25	304.3	300.8	3.5	1.2%
VIRGINIA	26	605.7	599.0	6.7	1.1%
NEBRASKA	26	149.5	147.9	1.6	1.1%
CONNECTICUT	28	209.3	207.2	2.1	1.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	28	133.6	132.3	1.3	1.0%
HAWAII	30	111.1	110.1	1.0	0.9%
VERMONT	30	45.3	44.9	0.4	0.9%
TENNESSEE	30	363.3	360.1	3.2	0.9%
WASHINGTON	30	434.5	430.8	3.7	0.9%
DELAWARE	34	49.9	49.5	0.4	0.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	34	377.6	374.6	3.0	0.8%
ALASKA	34	75.7	75.1	0.6	0.8%
OHIO	37	752.1	747.4	4.7	0.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	37	710.5	706.5	4.0	0.6%
ALABAMA	37	343.9	342.0	1.9	0.6%
OREGON	40	237.1	235.9	1.2	0.5%
MARYLAND	40	422.3	420.3	2.0	0.5%
NEW JERSEY	40	570.9	568.2	2.7	0.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	43	68.6	68.4	0.2	0.3%
ILLINOIS	44	780.5	780.8	−0.3	−0.0%
MICHIGAN	45	659.4	660.7	−1.3	−0.2%
ARKANSAS	46	172.5	173.0	−0.5	−0.3%
NEW YORK	47	1,420.2	1,426.7	−6.5	−0.5%
MAINE	48	96.6	97.3	−0.7	−0.7%
CALIFORNIA	48	2,077.7	2,093.2	−15.5	−0.7%
OKLAHOMA	50	271.0	276.2	−5.2	−1.9%
RHODE ISLAND	51	60.2	62.8	−2.6	−4.1%

Note: Numbers are in thousands
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide:

The Gas Marketing Newsletter published by the New Mexico Natural Gas Marketing Bureau states that uncertainty about prices is a major factor in the recent drop in the number of exploratory rigs searching for natural gas in New Mexico. The count of active rigs fell from 421 in September to 402 by the end of October. In other natural gas developments, monthly production of natural gas fell from 119,096,644 McF in August to 115,585,011 McF in September, still above the 107,257,272 McF produced in September 1992. The main natural gas producing counties in New Mexico are San Juan and Rio Arriba in the northwest part of the state and Lea, Eddy and Chaves counties in the southeast. Production is rising in the northwest counties and in Lea and Chaves Counties, but is falling in Eddy County and in the less significant production counties.

An article entitled "New Mexico Personal Income" in the October 1993 issue of the **New Mexico Business Current Economic Report** published by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of New Mexico reports that personal income growth in New Mexico continued to outpace that in the country as a whole, increasing by 7.0 percent in 1992 and 6.5 percent in 1991. Personal income in the U.S. increased by 6.1 percent in 1992, compared to an "anemic" 3.8 percent in 1991. In 1992, the strongest regional personal income growth was recorded in the Rocky Mountain states (7.6 percent) and in the Southwest region (7.4 percent). New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma and Texas comprise the Southwest region in the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis structure. New Mexico 1992 per capita income ($15,563) ranks 48th among the states, although per capita income increased by 4.8 percent last year. The article attributes this low ranking to several factors, including the youth of the population, the state's low labor force participation ratio, and to low wages.

The General Fund Report of the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) reported in its October issue that recurring general fund revenues in August 1993 were $195.9 million. Year-to-date recurring revenues through August were up 12.3 percent compared to the same two months of the previous fiscal year. The current growth exceeds the latest DFA projected growth rate of 10.4 percent.

The November issue of **Farm Labor**, published by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), provides data showing that (excluding agricultural service workers) there were 27,000 workers on farms in New Mexico in mid-October. The average wage rate for hired field workers was $5.02 per hour, while field and livestock workers were paid $5.55 per hour. According to the NASS, there were 29,000 farm workers in July of this year.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

According to an item in Albuquerque Business Briefs, published by Albuquerque Economic Development, **Sumitomo Sitix Corporation,** headquartered in Osaka, Japan, will construct a new silicon wafer plant in Albuquerque that will create 170 new jobs. The plant will be part of the American subsidiary company that currently has plants near Cincinnati, Ohio and Fremont, California. The company's new investment for Phase I is estimated at $32 million with employment planned to be approximately 90 people. Albuquerque's City Council has voted to issue up to $67 million in Industrial Revenue Bonds for the 80,000-square-foot manufacturing plant. Construction of the plant began in November, with completion scheduled for September 1994. The Sumitomo announcement follows recent major expansions by Intel Corporation, Motorola Ceramic Components and Philips Semiconductors and represents the sixth major high tech plant location or expansion in Albuquerque in the past two years.

Graphic Plastic Products, Inc. a supplier to the electronics and medical products industries, will open a production facility in Albuquerque that will require approximately 40 workers. The Delaware corporation, which also has a facility in Huntington Beach, California, fabricates plastic overlays, membrane switches, custom control panels and metal subassemblies. The company utilizes computer assisted design systems, screen printing techniques die cutting and embossing, and plastic and metal fabrication in manufacturing products to customer specifications.

Baxter Healthcare Corporation is expanding its Albuquerque operation by about 100 positions. This expansion is Baxter's fourth expansion in five years at the Albuquerque location, which handles accounting activities that support businesses throughout the U.S. and Canada.

Aeroliteral, a subsidiary of AeroMexico, has begun direct flights between Albuquerque and Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. According to a study by the Aviation Division of the New Mexico Highway and Transportation Department, air service from Albuquerque to Mexico City, for which the flight to Cd. Juarez is the first step, has the potential to attract more than 48,000 passengers a year. Passengers will be able to continue on the same planes to Ciudad Chihuahua and will be able to connect in Juarez to other Mexican destinations besides Mexico City. Aeroliteral began service on November 1.

A press release from the **U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics** entitled "Average Annual Pay in Metropolitan Areas, 1992 shows that average annual pay in the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area increased by 4.2 percent in 1992, from $21,979 to $22,912. In New Mexico's other MSA's, the increase in average annual pay was stronger in the Las Cruces MSA (7 percent or from $17,952 to $19,202) and slightly weaker in the Santa Fe MSA (4.1 percent or from $20,192 to $21,024). Albuquerque ranked 218 out the 318 MSA's by growth rate and 162 by level of annual average pay in 1992, Las Cruces ranked 21 by growth rate and 301 by level, and Santa Fe ranked 229 by growth rate and 246 by level of annual average pay in 1992.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

Nuclear waste is not coming to the **Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP)** anytime soon, however, more jobs are being created at the plant. The U.S. Department of Energy has decided to add 68 WIPP-related jobs on top of the 900 to 1,000 already at the site. The additional employees will operate a new transuranic waste program center and a separate science and training center.

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

The **Marshall and Perrini McCune Charitable Foundation** has a new director and $2.2 million in new grants. **La Clinica del Norte** in El Rito will receive $31,000 to purchase a modular building for a low-cost primary health care facility in Abiquiu. The **Esperanza Shelter for Battered Families** from Santa Fe will expand its services to include Tierra Amarilla and Los Alamos with its additional $30,000 in funding. **La Acequia del la Canada Ancha** of Chimayo will receive $32,057 to help in defraying repair costs of the Acequia.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

Gardenswartz Sportz is opening a new store at 910 E. Main Street in the old Gibson Discount Center store. The Farmington store will be the seventh in the Gardenswartz chain. Three are in Albuquerque, two in El Paso and one in Santa Fe. The store will offer a variety of sporting goods from bicycles to fly fishing, camping and exercise equipment to a large footwear department. A **Nevada Bob's** golf outlet will be incorporated into the store as well.

Gallup Area, McKinley County:

The New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department awarded a $90,000 grant to the Gallup-based **Northwest New Mexico Fighting Back, Inc.** The organization helps communities to combat substance abuse. The money will be used in the tri-county area of McKinley, San Juan and Cibola Counties.

Grants Area, Cibola County:

Subway Sandwich Shop opened recently. Fifteen employees will staff the restaurant which is the largest Subway Sandwich Shop in the state.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Smith's Food and Drug Center Inc. which operated two stores in Hobbs in the early 1980s, purchased the vacant 80,000 square foot building at the intersection where Bender Boulevard, Grimes Street and Turner Street converge. The existing building will be torn down and a new 50,000 square foot facility will be custom-built. The opening of the store, scheduled for late 1994, will create 80 to 100 jobs.

Las Cruces Area, Dona Ana County:

In a report on agricultural developments, the **Las Cruces Labor Service Center** reports that the final stages of the jalapeno chile harvest had been reached by mid-November and that the red chile harvest was ongoing. The fall lettuce harvest has been completed amid generally "poor" market conditions. Other agricultural activities include the cotton harvest and the final cutting of alfalfa. Sufficient labor supply was available for all activities and the weather has been good.

Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:

New Mexico Highland University and **Luna Vocational Technical Institute** will receive approximately $11,000 each from the **New Mexico Alliance for Minority Participation (AMP)** to set up programs encouraging minority college students to study math, science, and engineering.

The **New Days Inn Motel** opened for business during the month of November.

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

Los Alamos National Laboratory will expand its current activities to support genetic research. Los Alamos researchers have been given a new assignment for the U.S. Department of Energy's **Genome Sequence Data Base.** The lab since 1982 has maintained GenBank, an electronic database that acts as the nation's repository for genetic sequence information to keep pace with genetic research. The new assignment will not only be to maintain the sequence information and accept new data, but also will expand to develop new computer tools to improve the value of genetic sequence databases to researchers. The system contains more than 100,000 separate entries from researchers, representing more than 140 million nucleotides from more than 3,000 separate organisms. More than 50,000 researchers from around the world routinely use the database.

Portales Area, Roosevelt County:

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has guaranteed a loan to **Sunland, Inc.** Sunland will receive the loan through the Rural Development Administration (RDA) and Farmers Home Administration (FmHA). The RDA/FmHA Business and Industry Guaranteed Loan, the first such loan made to a New Mexico company, will be used by Sunland to refinance its peanut processing operations.

Raton Area, Colfax County:

Perry's Variety Store opened recently and employees 13 people.

The **New Mexico Boys School** at Springer will hire approximately 25 additional employees before the end of the year.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

According to an item in **New Mexico Progress,** published by Sunwest Bank, Denver-based Leprino Foods is buying the cheese-processing plant in Roswell built and owned by Associated Milk Producers Inc. Leprino's plans a $35 million expansion that will transform the plant into the world's largest mozzarella cheese factory and increase employment from the current 100 to 300.

Ruidoso Area, Lincoln County:

Construction in Ruidoso climbed near the $2 million mark in August with the village issuing 62 permits during the month. The August 1993 total was a 23 percent increase over August 1992. The total for the year is up 47 percent with over $11 million for 1993 compared with approximately $8 million for 1992.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

El Merendero Posa's is opening its second store at 1945 Cerrillos Road. The store will occupy the space vacated by a Lota Burger restaurant that closed in October.

The Santa Fe Labor Service Center reports that the **Santa Fe Ski Area** has started its annual recruitment of seasonal workers, including restaurant workers, lift operators and maintenance workers.

Several retail outlets will be opening soon in the Santa Fe area. These include **Hickory Farms** and **Northern Reflections** (an outlet clothing store) at the Villa Linda Mall, and **Jockey Stores** at the Santa Fe Outlet Center.

Taos Area, Taos County:

A Ford dealership reopened after a two year hiatus. **Taos Ford Lincoln Mercury** opened November 1st on the site of the former Taos Motors/Harpers Motors on Paso del Pueblo Sur. The dealership will operate a full service department and also offer used cars. Approximately ten former Taos Motors employees will be employed by the new franchise.

Four Winds Energy Systems of Taos has received a $138,000 contract from Los Alamos National Laboratory. The contract requires Four Winds to build three mobile environmental analysis laboratories. The portable units, which are modified fifth wheel travel trailers, will provide on-site field analysis for organic, inorganic and radiological compounds.

Census Bureau Launches Surveys of Women and Minority-Owned Business Enterprises

Businesses across the country are about to participate in the nation's only comprehensive, regularly collected source of information on the number of firms owned by minorities and women. Included are the self-employed, sole proprietors, partnerships, subchapter S corporations and, for women, full corporations.

The Surveys of Women- and Minority-Owned Businesses, which began September 27, will provide economic data about businesses owned by Americans of minority racial and ethnic populations and women. The information that will come from the surveys includes the number of minority- and women-owned firms, sales and receipts, paid employees, and annual payroll. These results will be available by geographic areas, such as regions and states, as well as by industry, firm size, and form of organization.

The Census Bureau will mail survey forms to an estimated 1.2 million firms, about half in September 1993, and half in April 1994. Business owners are asked to return their forms in thirty days.

The survey is part of the economic census program, which the Census Bureau is required to conduct every 5 years.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
CARPENTER	CASHIER
COOK	CLERK, GENERAL
ELECTRICIAN	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	LABORER
REGISTERED NURSE	SALES CLERK
TRUCK DRIVER	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL TEACHER	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	HOME HEALTH AIDE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	NURSE PRACTITIONER
	PHYSICIAN
	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
	REGISTERED NURSE
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CARPENTER	ACCOUNTANT
COOK	CASHIER
CUSTOMER SERVICE REP.	CLERK, GENERAL
ELECTRICIAN	COMPUTER OPERATOR
ENGINEER (CIVIL, ELEC., MECH.)	COURTESY CLERK
FAST FOOD WORKER	ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN
LEGAL ASSISTANT	ELEMENTARY TEACHER
LOCKSMITH	LABORER
MATH & SCIENCE TEACHER	RECEPTIONIST
MOTEL MAID	SALES CLERK
PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT	SECRETARY
RADIOLOGY SPECIALIST	WAREHOUSE WORKER
READING TEACHER	
THERAPISTS (OCCU., PHYS., RESP.)	
TV MEDIA OCCUPATIONS	
ULTRASOUND TECHNICIAN (ESP. CARDIAC)	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CARPENTER	COOK
COUNSELOR	FAST FOOD WORKER
DATA ENTRY CLERK	HOUSEKEEPER
ELECTRICIAN	LABORER
ELECTRONIC ASSEMBLER	RECEPTIONIST
ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN	TRUCK DRIVER, LIGHT
MEDICAL LAB TECHNICIAN	WAREHOUSE WORKER
PARALEGAL	

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
ELECTRICIAN	HARVEST WORKER
FORM BUILDER	SALES CLERK
PLASTERER	TRUCK DRIVER HELPER
SHEET METAL WORKER	TYPIST
TELEPHONE SOLICITOR	

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CLERK, GENERAL	CLERK, GENERAL
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST	CASHIER-CHECKER
YARD WORKER	SECRETARY
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CARPENTER
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.	CASHIER II
SECURITY GUARD	OPERATING ENGINEER
KITCHEN HELPER	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A: CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A - Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using data or new techniques. Revision may not significantly change previously issued figures.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
ARTESIA	BENNY INMAN	748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CARLSBAD	JOHNNY RODRIGUEZ	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVE.	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	VACANT	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

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Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
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Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

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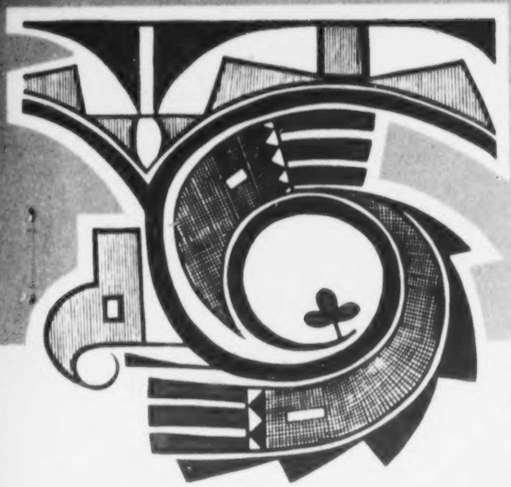

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Governor

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Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - November 1993

...The November 1993 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 7.4 percent, unchanged from the October 1993 rate, but up one percentage point from November last year.

...For the fifth straight month, New Mexico posted the second fastest nonagricultural employment growth rate in the nation.

...Nonfarm payroll employment in New Mexico is now up 21,700 jobs for 3.6 percent growth over the last year.

...Construction continued as the fastest growing major sector in the state with a gain of 5,500 jobs or 17.6 percent.

...Mining posted the second highest growth rate in New Mexico by adding about 800 additional jobs for 5.3 percent growth from last year.

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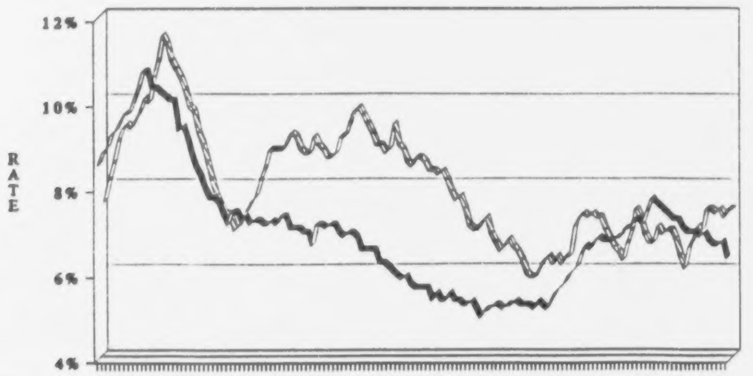


New Mexico Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November 1993 was 7.4 percent, unchanged from the October 1993 rate, but up one percentage point from November last year. New Mexico's seasonally adjusted rate is one percentage point above the comparable national rate of 7.4 percent. About 59 percent of New Mexico's unemployed were job losers, job leavers accounted for about 15 percent and new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force were 27 percent of the jobless.

The employment situation within the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) of Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Las Cruces continues to be stronger than outside the MSA's. The overall MSA average unemployment rate was 5.1 percent in February, lower than the 8.9 percent rate posted in the non-MSA area. The northeast quadrant of the state had the highest February rate (11.9 percent), followed by the southwest (9.4 percent), northwest (8.7 percent) and southeast (7.5 percent) quadrants.

New Mexico's unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) rose from 6.4 percent in November 1992 to 7.4 percent in November 1993. This increase in the jobless rate has occurred at the same time that nonagricultural employment was growing from 607,800 to 629,500, a gain of 21,700 or 3.6 percent.

There are several contributory factors to the seeming discrepancy between New Mexico's healthy nonfarm job growth and the lackluster performance of the unemployment rate. Chief among these factors is the remarkable growth of the New Mexico labor force, which is now running at 2.1 percent, slightly over twice the national rate of 1.0 percent. The high rate of labor force growth can be due to a variety of causes, including new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force from within New Mexico and people entering the New Mexico labor force from outside the state. Substantial job growth positively affects the propensity of people to enter and to re-enter the labor force.

Recently released population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau support the widely held perception that New Mexico is experiencing a labor force influx from outside the state. The rate of population growth has increased from 1.8 percent in 1991 to 2.2 percent in both 1992 and 1993 compared to the United States growth of about 1 percent in those years. Migration into New Mexico has increased from 40 percent of the total population growth in 1990-91, to 62 percent in 1991-92, and 64 percent in 1992-93. Although the labor force activity level and age composition of the population increase is not yet known, this population growth substantially exceeds growth rate projections made recently.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Nov. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	741,300	743,000	727,300	-1,700	+14,000
Employment	691,500	693,500	685,500	-2,000	+6,000
Unemployment	49,800	49,500	41,800	+300	+8,000
Rate	6.7%	6.7%	5.7%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	7.4%	7.4%	6.4%		

Albuquerque Area (Bernalillo County)
(Household Survey Based)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November 1993 was 5.5 percent, unchanged from October 1993, but up one and one tenth percentage points from November last year.

A ranking of October 1993 unemployment rates exhibits the strength of New Mexico's MSAs in relation to the southwestern states of Arizona, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and Utah. The Santa Fe MSA had the 37th lowest unemployment rate of the 47 southwestern MSAs. The Albuquerque MSA was in the middle at 29th, while Las Cruces, with its relatively high unemployment rate of 7.9 percent, ranked 12th.

Albuquerque's economy is being given a boost by the spillover effects of the Intel expansion, a surge in housing and other construction activity, the expansion of the manufacturing sector and continued growth of the Phillips Laboratory at Kirtland Air Force Base.

The manufacturing sector expansion is being lead by Motorola, and Sumitomo, a silicon chip producer. The historically low interest rates that have prevailed for much of 1993 have contributed to the significant housing sector expansion.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Nov. 1993	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1992	Oct. 1993	Nov. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	281,900	282,900	273,900	-1,000	+8,000
Employment	268,200	268,700	263,200	-500	+5,000
Unemployment	13,700	14,200	10,700	-500	+3,000
Rate	4.9%	5.0%	3.9%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.5%	5.5%	4.4%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UN-EMPLOY-MENT	RATE %	SA RATE %
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%	
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%	
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%	
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%	
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%	
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%	
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%	
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%	
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%	
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%	
1990	700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%	
1991	715,000	665,000	49,000	6.9%	
1992	723,000	673,000	50,000	7.0%	
1992 JAN.	709,700	657,000	52,700	7.4%	7.4%
FEB.	713,900	660,700	53,200	7.5%	7.2%
MAR.	717,900	665,700	52,200	7.3%	6.8%
APR.	718,200	668,100	50,100	7.0%	6.6%
MAY.	721,800	673,200	48,600	6.7%	6.6%
JUN.	736,600	676,300	60,300	8.2%	7.0%
JUL.	731,400	680,400	51,000	7.0%	6.8%
AUG.	728,000	679,000	49,000	6.7%	6.9%
SEP.	726,800	681,200	45,600	6.3%	6.9%
OCT.	726,100	682,200	43,900	6.0%	6.7%
NOV.	727,300	685,500	41,800	5.7%	6.4%
DEC.	718,400	678,800	39,600	5.5%	6.0%
1993 JAN.	712,000	665,500	46,500	6.5%	6.5%
FEB.	725,100	675,000	50,100	6.9%	6.7%
MAR.	729,100	674,700	54,400	7.5%	7.0%
APR.	730,400	677,400	53,000	7.3%	6.9%
MAY.	740,300	684,500	55,800	7.5%	7.4%
JUN.	749,100	684,900	64,200	8.6%	7.4%
JUL.	747,700	692,300	55,400	7.4%	7.3%
AUG.	742,000	688,200	53,800	7.3%	7.4%
SEP.	739,800	690,900	48,900	6.6%	7.2%
OCT.	743,000	693,500	49,500	6.7%	7.4%
NOV.	741,300	691,500	49,800	6.7%	7.4%
DEC.					
# CHANGE FROM					
MTH. AGO	−1,700	−2,000	300	0.0	0.0
YEAR AGO	14,000	6,000	8,000	1.0	1.0
2 YRS. AGO	24,200	17,600	6,600	0.7	0.8
3 YRS. AGO	37,100	32,200	4,900	0.3	0.4
% CHANGE FROM					
MTH. AGO	−0.2%	−0.3%	0.6%		
YEAR AGO	1.9%	0.9%	19.1%		
2 YRS. AGO	3.4%	2.6%	15.3%		
3 YRS. AGO	5.3%	4.9%	10.9%		

UNITED STATES

(in thousands)

YEAR/ MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UN-EMPLOY-MENT	RATE %	SA RATE %
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%	
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%	
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%	
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%	
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%	
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%	
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%	
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%	
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%	
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%	
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%	
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%	
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%	
1991	125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7%	
1992	126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4%	
1992 JAN.	125,071	115,122	9,949	8.0%	7.1%
FEB.	125,385	115,224	10,161	8.1%	7.3%
MAR.	125,797	116,106	9,691	7.7%	7.3%
APR.	125,878	116,933	8,945	7.1%	7.3%
MAY.	126,705	117,535	9,169	7.2%	7.4%
JUN.	129,002	118,907	10,095	7.8%	7.7%
JUL.	129,599	119,754	9,845	7.6%	7.6%
AUG.	128,472	119,082	9,390	7.3%	7.6%
SEP.	127,043	117,953	9,090	7.2%	7.5%
OCT.	126,846	118,246	8,600	6.8%	7.4%
NOV.	127,087	118,239	8,848	7.0%	7.3%
DEC.	126,902	118,073	8,829	7.0%	7.3%
1993 JAN.	126,034	116,123	9,911	7.9%	7.1%
FEB.	126,505	116,735	9,770	7.7%	7.0%
MAR.	126,682	117,406	9,276	7.3%	7.0%
APR.	126,491	117,856	8,635	6.8%	7.0%
MAY.	127,807	119,201	8,606	6.7%	6.9%
JUN.	129,839	120,586	9,252	7.1%	7.0%
JUL.	130,324	121,323	9,002	6.9%	6.8%
AUG.	129,472	121,002	8,470	6.5%	6.7%
SEP.	127,858	119,730	8,128	6.4%	6.7%
OCT.	128,547	120,446	8,101	6.3%	6.8%
NOV.	128,522	120,632	7,890	6.1%	6.4%
DEC.					
# CHANGE FROM					
MTH. AGO	−25	186	−211	−0.2	−0.4
YEAR AGO	1,435	2,393	−958	−0.9	−0.9
2 YRS. AGO	3,126	3,522	−396	−0.5	−0.5
3 YRS. AGO	3,701	3,021	679	0.3	0.4
% CHANGE FROM					
MTH. AGO	0.0%	0.2%	−2.6%		
YEAR AGO	1.1%	2.0%	−10.8%		
2 YRS. AGO	2.5%	3.0%	−4.8%		
3 YRS. AGO	3.0%	2.6%	9.4%		

Source: Based on Current Population Survey

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

Note 2: SA Rate is seasonally adjusted rate.

(Prel.) November Unemployment Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	PREL. - NOVEMBER 1993 RANKING	1993 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	9.9%
CALIFORNIA	2	8.6%
LOUISIANA	3	8.4%
MAINE	4	8.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	5	8.0%
ALABAMA	6	7.7%
RHODE ISLAND	7	7.6%
NEW YORK	8	7.5%
NEW MEXICO	9	7.4%
NEVADA	10	7.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	10	7.2%
MICHIGAN	12	7.0%
WASHINGTON	13	6.9%
TEXAS	13	6.9%
ALASKA	13	6.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	6.7%
ARKANSAS	17	6.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	17	6.6%
OHIO	19	6.5%
FLORIDA	19	6.5%
OREGON	19	6.5%
UNITED STATES		6.4%
CONNECTICUT	22	6.3%
NEW JERSEY	23	6.2%
MISSISSIPPI	24	6.1%
DELAWARE	24	6.1%
OKLAHOMA	24	6.1%
KENTUCKY	27	6.0%
ILLINOIS	28	5.9%
ARIZONA	28	5.9%
MISSOURI	30	5.8%
MARYLAND	31	5.6%
GEORGIA	31	5.6%
IDAHO	33	5.5%
MONTANA	34	5.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	34	5.4%
TENNESSEE	36	5.1%
COLORADO	37	4.9%
VIRGINIA	37	4.9%
INDIANA	37	4.9%
WYOMING	37	4.9%
WISCONSIN	41	4.7%
KANSAS	42	4.6%
VERMONT	43	4.5%
MINNESOTA	44	4.4%
HAWAII	45	4.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	46	3.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	46	3.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	3.6%
IOWA	49	3.5%
UTAH	49	3.5%
NEBRASKA	51	2.2%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	REVISED - NOVEMBER 1992 RANKING	1992 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.4%
CALIFORNIA	2	10.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	8.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	3	8.9%
ALASKA	5	8.8%
NEW JERSEY	6	8.7%
RHODE ISLAND	7	8.3%
NEW YORK	8	8.2%
WASHINGTON	9	8.1%
LOUISIANA	10	8.0%
MICHIGAN	10	8.0%
FLORIDA	12	7.7%
TEXAS	13	7.6%
CONNECTICUT	13	7.6%
OHIO	15	7.5%
ARKANSAS	16	7.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16	7.4%
OREGON	18	7.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	18	7.3%
UNITED STATES		7.3%
ARIZONA	20	7.3%
MAINE	21	7.1%
MISSISSIPPI	21	7.1%
GEORGIA	23	7.0%
ALABAMA	24	6.8%
INDIANA	25	6.6%
ILLINOIS	26	6.5%
NEVADA	26	6.5%
MARYLAND	28	6.4%
KENTUCKY	28	6.4%
NEW MEXICO	30	6.3%
IDAHO	30	6.3%
VERMONT	30	6.3%
VIRGINIA	33	6.1%
TENNESSEE	34	6.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	35	5.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	35	5.9%
MONTANA	37	5.7%
COLORADO	37	5.7%
UTAH	39	5.3%
MINNESOTA	40	5.2%
OKLAHOMA	41	5.1%
MISSOURI	42	5.0%
HAWAII	42	5.0%
WYOMING	44	4.9%
DELAWARE	45	4.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	45	4.6%
WISCONSIN	47	4.3%
IOWA	48	4.2%
KANSAS	48	4.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	2.9%
NEBRASKA	51	2.7%

October and November Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (highest to lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREAS	PREL. 1993 RANKING	NOVEMBER 1993 RATE
MORA	1	29.3%
TAOS	2	15.8%
CATRON	3	15.7%
LUNA	4	13.9%
RIO ARRIBA	4	13.9%
GUADALUPE	6	11.5%
CIBOLA	7	11.3%
HARDING	8	10.2%
MCKINLEY	8	10.2%
SAN JUAN	8	10.2%
TORRANCE	11	9.7%
EDDY	12	9.3%
COLFAX	13	9.2%
SAN MIGUEL	13	9.2%
GRANT	15	9.1%
SOCORRO	16	8.9%
OTERO	17	8.2%
CURRY	18	8.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	19	7.7%
SIERRA	19	7.7%
VALENCIA	21	7.5%
CHAVES	22	7.0%
LINCOLN	23	6.9%
STATEWIDE		**6.7%**
LEA	24	6.3%
HIDALGO	25	5.6%
QUAY	26	5.4%
SANDOVAL	26	5.4%
DE BACA	28	4.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	28	4.9%
ROOSEVELT	30	4.6%
UNION	31	3.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.7%

AREAS	REVISED 1992 RANKING	NOVEMBER 1992 RATE
MORA	1	30.6%
TAOS	2	15.1%
RIO ARRIBA	3	13.0%
LUNA	4	11.9%
GUADALUPE	5	11.5%
SAN MIGUEL	6	9.6%
CIBOLA	6	9.6%
GRANT	8	9.3%
SAN JUAN	9	9.2%
TORRANCE	10	9.0%
CATRON	11	8.6%
SOCORRO	12	8.0%
OTERO	12	8.0%
MCKINLEY	14	7.2%
CHAVES	15	7.1%
COLFAX	16	7.0%
HARDING	16	7.0%
DE BACA	16	7.0%
VALENCIA	19	6.9%
SIERRA	20	6.6%
EDDY	21	6.4%
QUAY	22	6.3%
CURRY	22	6.3%
LINCOLN	24	6.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	25	6.0%
LEA	26	5.8%
STATEWIDE		**5.5%**
SANDOVAL	27	4.9%
ROOSEVELT	28	4.6%
HIDALGO	29	4.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	3.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	31	3.1%
UNION	32	2.9%

AREAS	REVISED 1993 RANKING	OCTOBER 1993 RATE
MORA	1	23.7%
TAOS	2	14.9%
CATRON	3	13.9%
RIO ARRIBA	4	12.3%
CIBOLA	5	10.9%
GUADALUPE	6	10.4%
MCKINLEY	7	10.1%
HARDING	8	9.2%
EDDY	9	9.1%
SAN JUAN	9	9.1%
LUNA	11	9.0%
SAN MIGUEL	11	9.0%
GRANT	13	8.9%
TORRANCE	13	8.9%
SOCORRO	15	8.8%
CHAVES	16	8.7%
COLFAX	17	8.6%
OTERO	18	8.5%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	19	7.9%
VALENCIA	20	7.7%
SIERRA	21	7.6%
CURRY	22	7.5%
QUAY	23	7.0%
STATEWIDE		**6.7%**
LINCOLN	24	6.6%
DE BACA	25	6.1%
SANDOVAL	26	6.0%
LEA	26	6.0%
HIDALGO	28	5.8%
ROOSEVELT	29	5.7%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	5.0%
UNION	31	4.2%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.7%

AREAS	REVISED 1992 RANKING	OCTOBER 1992 RATE
MORA	1	26.1%
TAOS	2	14.5%
GUADALUPE	3	12.5%
RIO ARRIBA	4	11.8%
GRANT	5	10.3%
CIBOLA	6	10.2%
TORRANCE	7	10.0%
SAN MIGUEL	8	9.5%
SAN JUAN	9	8.8%
LUNA	10	8.6%
OTERO	10	8.6%
HARDING	12	8.3%
MCKINLEY	13	8.0%
DE BACA	13	8.0%
CHAVES	15	7.9%
SOCORRO	15	7.9%
CATRON	17	7.4%
COLFAX	18	7.2%
VALENCIA	18	7.2%
EDDY	20	7.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	21	6.9%
LEA	22	6.6%
SIERRA	23	6.5%
CURRY	24	6.1%
STATEWIDE		**6.0%**
QUAY	25	5.9%
LINCOLN	26	5.8%
HIDALGO	26	5.8%
SANDOVAL	28	5.2%
ROOSEVELT	29	4.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	29	4.4%
UNION	31	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.0%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY NOVEMBER 1993				REVISED OCTOBER 1993				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	741,304	691,522	49,782	6.7%	743,042	693,528	49,514	6.7%	−1,738	−2,006	268	−0.2%	−0.3%	0.5%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	281,829	268,152	13,677	4.9%	282,899	268,685	14,214	5.0%	−1,070	−533	−537	−0.4%	−0.2%	−3.8%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	62,454	57,618	4,836	7.7%	62,684	57,747	4,937	7.9%	−230	−129	−101	−0.4%	−0.2%	−2.0%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	76,919	74,078	2,841	3.7%	77,510	74,639	2,871	3.7%	−591	−561	−30	−0.8%	−0.8%	−1.0%
Catron	996	840	156	15.7%	1,006	866	140	13.9%	−10	−26	16	−1.0%	−3.0%	11.4%
Chaves	22,359	20,804	1,555	7.0%	22,817	20,825	1,992	8.7%	−458	−21	−437	−2.0%	−0.1%	−21.9%
Cibola	9,037	8,015	1,022	11.3%	9,076	8,083	993	10.9%	−39	−68	29	−0.4%	−0.8%	2.9%
Colfax	5,889	5,347	542	9.2%	6,007	5,492	515	8.6%	−118	−145	27	−2.0%	−2.6%	5.2%
Curry	17,535	16,126	1,409	8.0%	17,410	16,105	1,305	7.5%	125	21	104	0.7%	0.1%	8.0%
De Baca	877	834	43	4.9%	906	851	55	6.1%	−29	−17	−12	−3.2%	−2.0%	−21.8%
Eddy	20,991	19,035	1,956	9.3%	21,013	19,100	1,913	9.1%	−22	−65	43	−0.1%	−0.3%	2.2%
Grant	9,964	9,054	910	9.1%	10,016	9,128	888	8.9%	−52	−74	22	−0.5%	−0.8%	2.5%
Guadalupe	1,603	1,418	185	11.5%	1,627	1,457	170	10.4%	−24	−39	15	−1.5%	−2.7%	8.8%
Harding	334	300	34	10.2%	338	307	31	9.2%	−4	−7	3	−1.2%	−2.3%	9.7%
Hidalgo	2,681	2,530	151	5.6%	2,688	2,533	155	5.8%	−7	−3	−4	−0.3%	−0.1%	−2.6%
Lea	21,488	20,134	1,354	6.3%	21,515	20,221	1,294	6.0%	−27	−87	60	−0.1%	−0.4%	4.6%
Lincoln	6,423	5,982	441	6.9%	6,412	5,991	421	6.6%	11	−9	20	0.2%	−0.2%	4.8%
Luna	10,579	9,108	1,471	13.9%	10,317	9,388	929	9.0%	262	−280	542	2.5%	−3.0%	58.3%
McKinley	19,709	17,705	2,004	10.2%	19,818	17,820	1,998	10.1%	−109	−115	6	−0.6%	−0.6%	0.3%
Mora	1,178	833	345	29.3%	1,159	884	275	23.7%	19	−51	70	1.6%	−5.8%	25.5%
Otero	18,715	17,180	1,535	8.2%	18,877	17,278	1,599	8.5%	−162	−98	−64	−0.9%	−0.6%	−4.0%
Quay	4,469	4,229	240	5.4%	4,557	4,236	321	7.0%	−88	−7	−81	−1.9%	−0.2%	−25.2%
Rio Arriba	13,265	11,419	1,846	13.9%	13,083	11,471	1,612	12.3%	182	−52	234	1.4%	−0.5%	14.5%
Roosevelt	7,175	6,843	332	4.6%	7,035	6,631	404	5.7%	140	212	−72	2.0%	3.2%	−17.8%
Sandoval	34,030	32,177	1,853	5.4%	33,752	31,743	2,009	6.0%	278	434	−156	0.8%	1.4%	−7.8%
San Juan	38,420	34,520	3,900	10.2%	37,933	34,482	3,451	9.1%	487	38	449	1.3%	0.1%	13.0%
San Miguel	9,264	8,408	856	9.2%	9,280	8,449	831	9.0%	−16	−41	25	−0.2%	−0.5%	3.0%
Sierra	2,649	2,445	204	7.7%	2,694	2,489	205	7.6%	−45	−44	−1	−1.7%	−1.8%	−0.5%
Socorro	6,098	5,556	542	8.9%	6,206	5,661	545	8.8%	−108	−105	−3	−1.7%	−1.9%	−0.6%
Taos	11,329	9,540	1,789	15.8%	11,336	9,652	1,684	14.9%	−7	−112	105	−0.1%	−1.2%	6.2%
Torrance	3,905	3,525	380	9.7%	4,007	3,651	356	8.9%	−102	−126	24	−2.5%	−3.5%	6.7%
Union	1,762	1,693	69	3.9%	1,817	1,741	76	4.2%	−55	−48	−7	−3.0%	−2.8%	−9.2%
Valencia	17,381	16,077	1,304	7.5%	17,247	15,923	1,324	7.7%	134	154	−20	0.8%	1.0%	−1.5%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Nonfarm employment in New Mexico increased by 900 over the month, reaching the 629,500 level according to preliminary estimates. Seasonal activities, with gains partially offset by losses, dominated the estimates in November. These included work force reductions at food manufacturers as the processing season winds down and at restaurants, lodging places, and in government (national forests and state parks). On the positive side, various areas of trade (such as wholesale durable goods, general merchandise stores, furniture stores, and miscellaneous retail stores) hired temporary help in preparation for the start of the holiday season. Also, public schools and private educational services continued adding to their staff for the fall semester. In addition to these seasonal activities, business expansion continued during November in industries such as construction (general contractors and special trade contractors) and in electronic equipment manufacturing.

Over the year, total wage and salary employment in New Mexico has grown by 21,700 jobs for 3.6 percent growth. All major industry groups contributed with the exception of government which was down by about 500 jobs over the year.

Construction continued as the fastest growing major sector in the state with a gain of 5,500 jobs or 17.6 percent. General contractors and special trade contractors continue to show exceptionally strong growth. Mining posted the second highest growth rate by adding about 800 additional jobs for 5.3 percent growth from last year. Mining's strength was in metal and oil & gas extraction. Manufacturing is now up by 1,900 over the year, showing a growth rate of 4.7 percent. Electronics, food manufacturing, and other nondurable goods are responsible for the majority of the gain. There were about 7,300 more employees at work in services than a year ago, for annual growth of 4.6 percent. Job gains were particularly strong in health services, social services, engineering & management services, and lodging places. Employment in trade is up 5,800 over the year for 4.1 percent growth. Job additions were widespread among trade subsectors; however, general merchandise stores, furniture stores, and wholesale durable trade were particularly robust. Finance, insurance & real estate and transportation & public utilities also added jobs over the last twelve months, growing by 2.6 and 0.7 percent, respectively.

Government is reporting a small employment decline from November 1992; however, the general election last year significantly affects the year over year employment comparisons. Some 4,000 temporary workers were hired by local governments last November to facilitate voting operations for the national elections. Discounting these workers, the government sector would show 2.2 percent growth over the year.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area was down by 800 jobs in November, according to preliminary estimates. Construction and manufacturing performed especially well this year compared to previous Novembers. Construction employment typically decreases from October to November; but this November, 200 jobs were added. Manufacturing, which tends to decline or, at best, remain steady in November, saw an increase of 100 this year. Trade posted the largest numerical gain over the month, but the increase of 500 jobs was somewhat less than trade typically achieves at the onset of the Christmas shopping season. General merchandise stores, apparel & accessory stores, and miscellaneous retail stores added the bulk of the new workers; but the gains in these stores were partially offset by a decline in eating & drinking places. The restraint on Albuquerque growth in November came from services and government, as both sectors recorded greater than normal November decreases. Within services, business services suffered a significant reduction concentrated in temporary help supply firms and building cleaning and maintenance firms. The decline in government occurred in the state sector, as several hundred temporary jobs at the state fairgrounds came to an end.

Albuquerque's nonfarm job total is now 266,700, which is 11,600 higher (4.5 percent) than the total a year ago. Over the past three months, the year over year margin has averaged 11,900. The Albuquerque economy has not experienced year to year job gains of this magnitude since the post-recession recovery years of 1983 through 1985. Services, construction, and trade are the principal contributors to the over the year expansion. Construction shows by far the largest percentage increase (21 percent) of any industrial sector. Among industrial categories in the subsector level, job growth leaders are: special trade contractors, local government, general building contractors, health services, engineering & management services, electronic & electric equipment manufacturing, and eating & drinking places.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM NOV 1993	REVISED OCT 1993	REVISED NOV 1992	NOV CHANGE FROM	
				OCT 1993	NOV 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	**629,300**	**628,600**	**607,800**	**900**	**21,700**
GOODS PRODUCING	95,200	95,500	87,000	−300	8,200
SERVICE PRODUCING	534,300	533,100	520,800	1,200	13,500
MINING	**15,900**	**15,800**	**15,100**	**100**	**800**
Metal Mining	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,400	4,400	4,400	0	0
Oil & Gas Extraction	9,900	9,800	9,200	100	700
CONSTRUCTION	**36,800**	**36,700**	**31,300**	**100**	**5,500**
MANUFACTURING	**42,500**	**43,000**	**40,600**	**−500**	**1,900**
DURABLE GOODS	28,900	28,800	27,800	100	1,100
Lumber & Wood Products	2,200	2,300	2,200	−100	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,500	2,400	2,400	100	100
Elec & Electronic Equip	7,600	7,400	6,500	200	1,100
Transportation Equipment	4,300	4,300	4,500	0	−200
Other Durable Goods	12,300	12,400	12,200	−100	100
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,600	14,200	12,800	−600	800
Food & Kindred Products	4,400	5,100	4,100	−700	300
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,500	6,100	100	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,300**	**29,300**	**29,100**	**0**	**200**
TRANSPORTATION	15,600	15,600	14,800	0	800
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
Trucking & Warehousing	7,900	7,900	7,400	0	500
Other Transportation	6,100	6,100	5,900	0	200
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,700	13,700	14,300	0	−600
Communication	5,700	5,700	5,900	0	−200
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,000	8,000	8,400	0	−400
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**149,000**	**147,700**	**143,200**	**1,300**	**5,800**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,400	26,100	25,400	300	1,000
Durable Goods	15,200	15,100	14,500	100	700
Nondurable Goods	11,200	11,000	10,900	200	300
RETAIL TRADE	122,600	121,600	117,800	1,000	4,800
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,300	4,300	4,200	0	100
General Merchandise Stores	14,800	14,000	13,700	800	1,100
Food Stores	16,400	16,400	16,000	0	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,500	15,700	15,100	−200	400
Apparel & Accessories	5,600	5,200	5,600	400	0
Furniture & Furnishing	5,200	5,000	5,000	200	200
Eating & Drinking Places	45,400	45,900	43,200	−500	2,200
Miscellaneous Retail	15,400	15,100	15,000	300	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**27,200**	**27,200**	**26,500**	**0**	**700**
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,200	10,200	100	100
Insurance Carriers	5,000	4,900	4,900	100	100
Insurance Agents	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Real Estate	5,900	6,000	5,700	−100	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,000	3,100	2,800	−100	200
SERVICES	**165,800**	**166,100**	**158,500**	**−300**	**7,300**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,700	13,100	11,900	−400	800
Personal Services	5,500	5,500	5,300	0	200
Business Services	26,500	26,900	26,500	−400	0
Health Services	41,500	41,400	39,600	100	1,900
Legal Services	4,600	4,600	4,800	0	−200
Educational Services	7,100	7,000	6,900	100	200
Social Services	13,300	13,200	11,900	100	1,400
Membership Organizations	11,500	11,400	11,000	100	500
Engineering & Management Services	25,100	25,000	23,400	100	1,700
Other Services	18,000	18,000	17,200	0	800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**163,000**	**162,800**	**163,500**	**200**	**−500**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,400	31,600	31,600	−200	−200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	131,600	131,200	131,900	400	−300
State Government 2/	59,600	59,700	58,000	−100	1,600
Universities	27,800	27,900	26,800	−100	1,000
Local Government	72,000	71,500	73,900	500	−1,900
Schools	44,700	44,200	42,900	500	1,800

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM NOV 1993	REVISED OCT 1993	REVISED NOV 1992	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1993	NOV 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**266,700**	**267,500**	**255,100**	**−800**	**11,600**
GOODS PRODUCING	36,500	36,200	32,500	300	4,000
SERVICE PRODUCING	230,200	231,300	222,600	−1,100	7,600
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**15,100**	**14,900**	**12,500**	**200**	**2,600**
MANUFACTURING	**21,400**	**21,300**	**20,000**	**100**	**1,400**
Durable Goods	15,200	15,100	14,200	100	1,000
Nondurable Goods	6,200	6,200	5,800	0	400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,300**	**12,400**	**12,400**	**−100**	**−100**
Transportation	7,400	7,400	7,100	0	300
Communication & Public Utilities	4,900	5,000	5,300	−100	−400
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**64,000**	**63,500**	**61,600**	**500**	**2,400**
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,100	14,100	13,900	0	200
Durable Goods	8,800	8,800	8,700	0	100
Nondurable Goods	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	49,900	49,400	47,700	500	2,200
General Merchandise Stores	5,700	5,400	5,200	300	500
Food Stores	5,300	5,200	4,800	100	500
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,500	5,500	5,200	0	300
Eating & Drinking Places	19,200	19,500	18,600	−300	600
Other Retail Trade	14,200	13,800	13,900	400	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**14,700**	**14,800**	**14,300**	**−100**	**400**
Depository Institutions	4,200	4,200	4,200	0	0
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,300	5,400	5,100	−100	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
SERVICES	**85,400**	**86,200**	**82,000**	**−800**	**3,400**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,800	3,900	3,600	−100	200
Personal Services	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Business Services	16,900	17,500	16,500	−600	400
Health Services	20,300	20,300	19,400	0	900
Social Services	5,600	5,600	5,100	0	500
Membership Organizations	3,700	3,600	3,400	100	300
Engineering & Management Services	18,000	17,900	17,400	100	600
Other Services	14,600	14,900	14,100	−300	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**53,800**	**54,400**	**52,300**	**−600**	**1,500**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,900	13,900	13,900	0	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	39,900	40,500	38,400	−600	1,500
State Government 2/	16,000	16,800	15,500	−800	500
Local Government	23,900	23,700	22,900	200	1,000

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM NOV 1993	REVISED OCT 1993	REVISED NOV 1992	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1993	NOV CHANGE FROM NOV 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**46,400**	**46,200**	**45,200**	**200**	**1,200**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,050	5,050	5,100	0	−50
SERVICE PRODUCING	41,350	41,150	40,100	200	1,250
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,500**	**2,500**	**2,300**	**0**	**200**
MANUFACTURING	**2,550**	**2,550**	**2,800**	**0**	**−250**
Durable Goods	750	750	700	0	50
Nondurable Goods	1,800	1,800	2,100	0	−300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,700**	**1,700**	**1,600**	**0**	**10**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**9,900**	**9,900**	**9,700**	**0**	[illegible]
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,150	0	[illegible]
RETAIL TRADE	8,800	8,800	8,550	0	250
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,150	1,200	50	0
Food Stores	1,200	1,150	1,150	50	50
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,500	6,200	−100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**1,850**	**1,850**	**1,700**	**0**	**150**
SERVICES	**9,300**	**9,200**	**8,500**	**100**	**800**
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**18,600**	**18,500**	**18,600**	**100**	**0**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,800	3,800	4,200	0	−400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,800	14,700	14,400	100	400
State Government	7,900	7,800	7,700	100	200
Local Government	6,900	6,900	6,700	0	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM NOV 1993	REVISED OCT 1993	REVISED NOV 1992	NOV CHANGE FROM OCT 1993	NOV CHANGE FROM NOV 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**66,300**	**67,500**	**64,350**	**−1,200**	**1,950**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,250	5,450	4,800	−200	450
SERVICE PRODUCING	61,050	62,050	59,550	−1,000	1,500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,200**	**3,400**	**2,900**	**−200**	**300**
MANUFACTURING	**2,050**	**2,050**	**1,900**	**0**	**150**
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50
Nondurable Goods	800	800	700	0	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,150**	**1,150**	**1,150**	**0**	**0**
Transportation	600	600	550	0	50
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	600	0	−50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**14,050**	**14,100**	**13,200**	**−50**	**850**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,400	1,400	1,350	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	12,650	12,700	11,850	−50	800
General Merchandise Stores	1,250	1,200	1,150	50	100
Eating & Drinking Places	5,000	5,100	4,600	−100	400
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,400	6,100	0	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**2,800**	**2,800**	**2,600**	**0**	**200**
SERVICES	**18,900**	**18,800**	**18,100**	**100**	**800**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,500	2,600	2,400	−100	100
Health Services	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Services	11,800	11,600	11,200	200	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**24,150**	**25,200**	**24,500**	**−1,050**	**−350**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,750	1,800	1,700	−50	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,400	23,400	22,800	−1,000	−400
State Government 3/	17,500	18,400	18,000	−900	−500
Local Government	4,900	5,000	4,800	−100	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	NOV 1993	OCT 1993	NOV 1992	NOV 1993	OCT 1993	NOV 1992	NOV 1993	OCT 1993	NOV 1992
MINING	$610.74	$602.55	$607.75	43.5	43.6	44.2	14.04	13.82	13.75
CONSTRUCTION	$490.01	$519.54	$450.74	40.8	42.0	39.4	12.01	12.37	11.44
MANUFACTURING	$420.51	$409.49	$387.44	41.8	41.7	40.4	10.06	9.82	9.59
Durable Goods	$454.33	$453.88	$420.99	42.7	42.9	41.6	10.64	10.58	10.12
Nondurable Goods	$343.73	$321.90	$313.21	39.6	39.4	37.6	8.68	8.17	8.33
COMMUNICATIONS	$647.60	$659.69	$631.49	40.5	41.7	36.8	15.99	15.82	17.16
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$710.48	$720.65	$682.81	42.8	44.9	45.1	16.60	16.05	15.14
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$231.88	$234.31	$232.94	31.0	31.2	31.1	7.48	7.51	7.49
Wholesale Trade	$362.55	$371.91	$389.44	38.9	38.7	39.1	9.32	9.61	9.96
Retail Trade	$205.51	$206.42	$201.49	29.4	29.7	29.5	6.99	6.95	6.83
BANKING	$255.61	$254.51	$260.68	33.9	34.3	39.2	7.54	7.42	6.65

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	NOV 1993	OCT 1993	NOV 1992	NOV 1993	OCT 1993	NOV 1992	NOV 1993	OCT 1993	NOV 1992
MANUFACTURING	$437.65	$431.59	$407.22	41.8	41.3	40.6	10.47	10.45	10.03
Durable Goods	$497.48	$491.11	$452.76	43.6	43.5	42.0	11.41	11.29	10.78
Nondurable Goods	$310.40	$307.18	$315.25	37.9	36.7	37.8	8.19	8.37	8.34

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

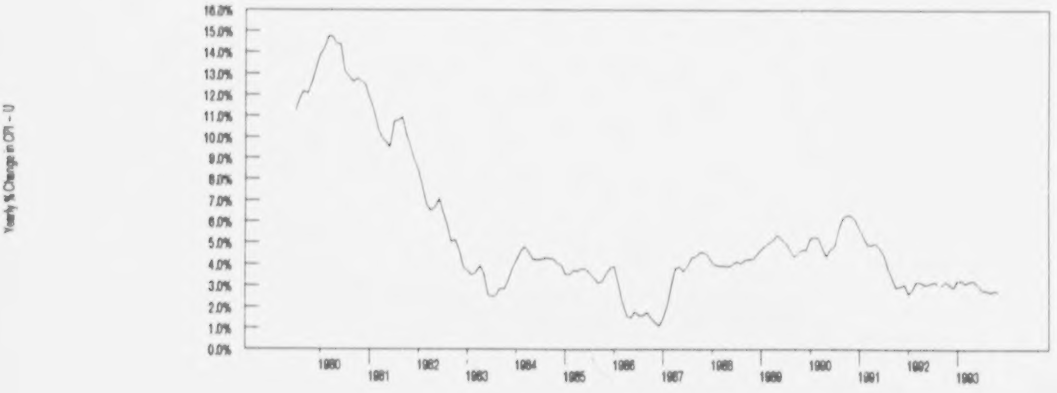
	November 1993	October 1993	November 1992	PERCENT CHANGE Oct '93-Nov '93	PERCENT CHANGE Nov '92-Nov '93
CPI-U	145.8	145.7	142.0	0.1%	2.7%
CPI-W	143.4	143.3	139.8	0.1%	2.6%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)



November Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Year to Year change

STATE	PREL. 1993 RANKING	NOVEMBER 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	6.2%
NEW MEXICO	2	3.6%
NEVADA	3	3.5%
IDAHO	4	3.4%
GEORGIA	5	3.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	6	2.8%
COLORADO	7	2.7%
FLORIDA	7	2.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	9	2.6%
MINNESOTA	10	2.4%
TENNESSEE	10	2.4%
ARIZONA	12	2.3%
ALASKA	13	2.1%
TEXAS	13	2.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	2.1%
WISCONSIN	16	2.0%
OREGON	17	1.9%
UNITED STATES		1.8%
KANSAS	18	1.7%
ARKANSAS	18	1.7%
MONTANA	18	1.7%
WYOMING	18	1.7%
INDIANA	22	1.6%
MISSISSIPPI	22	1.6%
MISSOURI	24	1.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	1.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	26	1.4%
MICHIGAN	27	1.3%
OKLAHOMA	28	1.1%
LOUISIANA	28	1.1%
ILLINOIS	28	1.1%
WASHINGTON	28	1.1%
IOWA	32	0.9%
MAINE	32	0.9%
KENTUCKY	34	0.8%
VIRGINIA	34	0.8%
ALABAMA	36	0.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	37	0.6%
NEBRASKA	37	0.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	39	0.4%
MASSACHUSETTS	39	0.4%
OHIO	39	0.4%
VERMONT	42	0.3%
DELAWARE	43	0.2%
NEW YORK	44	0.1%
MARYLAND	45	−0.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	45	−0.4%
NEW JERSEY	47	−0.6%
RHODE ISLAND	48	−0.9%
HAWAII	49	−1.4%
CALIFORNIA	49	−1.4%
CONNECTICUT	51	−1.8%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	REVISED 1992 RANKING	NOV. 1992 RATE
IDAHO	1	4.5%
NEVADA	2	4.3%
MONTANA	3	4.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	4	3.6%
MISSISSIPPI	5	3.4%
COLORADO	6	3.3%
UTAH	6	3.3%
MINNESOTA	8	3.1%
GEORGIA	9	3.0%
ARKANSAS	10	2.9%
NEW MEXICO	11	2.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	11	2.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	2.6%
ARIZONA	14	2.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	14	2.5%
KENTUCKY	16	2.3%
ALABAMA	17	2.2%
OREGON	17	2.2%
DELAWARE	17	2.2%
WISCONSIN	20	2.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	21	2.0%
KANSAS	22	1.9%
NEBRASKA	22	1.9%
TENNESSEE	22	1.9%
TEXAS	25	1.8%
WASHINGTON	26	1.7%
FLORIDA	27	1.5%
INDIANA	27	1.5%
IOWA	29	1.3%
ALASKA	30	1.2%
RHODE ISLAND	30	1.2%
MICHIGAN	32	1.1%
MAINE	33	1.0%
VIRGINIA	34	0.9%
WYOMING	34	0.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	34	0.9%
UNITED STATES		0.8%
VERMONT	37	0.7%
OHIO	37	0.7%
MISSOURI	39	0.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	40	0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	40	0.1%
ILLINOIS	40	0.1%
LOUISIANA	43	−0.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	44	−0.7%
MARYLAND	44	−0.7%
HAWAII	46	−1.0%
OKLAHOMA	46	−1.0%
NEW JERSEY	48	−1.4%
NEW YORK	48	−1.4%
CONNECTICUT	50	−1.7%
CALIFORNIA	51	−1.8%

National Labor Update from the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics
November 1993

On December 3, 1993, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell four tenths of a point to 6.4 percent in November, after rising one tenth of a point in October and showing no clear trend since summer. In an indication of a strengthening national economy, unemployment declined by 534,000, and employment rose by 453,000, leading to the decline in the rate. The unemployment rate was 5.4 percent in July 1990, when the national recession began. The unemployment rate for adult men fell half of a percentage point to 5.8 percent, the rate for adult women dropped one tenth of a point to 5.8 percent, while the rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 18.1 percent (down one and three tenths points). The November rate for Blacks was up by eight tenths of a point to 12.5 percent. The rate for Hispanics was down one and one tenth of a point to 10.4 percent. The rate for Whites was down, by six tenths of a point to 5.6 percent.

Civilian Employment (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was up by 453,000 in November to 120.381 million, after rising by 471,000 last month, and the employment-population ratio was up by one tenth of a point to 61.9 percent in November. The employment-to-population ratio is five tenths of a point higher than in November of last year. The civilian labor force (now at 128.633 million) has risen 1.268 million or 1.0 percent over last November, while the labor force participation rate (66.2 percent) was down one tenth of a point over the month and identical to November 1992.

The median duration of unemployment was 8.7 weeks in November, an decrease of 0.7 weeks since November 1992. 3.018 million (36.2 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in November 1993, compared to 3.446 million or 36.7 percent in November 1992. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job was 53.2 percent in November, down from 55.9 percent in November 1992. Job losers totaled 4.408 million in November 1993, compared to 971 thousand job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.079 million) and new entrants (830 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed. New entrants fell and reentrants to the labor force rose very slightly over the month.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data) (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 1.122 million in the third quarter of 1993, an decrease of 80,000 from the previous quarter.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 208,000 jobs in November, to 110.857 million, following a revised September to October increase of 147,000. Nonfarm jobs increased by 1.936 or 1.8 percent over November 1992. The goods-producing industries gained 56,000 jobs over the month but lost 9,000 jobs over the year. The service-producing industries gained 152,000 jobs over the month, with increases in transportation, services, and finance, insurance & real estate. Government was up 14,000 jobs over the month and 156,000 over the year. The July and August increases in government were largely due to summer youth programs, as were the September and October decreases.

Range of Unemployment Measures (Household Survey Data)

Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer fell one tenth of a point to 2.3 percent of the labor force in November. Job losers were also down, to 3.4 percent of the civilian labor force, while unemployed persons 25 years of age and older dropped to 5.3 percent of the comparable labor force. Unemployed full-time jobseekers fell four tenths of a percentage point to 6.0 percent of the full-time civilian labor force this month. A variant unemployment rate designed to include involuntarily part-time workers was 8.8 percent in November. The most comprehensive variant, which takes discouraged workers into account, was 10.3 percent in the first, 10.4 in the second, and 10.2 percent in the third quarter of 1993.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	November 1993	October 1993	November 1992	CHANGE FROM Oct. '93	Nov. '92
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,032	4,683	4,495	349	537
Continued Claims	42,383	37,875	40,606	4,508	1,777
# Insured Unemployed *	10,208	9,676	10,887	532	−679
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.8	1.8	2.0		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,103	1,554	1,908	549	195
Final Payments	854	939	743	−85	111
Weeks Compensated	30,833	26,707	29,934	4,126	899
Net Benefit Payments	$4,476,969	$3,902,737	$4,190,132	$574,232	$286,837
Average Weekly Check	$145.20	$146.13	$139.98	−$0.93	$5.22

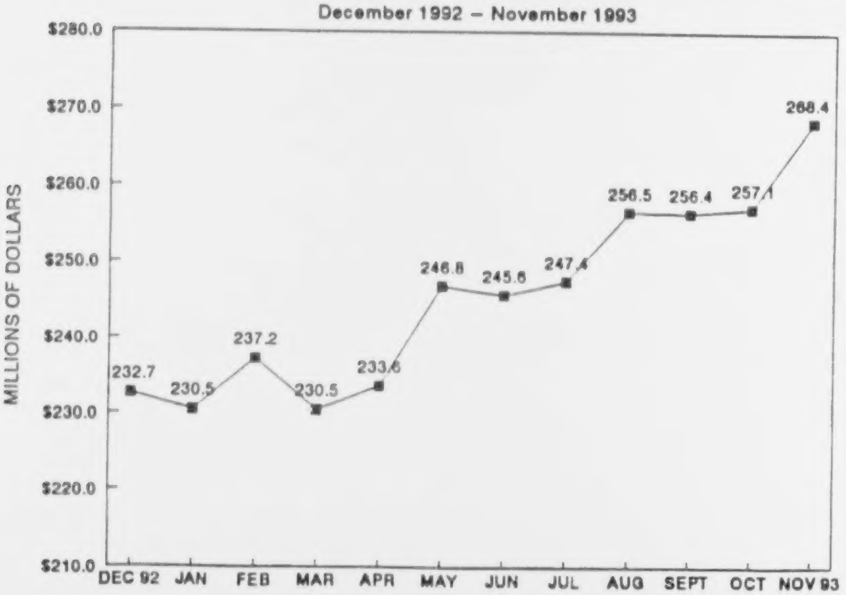
* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

Reflecting seasonal changes and continued layoffs in manufacturing, new claims for unemployment insurance rose by 349 or 7.5 percent from October 1993. The number of insured unemployed per week increased by 532 or 5.5 percent while the insured unemployment rate remained the same at 1.8 percent.

The amount of benefit paid totalled $4.5 million, an increase of $574,000 or 14.7 percent from the prior month and the number of first payments rose by 549 or 35.3 percent. The average weekly benefit amount fell by almost one dollar, ending the month at $145.20

At the end of November, the balance in the unemployment insurance trust totalled $268.4 million. Deposits into the fund totalled $18.5 million while disbursements were $7.2 million.

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund



Deposits	$18,473,659
Disbursements	$7,190,313
Balance	$268,406,239

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources.)

Statewide:

New Mexico state government has been awarded $138,000 by the U.S. Department of Commerce to develop a statewide tourism plan. General activities of the project to be funded by the grant include an inventory of tourism resources; analysis and recommendations to enhance tourism; and production, approval and dissemination of the plan. The planning grant was awarded to New Mexico by the **Economic Development Administration** of the U.S. Department of Commerce and will contribute to the total cost of $197,000 needed for the project.

The **Albuquerque Journal** reported on December 21, 1993 that two of New Mexico's largest health care companies have cut operating budgets and that insurance premiums will be raised. According to hospital and insurance company representatives, insurance premiums will continue to rise because health providers must give employee pay raises, pay the same or more than other companies for physician services and buy more expensive technology and drugs. Lovelace, a health maintenance organization (HMO) in Albuquerque, has ordered its department heads to cut proposed 1994 budgets by 4 percent. Lovelace's average HMO premium will rise about 4 percent on policies renewed after January 1, 1994. Presbyterian Healthcare Services, an Albuquerque-based health-care company, expects to lay off 325 employees during fall and winter 1993, cutting $7 million from its Albuquerque spending. Presbyterian also closed 120 inpatient beds at its Northside Hospital and consolidated nursing units at its two remaining Albuquerque hospitals.

The December 1993 issue of the New Mexico Human Services Department **Monthly Statistical Report** contains program caseload and administration information on public assistance programs through October 1993. The number of Food Stamp cases in New Mexico increased by 5 during the month of October 1993, compared with a decrease of 498 cases in September. The number of Food Stamp cases has increased by 3,294 or 4.1 percent over October 1992. Food stamp caseloads have been declining recently and the October increase was the smallest monthly increase in recent memory. The number of AFDC cases in New Mexico increased by 349 during October 1993, and the current AFDC caseload represents an increase of 8.6 percent over October 1992. The AFDC growth rate, month to month, was 1.1 percent in October, and had been 0.8 percent in September 1993 and 0.2 percent in August 1993. The report notes that the rise in the AFDC caseload appears to be following the usual seasonal increase pattern and is not gearing up for a rapid expansion. The total number of Medicaid eligibles was 191,988 for September and 196,956 in August 1993. (October figures for the Medicaid program were not available for the December report). The number of General Assistance cases in New Mexico increased by 51 during the month of October 1993. New Mexico has 298 more General Assistance cases than in October 1992, a 24.6 percent increase.

According to a table in the November issue of Sunwest Bank's **New Mexico Progress** credited to the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department, New Mexico gross receipts from retail trade were up 12.4 percent in the May to July 1993 period compared to the same period one year ago. Albuquerque gross receipts from retail trade were up 9.9 percent, Las Cruces gross receipts were up 11.3 percent and Santa Fe gross receipts were up 12.1 percent.

The December issue of the **New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration General Fund Report,** which reports on revenues through September 1993, states that year-to-date (July through September) recurring revenues are up 11.3 percent compared to the first quarter of the previous fiscal year. This year-to-date growth exceeds the October DFA forecast of 10.4 percent growth for the fiscal year ending June 1994. Revised revenue estimates will be released prior to the 1994 legislative session.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

According to the **City of Albuquerque Planning Department,** building permits in three categories (single-family residential, multi-family residential, and commercial) had surpassed 1992 full year totals by the end of November. The city had approved 2,044 single-family permits by the end of November, compared to 1,874 for all of 1992. 294 multi-family residential units had been granted permits through November 1993, compared to 66 in calendar year 1992. 77 commercial permits had been approved through November 1993, compared to 53 in all of 1992. There were eleven public building permits granted in 1992 and in the first eleven months of 1993. The value of permits in all four categories was substantially higher than in 1992.

According to preliminary budget figures for the 1994 federal fiscal year, which began on October 1, 1993, **Sandia National Laboratories'** budget will grow by 9 percent over the previous fiscal year. The Albuquerque Journal reported that Sandia will receive funding for new commercial research projects as well as more money for such traditional work as arms control and energy research. According to the article, Sandia's success is in contrast to the nation's other two nuclear weapons research laboratories, Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore. Sandia's $1.4 billion FFY 1994 budget represents an increase of 9 percent over 1993, while Los Alamos' budget is dropping 3 percent and Lawrence Livermore (located near San Francisco) expects a 7 percent decline.

Results of the **Manpower Inc.** First Quarter Employment Outlook Survey for Albuquerque were generally positive, indicating that 23 percent of the Albuquerque employers interviewed will add workers during the first quarter of 1994 while 13 percent intend to reduce staff and 64 percent anticipate no change in employment level. One year ago, 13 percent of employers predicted a boost in hiring and 30 percent expected workforce decreases. Last quarter, 23 percent said that they would add to payrolls and 10 percent planned reductions.

The city of Albuquerque has been awarded a $2.6 million grant to provide housing for 96 homeless people. Albuquerque's **Department of Community Services** will use the grant to lease housing units from Albuquerque Health Care for the Homeless and the St. Martin's Hospitality Center.

Honeywell's Defense Avionics Systems Division in Albuquerque has received a $10.9 million contract from the U.S. Navy for work on a digital map system used on aircraft. The work on the contract is to be done at the company's Albuquerque facility and is to be completed by the end of 1995.

The U.S. Air Force's **Phillips Laboratory** has received $15 million for construction of three research laboratories at Kirtland Air Force Base. Construction of the Space Structures, Composites and Aerospace Engineering laboratories will begin in January with completion expected a year later. All three labs will be located on the west side of Kirtland Air Force Base.

According to an item in the October issue of the **New Mexico Business Journal**, Albuquerque ranked 17th in the nation as the most popular destination for people changing residence in the U.S. during the first half of 1993. The information comes from a national study by Ryder Consumer Truck Rental, the nation's largest truck rental and leasing company. The rankings are based on information gathered from Ryder's 4,700 truck rental locations, as well as figures from various government agencies.

Clayton Area, Colfax County:

The **New Mexico Boys School** has hired 57 new employees since October 1, 1993, which included 44 emergency positions allowed by Governor Bruce King in an attempt to alleviate the escape problems recently experienced at the school.

Gallup Area, McKinley County:

The **Navajo Housing Authority** received federal funding to build 184 new homes on the Reservation. The new homes will consist of 120 units available for public rental and the remaining 64 will be mutual-help housing, where tenants pay toward ownership. Priority was given to communities that previously have not received housing projects. The housing projects will take between 18 months and two years to complete. Communities isolated from existing power, water and sewer lines are ineligible as HUD will pay a maximum of $10,000 per housing unit for infrastructural improvements.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

The First Quarter 1994 **Manpower Inc.** Employment Outlook Survey for Hobbs indicates that 13 percent of the area employers surveyed expect to increase employment, 3 percent expect to decrease employment and 84 percent expect no change.

Las Cruces Area, Dona Ana County:

The First Quarter 1994 **Manpower Inc.** Employment Outlook Survey for Las Cruces indicates that 7 percent of the area employers surveyed expect to increase employment, 73 percent expect no change and 7 percent expect to decrease employment. The remaining 13 percent did not release their plans.

The U.S. Army has awarded a $7.9 million contract to **Lockheed Engineering and Sciences Co. for services at the Large Blast Thermal Simulator** at White Sands Missile Range. The contract will provide engineering and operation services for the simulator. The work at the missile range is expected to be complete by late 1998.

Technical Solutions Inc. of Mesilla Park has won a $3.5 million contract to develop a minefield simulator. Most of the work on the contract will be performed in New Mexico.

Lea County:

GPM Gas Corporation dedicated its new **Zia Plant** in rural Lea County last month. The Zia Plant which opened in September is already operating close to its rated capacity of 22 to 25 million cubic feet of gas a day, and plans for expansion of another 12 million cubic feet a day are under consideration. The plant was assembled from parts and equipment salvaged from shutdown facilities from as far away as Oklahoma. This new facility is GPM's fourth processing plant in New Mexico and the first built by the corporation since 1984. The $7 million high-tech plant will limit its processing to only sweet gas, which is low in hydrogen sulfide. The presence of hydrogen sulfide, or H2S, in the incoming gas requires additional equipment. H2S is also highly corrosive and leads to more maintenance problems. The plant was designed to be operated by remote control from either the corporation's Lee Plant, 30 miles away, or the regional headquarters in Hobbs.

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

The **Los Alamos National Laboratory** for the first time ever, is spending more on cleaning up contamination sites and managing its waste than it will spend on nuclear weapons work, according to budget figures released by the Lab. The

Lab's budget for environmental restoration and waste management will be $232 million, compared with the 1993 figure of $184 million. The amount of $227 million has been budgeted in 1994 for nuclear space weapons research, development and testing. Last year's figure was $263 million. The reason for the decline in the nuclear weapons budget includes a halt in the production of nuclear weapons, no demands from the Defense Department for new nuclear weapons designs and a moratorium on nuclear testing. The testing portion of the 1994 nuclear weapons budget, which amounts to $43 million, will not go toward actual weapons testing, which are banned. Instead they will go toward maintaining readiness at the Nevada Test Site in case tests are called for.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

The **Hobby Lobby Creative Center** has opened at the former Phar Mor location at 9350 Eagle Ranch Road. The complete craft and hobby store employs 45 and carries 32,000 different products.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

The First Quarter 1994 **Manpower Inc.** Employment Outlook Survey for Roswell indicates that 10 percent of the area employers surveyed expect to increase employment, 10 percent expect to decrease employment and 73 percent expect no change. The remaining 7 percent were uncertain about employment changes.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

The First Quarter 1994 **Manpower Inc.** Employment Outlook Survey for Santa Fe indicates that 13 percent of the area employers surveyed expect to increase employment, 80 percent expect no change and 7 percent expect to decrease employment.

The Santa Fe Factory Outlet Mall located at 8380 Cerrillos Road opened for business in late November with a few stores and approximately forty new stores opened in mid-December. The occupants at the mall include, Famous Footwear, Johnstone Murphy, La Costa Products, IB Diffusion, Harry & David, Famous Housewares, Color & Scents, Prestige Fragrance, Donna Karan, Napier Company, Reebok, Welcome Home, Cactus Zacks, Boston Traders, Aileen Store, Royal Coulton, Leather Loft and Jockey Stores

Taos Area, Taos County:

Kinko Copy Center opened a second store in December in the Plaza de Sur Shopping center.

The Taos Labor Service Center reports that the four ski areas in Taos County have hired approximately 1,700 employees.

Women Workers
in
New Mexico

New Publication Announcement

Women Workers
in
New Mexico

WOMEN WORKERS IN NEW MEXICO

Despite significant gains in women's earnings over the past decade, New Mexico women earned only 66 cents to every dollar earned by men in 1990. For the first time in the state's history, the majority of women worked for pay, with the female labor force participation rate rising from 46 percent in 1980 to 54 percent in 1990.

These and other important facts related to New Mexico's female workforce are contained in a new publication soon to be released by the New Mexico Department of Labor. *Women Workers in New Mexico* contains statistical data which illustrate current and historical trends regarding the state's female work force. The reasons behind these trends as well as their current and future impact on the state's labor market are discussed in the accompanying narrative analysis. Among the issues addressed in this important new study are women's labor force participation, occupational employment, education, earnings, and career options. To request a copy of the report, please contact:

The New Mexico Department of Labor
Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES

- CARPENTER
- COOK
- ELECTRICIAN
- LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
- REGISTERED NURSE
- TRUCK DRIVER

MAJOR SURPLUSES

- CASHIER
- CLERK, GENERAL
- LABORER
- SALES CLERK
- SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION

- BILINGUAL TEACHER
- EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN
- SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST
- SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

HEALTH

- CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
- HOME HEALTH AIDE
- LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
- MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST
- NURSE PRACTITIONER
- PHYSICIAN
- PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
- REGISTERED NURSE
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES

- CARPENTER
- ELECTRICIAN
- ENGINEER (CIVIL, ELEC., MECH.)
- FAST FOOD WORKER
- LEGAL ASSISTANT
- LOCKSMITH
- MATH & SCIENCE TEACHER
- MOTEL MAID
- PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
- PLUMBER/PIPEFITTER
- PRODUCTION WKR (MFG.–TEMP.)
- RADIOLOGY SPECIALIST
- READING TEACHER
- SHEETMETAL WORKER
- TELEPHONE CUSTOMER REP. (SPANISH SPEAKING)
- THERAPISTS (OCCU., PHYS., RESP.)
- ULTRASOUND TECHNICIAN (ESP. CARDIAC)

SURPLUSES

- ACCOUNTANT
- CASHIER
- CLERK, GENERAL
- COMPUTER OPERATOR
- ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN
- ELEMENTARY TEACHER
- RECEPTIONIST
- SECRETARY
- WAREHOUSE WORKER

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES

- CARPENTER
- FAST FOOD WORKER
- HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE
- HOUSEKEEPER
- LAUNDRY WORKER
- SALES POSITION (PART TIME)
- SECURITY GUARD

SURPLUSES

- BOOKKEEPER
- LABORER
- OFFICE CLERK
- RECEPTIONIST
- TRUCK DRIVER
- SALES REPRESENTATIVE (OUTSIDE)
- SECRETARY

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES

- ELECTRICIAN
- FLORAL DESIGNER
- INSURANCE AGENT
- LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
- PLUMBER
- REGISTERED NURSE

SURPLUSES

- CANNERY WORKER
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER
- HARVEST WORKER
- SECRETARY
- SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CLERK, GENERAL	CLERK, GENERAL
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST	CASHIER–CHECKER
YARD WORKER	SECRETARY
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CARPENTER
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.	CASHIER II
SECURITY GUARD	OPERATING ENGINEER
KITCHEN HELPER	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988–2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi–annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841–8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A: CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using data or new techniques. Revision may not significantly change previously issued figures.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVE.	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	VACANT	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

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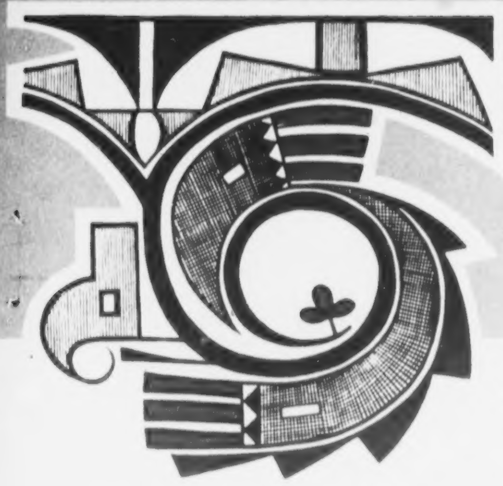
New Mexico Labor Market Review



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HIGHLIGHTS - December 1993

...The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 7.0 percent in December 1993, down five tenths of a point from November 1993, but up one percentage point from December 1992.

...New Mexico posted the fourth fastest employment growth rate in the country behind Utah, Nevada and Idaho.

...Wage and salary employment in New Mexico ended 1993 with annual growth of 4.3 percent.

...Construction continued as the fastest growing major sector in the state with a gain of 6,000 jobs or 20 percent.

...Mining posted the second highest growth rate in New Mexico by adding about 1,000 additional jobs for 6.8 percent growth from last year.

...The services and manufacturing industries in the state had employment growth rates of 4.6 and 4.2 percent respectively.

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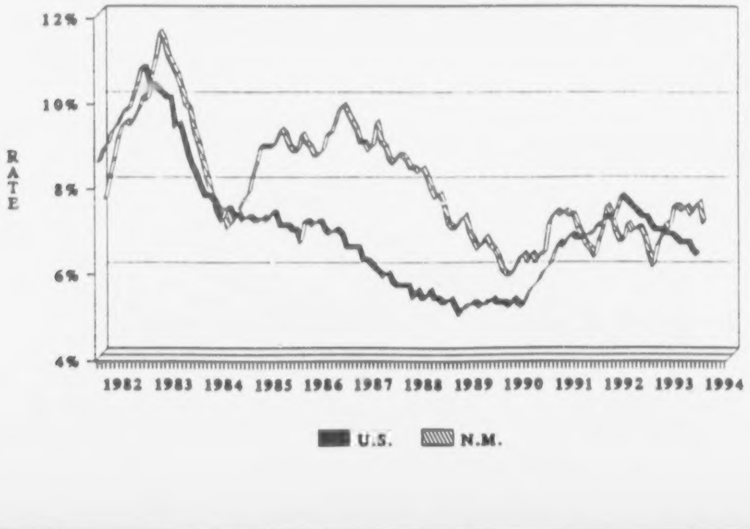
Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted



New Mexico Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 7.0 percent in December 1993, down five tenths of a point from November 1993, but up one percentage point from December 1992. The unemployment rate decrease has been expected, considering the excellent performance (about 4 percent growth) of nonagricultural job growth throughout the past two quarters. One sector especially stands out: job growth in the construction sector is roaring along at 20 percent, according to the employer survey. About 46 percent of New Mexico's unemployed were job losers, job leavers accounted for about 14 percent and new entrants and re-entrants to the labor force were 40 percent of the jobless. New entrants and re-entrants to the labor force continue to increase as proportion of the unemployed. This trend is consistent with population estimates made by the U.S. Census Bureau for the past two years which show an increasing proportion of net migration as a component of population growth. The New Mexico labor force is increasing at a rate of 3.0 percent, almost three times the national rate of 1.1 percent, indicating the firm foundations of the state employment pattern.

Nationally, total employment in December was up 2 percent over the year, while unemployment had fallen by 12 percent. New Mexico total employment rose by 2 percent (+13,900), while the number of unemployed also rose, by 20 percent (+8,000) over December of last year. The U.S. seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.4 percent, down from 7.3 percent one year ago.

Substantial over-the-month decreases in unemployment were reported in several of New Mexico's larger counties, including Eddy (down 150 or 8 percent), McKinley (down 200 or 10 percent), and San Juan (down 160 or 4 percent) and Valencia (down 90 or 7 percent). Of the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), only Albuquerque (down by almost 1,400 or 10 percent) experienced a decrease in unemployment, while the Las Cruces MSA had an increase of about 170 or 3.5 percent and the Santa Fe MSA had a tiny increase of one tenth of a percentage point. Chaves County experienced an unemployment decrease of about 50, leading to an unemployment rate of 6.8 percent in December, compared to 7.0 percent in November. Chaves County, however, is faced with the prospect of the closure of the Transportation Manufacturing Plant in Roswell, which currently employs about 800.

On an annual average basis, the New Mexico unemployment rate finished the year at 7.1 percent, three tenths of a percentage point above the U.S. rate of 6.8 percent. Although the New Mexico seasonally adjusted rate began the year six tenths of a point below the comparable national rate, the state's jobless rate rose by almost a full percentage point in the first half of the year while the U.S. unemployment rate fell slightly. As economic conditions in many parts of the U.S. lagged, high New Mexico job growth acted as a magnet for jobseekers. However, with December's unemployment rate decline of half of a percentage point, robust job growth may very well be catching up with the labor force increases. Continued declines in the seasonally adjusted rate may be on the horizon.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	740,300	741,100	718,400	-800	+21,900
Employment	692,700	691,100	678,800	+1,600	+13,900
Unemployment	47,600	50,000	39,600	-2,400	+8,000
Rate	6.4%	6.7%	5.5%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	7.0%	7.5%	6.0%		

Albuquerque Area (Bernalillo County)
(Household Survey Based)

The Albuquerque MSA seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for December 1993 was 4.8 percent, down seven tenths of a point from November.

Although Albuquerque's jobless rate was down significantly in December, the rate remains above comparable year ago figures by a margin of about half a percentage point.

The employment situation within the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) of Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Las Cruces continues to be stronger than outside the MSA's. The overall MSA annual average unemployment rate in 1993 was 5.3 percent, four and one tenth percentage points below the 9.4 percent rate posted in the non-MSA area. The northeast quadrant of the state had the highest annual average unemployment rate of 12.4 percent, followed by the southwest (10.3 percent), northwest (9.1 percent) and southeast (7.9 percent) quadrants.

	Prel.	Revised		Change From	
	Dec. 1993	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1992	Nov. 1993	Dec. 1992
Civilian Labor Force	282,300	282,100	272,800	+200	+9,500
Employment	270,000	268,400	262,700	+1,600	+7,300
Unemployment	12,300	13,700	10,100	-1,400	+2,200
Rate	4.4%	4.9%	3.7%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	4.8%	5.5%	4.2%		

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

YEAR/	MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UN-EMPLOY-MENT	RATE %	SA RATE %
1978		545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%	
1979		557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%	
1980		562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%	
1981		579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%	
1982		596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%	
1983		609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%	
1984		628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1985		644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%	
1986		678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%	
1987		682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%	
1988		688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1989		698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%	
1990		700,000	656,000	44,000	6.3%	
1991		715,000	665,000	49,000	6.9%	
1992		723,000	673,000	50,000	7.0%	
1992	JAN.	709,700	657,000	52,700	7.4%	7.4%
	FEB.	713,900	660,700	53,200	7.5%	7.2%
	MAR.	717,900	665,700	52,200	7.3%	6.8%
	APR.	718,200	668,100	50,100	7.0%	6.6%
	MAY.	721,800	673,200	48,600	6.7%	6.6%
	JUN.	736,600	676,300	60,300	8.2%	7.0%
	JUL.	731,400	680,400	51,000	7.0%	6.8%
	AUG.	728,000	679,000	49,000	6.7%	6.9%
	SEP.	726,800	681,200	45,600	6.3%	6.9%
	OCT.	726,100	682,200	43,900	6.0%	6.7%
	NOV.	727,300	685,500	41,800	5.7%	6.4%
	DEC.	718,400	678,800	39,600	5.5%	6.0%
1993	JAN.	712,000	665,500	46,500	6.5%	6.5%
	FEB.	725,100	675,000	50,100	6.9%	6.7%
	MAR.	729,100	674,700	54,400	7.5%	7.0%
	APR.	730,400	677,400	53,000	7.3%	6.9%
	MAY.	740,300	684,500	55,800	7.5%	7.4%
	JUN.	749,100	684,900	64,200	8.6%	7.4%
	JUL.	747,700	692,300	55,400	7.4%	7.3%
	AUG.	742,000	688,200	53,800	7.3%	7.4%
	SEP.	739,800	690,900	48,900	6.6%	7.2%
	OCT.	743,000	693,500	49,500	6.7%	7.4%
	NOV.	741,100	691,100	50,000	6.7%	7.5%
	DEC.	740,300	692,700	47,600	6.4%	7.0%
# CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		−800	1,600	−2,400	−0.3	−0.5
YEAR AGO		21,900	13,900	8,000	0.9	1.0
2 YRS. AGO		22,400	20,300	2,100	0.1	0.1
3 YRS. AGO		37,500	36,800	700	−0.3	−0.2
% CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		−0.1%	0.2%	−4.8%		
YEAR AGO		3.0%	2.0%	20.2%		
2 YRS. AGO		3.1%	3.0%	4.6%		
3 YRS. AGO		5.3%	5.6%	1.5%		

UNITED STATES
(in thousands)

YEAR/	MONTH	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UN-EMPLOY-MENT	RATE %	SA RATE %
1978		102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%	
1979		104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%	
1980		106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%	
1981		108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%	
1982		110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%	
1983		111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%	
1984		113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%	
1985		115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%	
1986		117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%	
1987		119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%	
1988		121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%	
1989		123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%	
1990		124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%	
1991		125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7%	
1992		126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4%	
1992	JAN.	125,071	115,122	9,949	8.0%	7.1%
	FEB.	125,385	115,224	10,161	8.1%	7.3%
	MAR.	125,797	116,106	9,691	7.7%	7.3%
	APR.	125,878	116,933	8,945	7.1%	7.3%
	MAY.	126,705	117,535	9,169	7.2%	7.4%
	JUN.	129,002	118,907	10,095	7.8%	7.7%
	JUL.	129,599	119,754	9,845	7.6%	7.6%
	AUG.	128,472	119,082	9,390	7.3%	7.6%
	SEP.	127,043	117,953	9,090	7.2%	7.5%
	OCT.	126,846	118,246	8,600	6.8%	7.4%
	NOV.	127,087	118,239	8,848	7.0%	7.3%
	DEC.	126,902	118,073	8,829	7.0%	7.3%
1993	JAN.	126,034	116,123	9,911	7.9%	7.1%
	FEB.	126,505	116,735	9,770	7.7%	7.0%
	MAR.	126,682	117,406	9,276	7.3%	7.0%
	APR.	126,491	117,856	8,635	6.8%	7.0%
	MAY.	127,807	119,201	8,606	6.7%	6.9%
	JUN.	129,839	120,586	9,252	7.1%	6.9%
	JUL.	130,324	121,323	9,002	6.9%	6.8%
	AUG.	129,472	121,002	8,470	6.5%	6.7%
	SEP.	127,858	119,730	8,128	6.4%	6.7%
	OCT.	128,547	120,446	8,101	6.3%	6.7%
	NOV.	128,521	120,632	7,890	6.1%	6.5%
	DEC.	128,401	120,636	7,764	6.0%	6.4%
# CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		−120	4	−126	−0.1	−0.1
YEAR AGO		1,499	2,563	−1,065	−1.0	−0.9
2 YRS. AGO		3,293	4,087	−795	−0.8	−0.7
3 YRS. AGO		3,771	3,349	421	0.1	0.3
% CHANGE FROM						
MTH. AGO		−0.1%	0.0%	−1.6%		
YEAR AGO		1.2%	2.2%	−12.1%		
2 YRS. AGO		2.6%	3.5%	−9.3%		
3 YRS. AGO		3.0%	2.9%	5.7%		

Source: Based on Current Population Survey

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

Note 2: SA Rate is seasonally adjusted rate.

(Prel.) December Unemployment Rate by State (highest to lowest)
Seasonally Adjusted

STATE	PREL. 1993 RANKING	DECEMBER 1993 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.3%
RHODE ISLAND	2	8.9%
CALIFORNIA	3	8.7%
MAINE	4	7.8%
NEW YORK	5	7.6%
MICHIGAN	6	7.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	6	7.5%
ALASKA	8	7.4%
ALABAMA	9	7.2%
LOUISIANA	10	7.1%
NEW JERSEY	10	7.1%
FLORIDA	12	7.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	7.0%
NEW MEXICO	12	7.0%
NEVADA	15	6.7%
GEORGIA	15	6.7%
OREGON	17	6.6%
TEXAS	18	6.4%
WASHINGTON	18	6.4%
UNITED STATES		6.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	20	6.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	20	6.3%
MISSISSIPPI	22	6.2%
OHIO	22	6.2%
MISSOURI	24	6.0%
CONNECTICUT	25	5.9%
DELAWARE	25	5.9%
IDAHO	25	5.9%
ARKANSAS	28	5.8%
KENTUCKY	29	5.7%
ARIZONA	29	5.7%
ILLINOIS	31	5.6%
MARYLAND	31	5.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	33	5.4%
MONTANA	34	5.2%
WYOMING	35	5.1%
OKLAHOMA	36	5.0%
KANSAS	37	4.8%
TENNESSEE	38	4.6%
INDIANA	38	4.6%
WISCONSIN	38	4.6%
MINNESOTA	41	4.4%
VERMONT	41	4.4%
VIRGINIA	43	4.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	44	4.1%
COLORADO	44	4.1%
HAWAII	44	4.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	47	4.0%
UTAH	48	3.7%
IOWA	49	3.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	49	3.6%
NEBRASKA	51	2.3%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	REVISED 1992 RANKING	DECEMBER 1992 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.5%
CALIFORNIA	2	9.8%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	8.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	4	8.6%
NEW YORK	5	8.5%
ALASKA	6	8.4%
NEW JERSEY	7	8.3%
LOUISIANA	8	8.2%
RHODE ISLAND	9	8.0%
MICHIGAN	9	8.0%
WASHINGTON	11	7.8%
TEXAS	12	7.7%
ARKANSAS	13	7.4%
CONNECTICUT	13	7.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	15	7.3%
ARIZONA	15	7.3%
OREGON	15	7.3%
UNITED STATES		7.3%
OHIO	15	7.3%
MAINE	19	7.2%
FLORIDA	19	7.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	19	7.2%
ILLINOIS	22	7.0%
ALABAMA	22	7.0%
MISSISSIPPI	24	6.9%
GEORGIA	25	6.7%
KENTUCKY	26	6.5%
MONTANA	27	6.4%
INDIANA	27	6.4%
NEVADA	29	6.3%
IDAHO	30	6.2%
MARYLAND	30	6.2%
TENNESSEE	32	6.0%
VERMONT	32	6.0%
NEW MEXICO	32	6.0%
VIRGINIA	35	5.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	36	5.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	37	5.6%
COLORADO	37	5.6%
MISSOURI	39	5.5%
OKLAHOMA	40	5.4%
UTAH	41	5.3%
MINNESOTA	42	4.9%
HAWAII	43	4.8%
WYOMING	43	4.8%
DELAWARE	45	4.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	4.6%
WISCONSIN	46	4.6%
IOWA	48	4.3%
KANSAS	49	4.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	3.1%
NEBRASKA	51	2.8%

November and December Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (highest to lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREAS	PREL. 1993 RANKING	DECEMBER 1993 RATE
MORA	1	27.2%
LUNA	2	20.9%
CATRON	3	15.1%
RIO ARRIBA	4	14.0%
TAOS	5	13.3%
GUADALUPE	6	10.8%
CIBOLA	7	10.4%
SAN JUAN	8	9.7%
MCKINLEY	9	9.2%
SAN MIGUEL	10	9.0%
GRANT	11	8.6%
EDDY	12	8.5%
SOCORRO	13	8.4%
TORRANCE	14	8.3%
COLFAX	14	8.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	16	8.2%
OTERO	17	7.8%
CURRY	18	7.2%
HARDING	19	7.1%
VALENCIA	19	7.1%
CHAVES	21	6.8%
SIERRA	22	6.4%
STATEWIDE		6.4%
LINCOLN	23	6.2%
QUAY	23	6.2%
DE BACA	25	5.6%
LEA	25	5.6%
SANDOVAL	27	5.5%
HIDALGO	28	5.4%
ROOSEVELT	29	4.6%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	4.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	31	3.8%
UNION	31	3.8%

AREAS	REVISED 1992 RANKING	DECEMBER 1992 RATE
MORA	1	28.5%
LUNA	2	14.2%
RIO ARRIBA	3	13.3%
TAOS	4	12.8%
GUADALUPE	5	10.1%
CIBOLA	6	9.5%
SAN MIGUEL	7	9.3%
SAN JUAN	8	8.6%
GRANT	9	8.3%
CATRON	10	8.2%
MCKINLEY	10	8.2%
TORRANCE	12	7.9%
EDDY	13	7.4%
HARDING	13	7.4%
CHAVES	15	7.0%
SOCORRO	16	6.9%
DE BACA	17	6.7%
OTERO	18	6.2%
VALENCIA	18	6.2%
QUAY	20	5.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	21	5.8%
COLFAX	21	5.8%
CURRY	23	5.6%
STATEWIDE		5.5%
SIERRA	24	5.5%
LEA	25	5.3%
SANDOVAL	26	5.2%
LINCOLN	27	4.9%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.9%
HIDALGO	28	3.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	3.7%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	31	3.2%
UNION	32	2.9%

AREAS	REVISED 1993 RANKING	NOVEMBER 1993 RATE
MORA	1	29.0%
LUNA	2	16.0%
TAOS	3	15.9%
CATRON	4	15.5%
RIO ARRIBA	5	13.8%
CIBOLA	6	11.3%
GUADALUPE	6	11.3%
HARDING	8	10.4%
MCKINLEY	9	10.2%
SAN JUAN	10	10.1%
TORRANCE	11	9.8%
COLFAX	12	9.4%
SAN MIGUEL	13	9.3%
GRANT	14	9.2%
EDDY	14	9.2%
SOCORRO	16	8.8%
OTERO	17	8.4%
CURRY	18	8.1%
SIERRA	19	7.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	20	7.8%
VALENCIA	21	7.6%
CHAVES	22	7.0%
LINCOLN	23	6.8%
STATEWIDE		6.3%
LEA	24	6.3%
HIDALGO	25	5.8%
DE BACA	26	5.7%
QUAY	26	5.7%
SANDOVAL	28	5.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	29	4.9%
ROOSEVELT	30	4.7%
UNION	31	3.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.7%

AREAS	REVISED 1992 RANKING	NOVEMBER 1992 RATE
MORA	1	30.6%
TAOS	2	15.1%
RIO ARRIBA	3	13.0%
LUNA	4	11.9%
GUADALUPE	5	11.5%
SAN MIGUEL	6	9.6%
CIBOLA	6	9.6%
GRANT	8	9.3%
SAN JUAN	9	9.2%
TORRANCE	10	9.0%
CATRON	11	8.6%
SOCORRO	12	8.0%
OTERO	12	8.0%
MCKINLEY	14	7.2%
CHAVES	15	7.1%
COLFAX	16	7.0%
HARDING	16	7.0%
DE BACA	16	7.0%
VALENCIA	19	6.9%
SIERRA	20	6.6%
EDDY	21	6.4%
QUAY	22	6.3%
CURRY	22	6.3%
LINCOLN	24	6.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	25	6.0%
LEA	26	5.8%
STATEWIDE		5.5%
SANDOVAL	27	4.9%
ROOSEVELT	28	4.6%
HIDALGO	29	4.5%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	3.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	31	3.1%
UNION	32	2.9%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY DECEMBER 1993				REVISED NOVEMBER 1993				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	740,290	692,692	47,598	6.4%	741,090	691,066	50,024	6.8%	−800	1,626	−2,426	−0.1%	0.2%	−4.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	282,344	270,033	12,311	4.4%	282,060	268,361	13,699	4.9%	284	1,672	−1,388	0.1%	0.6%	−10.1%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	61,772	56,706	5,066	8.2%	62,604	57,710	4,894	7.8%	−832	−1,004	172	−1.3%	−1.7%	3.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,073	74,175	2,898	3.8%	77,166	74,317	2,849	3.7%	−93	−142	49	−0.1%	−0.2%	1.7%
Catron	972	825	147	15.1%	994	840	154	15.5%	−22	−15	−7	−2.2%	−1.8%	−4.5%
Chaves	22,398	20,874	1,524	6.8%	22,419	20,849	1,570	7.0%	−21	25	−46	−0.1%	0.1%	−2.9%
Cibola	8,998	8,066	932	10.4%	9,051	8,032	1,019	11.3%	−53	34	−87	−0.6%	0.4%	−8.5%
Colfax	5,901	5,410	491	8.3%	5,913	5,359	554	9.4%	−12	51	−63	−0.2%	1.0%	−11.4%
Curry	17,212	15,972	1,240	7.2%	17,418	16,015	1,403	8.1%	−206	−43	−163	−1.2%	−0.3%	−11.6%
De Baca	886	836	50	5.6%	878	828	50	5.7%	8	8	0	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%
Eddy	21,003	19,219	1,784	8.5%	21,011	19,077	1,934	9.2%	−8	142	−150	0.0%	0.7%	−7.8%
Grant	9,949	9,092	857	8.6%	9,996	9,074	922	9.2%	−47	18	−65	−0.5%	0.2%	−7.0%
Guadalupe	1,593	1,421	172	10.8%	1,602	1,421	181	11.3%	−9	0	−9	−0.6%	0.0%	−5.0%
Harding	325	302	23	7.1%	326	292	34	10.4%	−1	10	−11	−0.3%	3.4%	−32.4%
Hidalgo	2,690	2,545	145	5.4%	2,691	2,535	156	5.8%	−1	10	−11	0.0%	0.4%	−7.1%
Lea	21,547	20,330	1,217	5.6%	21,525	20,178	1,347	6.3%	22	152	−130	0.1%	0.8%	−9.7%
Lincoln	6,441	6,041	400	6.2%	6,402	5,964	438	6.8%	39	77	−38	0.6%	1.3%	−8.7%
Luna	9,605	7,593	2,012	20.9%	9,413	7,906	1,507	16.0%	192	−313	505	2.0%	−4.0%	33.5%
McKinley	19,682	17,864	1,818	9.2%	19,762	17,744	2,018	10.2%	−80	120	−200	−0.4%	0.7%	−9.9%
Mora	1,180	859	321	27.2%	1,175	834	341	29.0%	5	25	−20	0.4%	3.0%	−5.9%
Otero	18,734	17,266	1,468	7.8%	18,796	17,217	1,579	8.4%	−62	49	−111	−0.3%	0.3%	−7.0%
Quay	4,498	4,219	279	6.2%	4,399	4,150	249	5.7%	99	69	30	2.3%	1.7%	12.0%
Rio Arriba	13,282	11,429	1,853	14.0%	13,279	11,444	1,835	13.8%	3	−15	18	0.0%	−0.1%	1.0%
Roosevelt	7,135	6,810	325	4.6%	7,053	6,723	330	4.7%	82	87	−5	1.2%	1.3%	−1.5%
Sandoval	34,244	32,356	1,888	5.5%	34,118	32,247	1,871	5.5%	126	109	17	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%
San Juan	38,658	34,917	3,741	9.7%	38,500	34,596	3,904	10.1%	158	321	−163	0.4%	0.9%	−4.2%
San Miguel	9,203	8,373	830	9.0%	9,288	8,427	861	9.3%	−85	−54	−31	−0.9%	−0.6%	−3.6%
Sierra	2,638	2,468	170	6.4%	2,660	2,450	210	7.9%	−22	18	−40	−0.8%	0.7%	−19.0%
Socorro	6,111	5,600	511	8.4%	6,106	5,568	538	8.8%	5	32	−27	0.1%	0.6%	−5.0%
Taos	11,373	9,860	1,513	13.3%	11,369	9,561	1,808	15.9%	4	299	−295	0.0%	3.1%	−16.3%
Torrance	3,853	3,532	321	8.3%	3,915	3,533	382	9.8%	−62	−1	−61	−1.6%	0.0%	−16.0%
Union	1,755	1,689	66	3.8%	1,765	1,697	68	3.9%	−10	−8	−2	−0.6%	−0.5%	−2.9%
Valencia	17,237	16,009	1,228	7.1%	17,435	16,113	1,322	7.6%	−198	−104	−94	−1.1%	−0.6%	−7.1%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY DECEMBER 1993				REVISED DECEMBER 1992				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	740,290	692,692	47,598	6.4%	718,436	678,804	39,632	5.5%	21,854	13,888	7,966	3.0%	2.0%	20.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	282,344	270,033	12,311	4.4%	272,902	262,698	10,204	3.7%	9,442	7,335	2,107	3.5%	2.8%	20.6%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	61,772	56,706	5,066	8.2%	59,494	56,072	3,422	5.8%	2,278	634	1,644	3.8%	1.1%	48.0%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,073	74,175	2,898	3.8%	74,728	72,306	2,422	3.2%	2,345	1,869	476	3.1%	2.6%	19.7%
Catron	972	825	147	15.1%	951	873	78	8.2%	21	−48	69	2.2%	−5.5%	88.5%
Chaves	22,398	20,874	1,524	6.8%	22,443	20,864	1,579	7.0%	−45	10	−55	−0.2%	0.0%	−3.5%
Cibola	8,998	8,066	932	10.4%	8,711	7,884	827	9.5%	287	182	105	3.3%	2.3%	12.7%
Colfax	5,901	5,410	491	8.3%	5,640	5,312	328	5.8%	261	98	163	4.6%	1.8%	49.7%
Curry	17,212	15,972	1,240	7.2%	17,311	16,348	963	5.6%	−99	−376	277	−0.6%	−2.3%	28.8%
De Baca	886	836	50	5.6%	852	795	57	6.7%	34	41	−7	4.0%	5.2%	−12.3%
Eddy	21,003	19,219	1,784	8.5%	20,880	19,334	1,546	7.4%	123	−115	238	0.6%	−0.6%	15.4%
Grant	9,949	9,092	857	8.6%	9,636	8,832	804	8.3%	313	260	53	3.2%	2.9%	6.6%
Guadalupe	1,593	1,421	172	10.8%	1,531	1,376	155	10.1%	62	45	17	4.0%	3.3%	11.0%
Harding	325	302	23	7.1%	311	288	23	7.4%	14	14	0	4.5%	4.9%	0.0%
Hidalgo	2,690	2,545	145	5.4%	2,610	2,507	103	3.9%	80	38	42	3.1%	1.5%	40.8%
Lea	21,547	20,330	1,217	5.6%	21,216	20,097	1,119	5.3%	331	233	98	1.6%	1.2%	8.8%
Lincoln	6,441	6,041	400	6.2%	6,287	5,978	309	4.9%	154	63	91	2.4%	1.1%	29.4%
Luna	9,605	7,593	2,012	20.9%	9,071	7,780	1,291	14.2%	534	−187	721	5.9%	−2.4%	55.8%
McKinley	19,682	17,864	1,818	9.2%	19,286	17,709	1,577	8.2%	396	155	241	2.1%	0.9%	15.3%
Mora	1,180	859	321	27.2%	1,147	820	327	28.5%	33	39	−6	2.9%	4.8%	−1.8%
Otero	18,734	17,266	1,468	7.8%	18,534	17,380	1,154	6.2%	200	−114	314	1.1%	−0.7%	27.2%
Quay	4,498	4,219	279	6.2%	4,446	4,185	261	5.9%	52	34	18	1.2%	0.8%	6.9%
Rio Arriba	13,282	11,429	1,853	14.0%	12,798	11,090	1,708	13.3%	484	339	145	3.8%	3.1%	8.5%
Roosevelt	7,135	6,810	325	4.6%	7,077	6,799	278	3.9%	58	11	47	0.8%	0.2%	16.9%
Sandoval	34,244	32,356	1,888	5.5%	32,667	30,961	1,706	5.2%	1,577	1,395	182	4.8%	4.5%	10.7%
San Juan	38,658	34,917	3,741	9.7%	37,328	34,127	3,201	8.6%	1,330	790	540	3.6%	2.3%	16.9%
San Miguel	9,203	8,373	830	9.0%	9,046	8,206	840	9.3%	157	167	−10	1.7%	2.0%	−1.2%
Sierra	2,638	2,468	170	6.4%	2,626	2,481	145	5.5%	12	−13	25	0.5%	−0.5%	17.2%
Socorro	6,111	5,600	511	8.4%	5,970	5,561	409	6.9%	141	39	102	2.4%	0.7%	24.9%
Taos	11,373	9,860	1,513	13.3%	11,220	9,784	1,436	12.8%	153	76	77	1.4%	0.8%	5.4%
Torrance	3,853	3,532	321	8.3%	3,878	3,572	306	7.9%	−25	−40	15	−0.6%	−1.1%	4.9%
Union	1,755	1,689	66	3.8%	1,714	1,665	49	2.9%	41	24	17	2.4%	1.4%	34.7%
Valencia	17,237	16,009	1,228	7.1%	16,123	15,120	1,003	6.2%	1,114	889	225	6.9%	5.9%	22.4%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment continued to exhibit solid growth, according to preliminary December 1993 estimates based on a sample of employer payrolls. Total nonfarm employment was up by 600 over the month, when very little change is usually expected at the total level this time of year. Seasonal hiring patterns were evident during December in such industries as trade, transportation and services, as businesses staffed up for holiday business. In addition, industries that normally reduce employment this time of year, such as construction and manufacturing, lost fewer jobs than usual.

Wage and salary employment in New Mexico ended 1993 with annual growth of 4.3 percent. New Mexico posted the fourth fastest employment growth in the country behind Utah, Nevada and Idaho (see page11). Every major industry in the state is experiencing job gains and all are above the U.S. average. Leading the pack is construction with substantial 20 percent employment growth from one year ago. Nationally, construction is growing at a five percent rate. The most recent state by state growth rate comparisons available, as of October 1993, indicated that New Mexico had the fastest growing construction industry in the country. States with construction growth rates close to New Mexico were Nevada, Utah, Wisconsin, and North Dakota. The mining industry follows construction in rate of growth with a job gain of 6.8 percent in December, compared with mining employment losses of 2 percent nationally. The oil and gas extraction subsector is providing the large majority of the mining increase in New Mexico.

Next in line were the services and manufacturing industries, with employment growth of 4.6 and 4.2 percent respectively. Nationally, employment is up by 4 percent in services and down by 2 percent in manufacturing over the same time period. In services, New Mexico industries with significant hiring were health, engineering/management, social services, and health services. New Mexico's manufacturing industry job growth is mainly in areas such as electronic equipment, construction products, petroleum refining, printing, and textile products. Trade is posting 3.7 percent job growth in the state, compared to a national average of 2 percent. Over half of the New Mexico trade gain is in two areas, general merchandise stores and restaurants. Following trade are the state's finance and government sectors with growth of 3 percent and 2 percent over the last year. Nationally, employment is growing at about one percent in both sectors.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Albuquerque area nonfarm payroll employment was nearly unchanged in December, declining a mere one hundred jobs over the month, according to preliminary estimates. Trade was the only division to show a significant gain in December, as general merchandise stores, apparel & accessory stores, and miscellaneous retail stores added workers for the busy Christmas shopping season. Transportation & public utilities was also up slightly, as the transportation sector added workers for Christmas deliveries. Construction, manufacturing, and government registered small declines. The decrease in construction was unusually small for December and was concentrated in the heavy construction sector (streets, roads, bridges, sewers), while the declines in manufacturing and government were more typical for this time of year. Cutbacks at just three firms accounted for virtually all of the loss in manufacturing, and normal seasonal separations in higher education and at the fairgrounds constituted the bulk of the government reduction. Nonfarm payroll employment in Albuquerque now totals 266,300 jobs, an increase of 11,100 over December 1992, for a growth rate of 4.3 percent. Services has added the most jobs over the year, 3,100; and construction is close behind with 2,800 new jobs since last December. Construction's growth rate of 23 percent leads all other divisions by a wide margin. Trade, government, and manufacturing also contribute strongly to the area's over the year gain. In fact, every industrial division except the very small mining sector has added jobs over the year. Below the division level, forty sectors have increased over last December; and only seven have decreased. Among the job creation leaders are special trade contractors, general building contractors, health services, local government, and engineering & management services. Among sectors losing workers are communications & electric, gas, & sanitary services, where a major firm experienced a large layoff, apparel & accessory stores, where a major retailer permanently closed its doors, and amusement & recreation services, where scant early season snowfall this year adversely affected the skiing industry.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM DEC 1993	REVISED NOV 1993	REVISED DEC 1992	DEC CHANGE FROM NOV 1993	DEC CHANGE FROM DEC 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	629,500	628,900	603,800	600	25,700
GOODS PRODUCING	94,300	95,200	85,400	−900	8,900
SERVICE PRODUCING	535,200	533,700	518,400	1,500	16,800
MINING	15,800	15,900	14,800	−100	1,000
Metal Mining	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,400	4,100	−200	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,000	9,900	9,200	100	800
CONSTRUCTION	36,600	36,800	30,400	−200	6,200
MANUFACTURING	41,900	42,500	40,200	−600	1,700
DURABLE GOODS	28,600	28,900	27,600	−300	1,000
Lumber & Wood Products	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	100
Machinery(except electric)	2,400	2,500	2,400	−100	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	7,700	7,600	6,600	100	1,100
Transportation Equipment	4,100	4,300	4,400	−200	−300
Other Durable Goods	12,200	12,300	12,100	−100	100
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,300	13,600	12,600	−300	700
Food & Kindred Products	4,100	4,400	3,900	−300	200
Textile & Apparel	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,600	6,100	0	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,400	29,300	29,300	100	100
TRANSPORTATION	15,800	15,600	15,000	200	800
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
Trucking & Warehousing	8,000	7,900	7,600	100	400
Other Transportation	6,200	6,100	5,900	100	300
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,600	13,700	14,300	−100	−700
Communication	5,700	5,700	5,900	0	−200
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7,900	8,000	8,400	−100	−500
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	150,400	149,000	145,000	1,400	5,400
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,100	26,400	25,500	−300	600
Durable Goods	15,000	15,200	14,600	−200	400
Nondurable Goods	11,100	11,200	10,900	−100	200
RETAIL TRADE	124,300	122,600	119,500	1,700	4,800
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,300	4,300	4,200	0	100
General Merchandise Stores	15,100	14,800	14,100	300	1,000
Food Stores	16,600	16,400	16,200	200	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,500	15,500	15,100	0	400
Apparel & Accessories	6,000	5,600	6,000	400	0
Furniture & Furnishing	5,300	5,200	5,100	100	200
Eating & Drinking Places	45,500	45,400	43,300	100	2,200
Miscellaneous Retail	16,000	15,400	15,500	600	500
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	27,300	27,300	26,500	0	800
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,300	10,200	0	100
Insurance Carriers	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100
Insurance Agents	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Real Estate	5,900	5,900	5,700	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,100	3,100	2,800	0	300
SERVICES	166,800	165,900	159,500	900	7,300
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,400	12,700	11,800	−300	600
Personal Services	5,600	5,500	5,400	100	200
Business Services	26,100	26,500	26,500	−400	−400
Health Services	41,600	41,500	39,800	100	1,800
Legal Services	4,600	4,600	4,800	0	−200
Educational Services	7,100	7,100	6,800	0	300
Social Services	13,600	13,300	11,900	300	1,700
Membership Organizations	12,000	11,500	11,000	500	1,000
Engineering & Management Services	24,900	25,100	23,200	−200	1,700
Other Services	18,900	18,100	18,300	800	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	161,300	162,200	158,100	−900	3,200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,300	31,400	31,600	−100	−300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	130,000	130,800	126,500	−800	3,500
State Government 2/	57,700	58,800	56,800	−1,100	900
Universities	26,800	27,800	25,600	−1,000	1,200
Local Government	72,300	72,000	69,700	300	2,600
Schools	44,900	44,700	43,100	200	1,800

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO COUNTY)	PRELIM DEC 1993	REVISED NOV 1993	REVISED DEC 1992	DEC CHANGE FROM NOV 1993	DEC CHANGE FROM DEC 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**266,300**	**266,400**	**255,200**	**−100**	**11,100**
GOODS PRODUCING	35,900	36,200	32,000	−300	3,900
SERVICE PRODUCING	230,400	230,200	223,200	200	7,200
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**15,000**	**15,100**	**12,200**	**−100**	**2,800**
MANUFACTURING	**20,900**	**21,100**	**19,800**	**−200**	**1,100**
Durable Goods	14,800	15,000	14,000	−200	800
Nondurable Goods	6,100	6,100	5,800	0	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,500**	**12,400**	**12,400**	**100**	**100**
Transportation	7,500	7,400	7,100	100	400
Communication & Public Utilities	5,000	5,000	5,300	0	−300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**64,300**	**63,900**	**62,100**	**400**	**2,200**
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,200	14,200	13,900	0	300
Durable Goods	8,900	8,900	8,700	0	200
Nondurable Goods	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	50,100	49,700	48,200	400	1,900
General Merchandise Stores	5,800	5,600	5,400	200	400
Food Stores	5,100	5,200	4,700	−100	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5,400	5,400	5,200	0	200
Eating & Drinking Places	19,100	19,300	18,500	−200	600
Other Retail Trade	14,700	14,200	14,400	500	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**14,800**	**14,800**	**14,400**	**0**	**400**
Depository Institutions	4,300	4,300	4,200	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,300	5,400	5,200	−100	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,200	5,100	5,000	100	200
SERVICES	**85,400**	**85,400**	**82,300**	**0**	**3,100**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,700	3,800	3,500	−100	200
Personal Services	2,600	2,500	2,500	100	100
Business Services	16,800	17,000	16,700	−200	100
Health Services	20,300	20,200	19,400	100	900
Social Services	5,800	5,700	5,200	100	600
Membership Organizations	3,600	3,600	3,300	0	300
Engineering & Management Services	18,100	18,000	17,400	100	700
Other Services	14,500	14,600	14,300	−100	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**53,400**	**53,700**	**52,000**	**−300**	**1,400**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	13,900	13,800	14,000	100	−100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	39,500	39,900	38,000	−400	1,500
State Government 2/	15,700	16,000	15,000	−300	700
Local Government	23,800	23,900	23,000	−100	800

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM DEC 1993	REVISED NOV 1993	REVISED DEC 1992	DEC CHANGE FROM NOV 1993	DEC CHANGE FROM DEC 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	46,000	46,300	45,150	−300	850
GOODS PRODUCING	4,850	5,050	5,000	−200	−150
SERVICE PRODUCING	41,150	41,250	40,150	−100	1,000
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,400	2,500	2,300	−100	100
MANUFACTURING	2,450	2,550	2,700	−100	−250
Durable Goods	750	750	700	0	50
Nondurable Goods	1,700	1,800	2,000	−100	−300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,750	1,700	1,600	50	150
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,850	9,900	9,850	−50	0
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,150	0	−50
RETAIL TRADE	8,750	8,800	8,700	−50	50
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,200	1,250	0	−50
Food Stores	1,150	1,200	1,150	−50	0
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,400	6,300	0	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,850	1,850	1,700	0	150
SERVICES	9,100	9,300	8,500	−200	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,600	18,500	18,500	100	100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,800	3,800	4,200	0	−400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,800	14,700	14,300	100	500
State Government	7,800	7,900	7,600	−100	200
Local Government	7,000	6,800	6,700	200	300

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM DEC 1993	REVISED NOV 1993	REVISED DEC 1992	DEC CHANGE FROM NOV 1993	DEC CHANGE FROM DEC 1992
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	66,600	66,450	64,400	150	2,200
GOODS PRODUCING	5,300	5,350	4,750	−50	550
SERVICE PRODUCING	61,300	61,100	59,650	200	1,650
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,200	3,300	2,800	−100	400
MANUFACTURING	2,100	2,050	1,950	50	150
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50
Nondurable Goods	850	800	750	50	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,200	1,150	1,100	50	100
Transportation	650	600	550	50	100
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	14,350	14,200	13,350	150	1,000
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,350	1,350	−50	−50
RETAIL TRADE	13,050	12,850	12,000	200	1,050
General Merchandise Stores	1,350	1,250	1,200	100	150
Eating & Drinking Places	5,000	5,100	4,500	−100	500
Other Retail Trade	6,700	6,500	6,300	200	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,700	2,700	2,600	0	100
SERVICES	18,800	18,900	18,100	−100	700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,300	2,500	2,300	−200	0
Health Services	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Other Services	11,900	11,800	11,300	100	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,250	24,150	24,500	100	−250
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,750	1,750	1,700	0	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,500	22,400	22,800	100	−300
State Government 3/	17,500	17,500	18,000	0	−500
Local Government	5,000	4,900	4,800	100	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to 100.

2/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	DEC 1993	NOV 1993	DEC 1992	DEC 1993	NOV 1993	DEC 1992	DEC 1993	NOV 1993	DEC 1992
MINING	$632.80	$609.00	$658.30	45.2	43.5	44.6	14.00	14.00	14.76
CONSTRUCTION	$513.33	$490.44	$442.75	41.7	40.7	38.3	12.31	12.05	11.56
MANUFACTURING	$409.66	$417.73	$404.81	40.4	41.4	40.2	10.14	10.09	10.07
Durable Goods	$437.38	$451.54	$430.31	40.8	42.2	41.9	10.72	10.70	10.27
Nondurable Goods	$346.42	$343.33	$346.67	39.5	39.6	36.3	8.77	8.67	9.55
COMMUNICATIONS	$649.06	$638.40	$632.49	41.5	40.0	29.0	15.64	15.96	21.81
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$758.88	$710.36	$791.40	46.7	43.0	52.1	16.25	16.52	15.19
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$233.62	$228.54	$231.92	31.4	30.8	30.8	7.44	7.42	7.53
Wholesale Trade	$350.20	$348.77	$383.44	37.9	38.2	37.3	9.24	9.13	10.28
Retail Trade	$210.40	$204.22	$201.49	30.1	29.3	29.5	6.99	6.97	6.83
BANKING	$259.90	$255.27	$246.49	34.7	33.9	36.9	7.49	7.53	6.68

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	DEC 1993	NOV 1993	DEC 1992	DEC 1993	NOV 1993	DEC 1992	DEC 1993	NOV 1993	DEC 1992
MANUFACTURING	$420.21	$432.63	$415.11	40.6	41.4	41.1	10.35	10.45	10.10
Durable Goods	$474.99	$491.62	$459.98	42.6	43.2	42.2	11.15	11.38	10.90
Nondurable Goods	$303.58	$307.13	$325.20	36.4	37.5	38.9	8.34	8.19	8.36

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

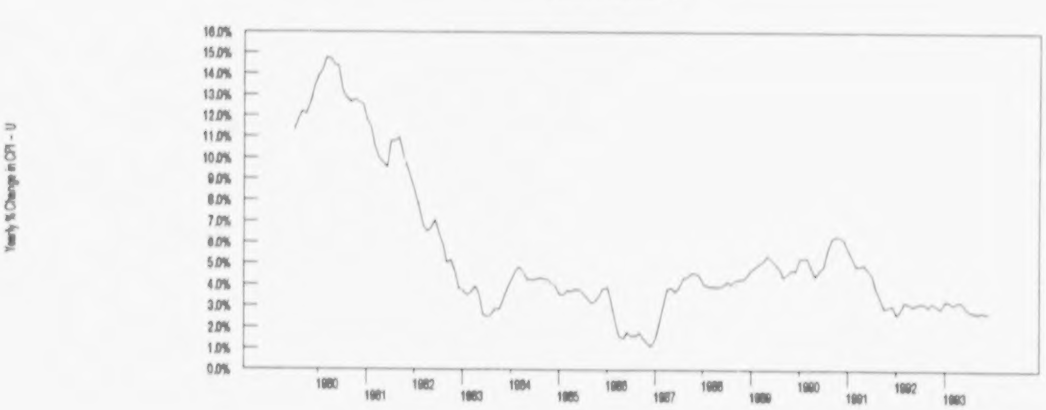
				PERCENT CHANGE	
	December 1993	November 1993	December 1992	Nov '93--Dec '93	Dec '92-Dec '93
CPI-U	145.8	145.8	141.9	0.0%	2.7%
CPI-W	143.3	143.4	139.8	-0.1%	2.5%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)



December Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Year to Year change

STATE	PREL. 1993 RANKING	DECEMBER 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	6.9%
NEVADA	2	5.1%
IDAHO	3	4.5%
NEW MEXICO	4	4.3%
COLORADO	5	3.4%
GEORGIA	6	3.2%
FLORIDA	7	2.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	7	2.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	9	2.6%
ARIZONA	9	2.6%
MINNESOTA	9	2.6%
TENNESSEE	12	2.5%
ALASKA	12	2.5%
OREGON	14	2.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	15	2.2%
MISSOURI	15	2.2%
WISCONSIN	17	2.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	18	2.0%
KANSAS	18	2.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	1.9%
TEXAS	20	1.9%
UNITED STATES		1.8%
WYOMING	22	1.8%
MONTANA	23	1.7%
INDIANA	23	1.7%
ARKANSAS	25	1.5%
MICHIGAN	26	1.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	26	1.4%
ILLINOIS	26	1.4%
IOWA	29	1.3%
VIRGINIA	30	1.2%
LOUISIANA	30	1.2%
MAINE	30	1.2%
VERMONT	33	1.1%
OKLAHOMA	33	1.1%
MISSISSIPPI	33	1.1%
WASHINGTON	36	1.0%
KENTUCKY	37	0.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	38	0.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	38	0.8%
NEBRASKA	40	0.7%
ALABAMA	41	0.6%
DELAWARE	42	0.5%
NEW YORK	43	0.4%
OHIO	44	0.3%
MARYLAND	45	−0.1%
NEW JERSEY	46	−0.5%
RHODE ISLAND	47	−0.9%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48	−1.0%
CALIFORNIA	49	−1.3%
CONNECTICUT	50	−1.6%
HAWAII	51	−1.7%

STATE	REVISED 1992 RANKING	[illegible] 1992 RATE
IDAHO	1	4.5%
MONTANA	2	3.9%
MISSISSIPPI	3	3.7%
NEVADA	4	3.4%
UTAH	4	3.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	6	3.1%
ARKANSAS	7	3.0%
MINNESOTA	8	2.9%
COLORADO	9	2.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	9	2.8%
GEORGIA	11	2.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	12	2.5%
ARIZONA	13	2.3%
ALABAMA	14	2.2%
KENTUCKY	15	2.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	2.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	16	2.0%
TEXAS	18	1.9%
WISCONSIN	18	1.9%
TENNESSEE	20	1.8%
NEW MEXICO	20	1.8%
DELAWARE	22	1.7%
FLORIDA	22	1.7%
WASHINGTON	22	1.7%
KANSAS	25	1.6%
OREGON	26	1.5%
INDIANA	27	1.4%
RHODE ISLAND	28	1.3%
MICHIGAN	29	1.2%
MAINE	30	1.0%
UNITED STATES		0.9%
NEBRASKA	31	0.9%
OHIO	31	0.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	33	0.8%
IOWA	34	0.7%
ALASKA	34	0.7%
WYOMING	34	0.7%
VIRGINIA	34	0.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	38	0.3%
ILLINOIS	39	0.2%
MISSOURI	40	0.1%
VERMONT	41	0.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	41	0.0%
LOUISIANA	43	−0.1%
MARYLAND	44	−0.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	45	−1.1%
HAWAII	45	−1.1%
OKLAHOMA	47	−1.2%
NEW YORK	48	−1.3%
NEW JERSEY	49	−1.5%
CALIFORNIA	50	−1.8%
CONNECTICUT	51	−2.0%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

National Labor Update from the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics
December 1993

U.S. Employment - December 1993 Overview

On January 7, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate had dropped one tenth of a percentage point over the month to 6.4 percent. Unemployment fell by 93,000, and total employment rose by 329,000, resulting in a slight decrease in the unemployment rate. The number of people not in the labor force fell by 85,000. The December unemployment rate for adult men fell one tenth of a point to 6.5 percent, the rate for adult women fell two tenths of a point to 6.2 percent. The rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 17.8 percent, down half of a percentage point from the November rate. The December rate for Blacks was down by a full percentage point to 11.5 percent, but the rate for Hispanics rose by one tenth of a percentage point to 10.5 percent. The rate for Whites was unchanged at 5.6 percent.

Civilian Employment (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was up by 329,000 in December to 120.661 million, after rising by 391,000 last month. The employment-population ratio was up one tenth of a percentage point at 62.0 percent, six tenths of a point above December of last year. The civilian labor force (now at 128.898 million) has risen 1.429 million or approximately 1.1 percent over last December, while the labor force participation rate (66.3 percent) was up by one tenth of a point over the year, and one tenth of a point above the 66.2 percent rate also seen in November 1993.

The median duration of unemployment was 8.2 weeks in December, down 0.3 weeks from November 1993. 2.864 million (35.0 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in December 1993, compared to 3.542 million or 38.3 percent in December 1992, a noticeable improvement. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost a job was 54.2 percent in December, down from 54.8 percent in December 1992. Job losers totaled 4.442 million in December 1993, compared to 932,000 job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.018 million) and new entrants (797 thousand) constitute the rest of the unemployed. Reentrants to the labor force decreased over the month, and new entrants also decreased.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 1.126 million in the fourth quarter of 1993, an increase of 20,000 from the previous quarter. The total of discouraged workers dropped by 10,000 in 1992. The estimate of discouraged workers has increased by 42,000 or 3.9 percent since the fourth quarter of 1992.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased by 183,000 jobs in December, to 111.049 million, following a revised October to November increase of 202,000. Nonfarm jobs increased by 1.970 million or +1.8 percent over December 1992. The goods-producing industries gained 10,000 jobs over the month and gained 17,000 jobs over the year. The service-producing industries gained 173,000 jobs over the month, and 1.953 million over the year. The over the month gains occurred in all service-producing sectors. Services gained 68,000 jobs over the month and gained 1.195 million over the year. The manufacturing workweek is again at 41.7 hours, unchanged from last month, but up half of an hour over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures (Household Survey Data)

Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer dropped one tenth of a percentage point to 2.2 percent of the labor force in December. Job losers also dropped one tenth of a percentage point from the November level of 3.5 percent of the civilian labor force, unemployed persons 25 years of age and older remained unchanged at 5.3 percent of the comparable labor force. Unemployed full-time jobseekers also remained unchanged at 6.1 percent of the full-time civilian labor force this month. A variant unemployment rate designed to include involuntarily part-time workers was 8.9 percent, up one tenth of a point in December. The most comprehensive variant, which takes discouraged workers into account, was 10.7 percent in the first, 10.4 percent in the second and third quarters, and, and 10.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 1993.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION REGULAR PROGRAM
Not Seasonally Adjusted

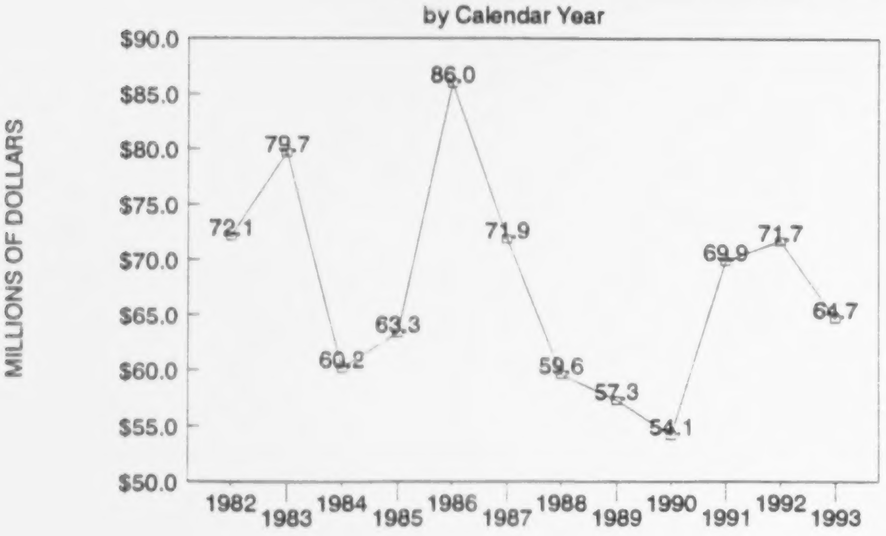
	December 1993	November 1993	December 1992	CHANGE FROM Nov. '93	CHANGE FROM Dec. '92
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	7,080	5,032	6,935	2,048	145
Continued Claims	51,377	42,383	59,254	8,994	−7,877
# Insured Unemployed *	10,624	10,208	13,063	416	−2,439
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.9	1.8	2.4		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,660	2,103	2,903	557	−243
Final Payments	775	854	1,088	−79	−313
Weeks Compensated	35,882	30,833	43,779	5,049	−7,897
Net Benefit Payments	$5,102,845	$4,476,969	$6,104,336	$625,876	−$1,001,491
Average Weekly Check	$142.21	$145.20	$139.44	−$2.99	$2.78

* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

New claims for unemployment insurance rose by 2,048 over the month reflecting layoffs in food manufacturing, health services, social services, engineering and jewelry manufacturing industries. In addition, as schools closed for the holidays, workers were furloughed in the transportation and food service industries. During calendar year 1993, 69,019 claims were filed for unemployment insurance, a decrease of 7.8 percent from 1992 when 74,877 claims were filed. The insured unemployment rate edged upward during December to 1.9 percent from 1.8 percent reported for the prior month.

Benefit payments for December totalled $5.1 million, an increase of $626,000 or 14 percent from November. For the year, $64.7 million was paid in unemployment compensation, a decrease of $7.0 million or 9.8 percent from 1992 when $71.7 million was paid. The average weekly check for December fell almost $3.00 to $142.21 from $145.20 reported for November.

Unemployment Compensation Benefit Payments



	BENEFIT PAYMENTS
1982	$72,139,308
1983	79,699,465
1984	60,176,550
1985	63,308,330
1986	85,965,518
1987	71,875,253
1988	59,608,154
1989	57,291,345
1990	54,140,636
1991	69,921,398
1992	71,739,698
1993	64,697,671

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources.)

Statewide:

According to the January issue of the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration **General Fund Report**, General Fund revenues in October were $182.7 million. General Fund recurring revenues for the first four months of the fiscal year were up 11.6 percent from the comparable period last fiscal year. The December DFA estimate of Fiscal Year 1993-94 recurring revenue growth was 10.3 percent. Gross receipts tax revenues in October were $73.6 million. The year-to-date growth in these revenues, at 5.9 percent, is slightly lower than the projected fiscal year growth of 6.4 percent. Growth in gross receipts in retail trade and services was 7.4 and 3.8 percent respectively. Personal income tax withholding in October was $39.1 million for a year-to-date total of $145.9 million, up 11.7 percent from a year ago. Net corporate income tax receipts in October were $3.9 million, the highest amount of recent years. Over the last five fiscal years, net corporate income taxes in October have ranged from -$1.8 million in 1990 to $3.3 million in 1991. October severance tax receipts (on August production) were $13.0 million, with year-to-date severance tax revenues of $46.9 million. Total severance taxes are up 25.7 percent over the previous fiscal year.

The number of Food Stamp cases in New Mexico decreased by 1,544 during the month of December 1993, compared with an increase of 845 in November 1993, according to the February 1994 issue of the New Mexico Human Services Department **Monthly Statistical Report**. New Mexico had 3,022 more Food Stamp cases than in December 1992, a 3.6 percent increase. Thirty two percent of the total Food Stamp increase for 1993 came from the Albuquerque area. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cases increased by 198 during December. AFDC cases went up by 0.6 percent in December, compared with a 0.9 percent increase in November and +1.1 percent in October 1993. The number of General Assistance cases increased by 24 during the month of December 1993, and New Mexico has 322 more GA cases than in December 1992, an increase of 25.8 percent.

The December 1993 issue of the **Western Blue Chip Economic Forecast** published by the Economic Outlook Center at the Arizona State University College of Business provides forecasts of several economic variables based on a mean of forecasts for a given state. The entities that make forecasts of the New Mexico economy are: First Interstate Bank - Southwest Region, First Security Corporation, New Mexico State University, University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research, and U.S. West Communications. Personal income growth (in current dollars) in 1993 is expected to be 5.5 percent by First Interstate, 7.0 percent by First Security Corporation, 6.1 percent by New Mexico State University, 7.4 percent by the University of New Mexico BBER and 5.4 percent by U.S. West Communications. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment is expected to grow 2.1 percent in 1993 by First Interstate, 3.0 percent by First Security, 2.6 percent by New Mexico State University, 3.2 percent by University of New Mexico BBER and 2.2 percent by U.S. West Communications.

The **Western Blue Chip Economic Forecast** also ran a table based on data from Coldwell Banker Commercial providing office vacancy rates in selected western metropolitan areas for third quarter 1993 that shows Albuquerque with a 14.3 percent office vacancy rate, lower than Tucson (20.7 percent), Phoenix (19.5 percent), and Denver (18.1 percent).

The December issue of the **New Mexico Business Current Economic Report**, published by the Bureau of Business and Economic Research of the University of New Mexico, features an article entitled "The New Mexico and Albuquerque Economies: Review and Outlook". The article states that the New Mexico economy performed exceptionally well in 1993, with diversified growth by sector and region within the state. State personal income in 1993 reached $26.435 billion for a strong 7.4 percent gain. During 1993 the U.S. economic growth was just 1.5 percent and personal income grew only 4.6 percent.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Sun Healthcare Group's future headquarters is under construction on a 2.1 acre site on Masthead Street NE in the Journal Center. The 38,000-square-foot building will house the main offices of the Albuquerque-based corporation that is the parent organization for three health-care related companies: Sunrise Healthcare, a nursing home chain; Sundance Rehabilitation, which provides physical, occupational and speech therapy to the elderly; and Sunscript Pharmacy, which provides institutional pharmacy services to the elderly. Flatow Moore Shaffer McCabe Inc. is the architect for the building project and the general contractor is Bradbury & Stamm Construction Company Inc.

An Albuquerque program that helps provide health care and social services for the city's homeless has been awarded

$521,000 in funding by the US Department of Health and Human Services. The services provided by the program include medical services, dental care, substance abuse programs, mental health case managers, referral services and job training.

According to a report from the Albuquerque Labor Service Center, **Graphic Plastic Products,** located in northwest Albuquerque, has hired about 40 employees. The facility opened in December 1993. The same report states that **Office Max,** located on Hotel Circle in northeast Albuquerque hired 75 employees to staff the new store.

The **Albuquerque Board of Realtors** has announced that sales of existing single-family homes rose 2.7 percent in 1993 compared with 1992 and by 58.8 percent compared with 1990. December 1993 sales of 625 existing homes represented a 17 percent jump from November and an 11 percent increase over December 1992. For all of 1993, there were 6,876 existing homes sold in the metropolitan area, which stretches from Rio Rancho on the north to Los Lunas on the south, including the east Sandia mountain area and Placitas. Building permits for new homes in Bernalillo County, including Albuquerque, rose 15.8 percent in 1993 compared to 1992. Rio Rancho permits totaled 1,003 in 1993, up 54.3 percent over the 650 issued in 1992.

The **Credit Card Center of Citibank Mastercard/Visa** is undergoing a major expansion in Albuquerque. Citibank Mastercard/Visa opened in October 1992 with ten employees, but has expanded from 379 employees in August 1993 to 545 employees in December. The Albuquerque Credit Card Center contacts credit card customers to collect overdue money on accounts.

An item in **Albuquerque Business Briefs** (published by Albuquerque Economic Development) states that Mangar Industries, a medical products manufacturer, will open a facility in Albuquerque in early 1994. The company will initially hire six local employees to set up a warehouse in January. Additional employees will be hired later in the year when product manufacturing begins. The seven-year old company, which is headquartered in Philadelphia, produces packaging materials for the medical industry. Mangar Industries specializes in preformed pouches that are made with materials compatible with many sterilization processes.

Alamo Area, Socorro County:

The **Alamo Navajo School Board** has been awarded a grant of $233,306 by the U.S. Department of Education. The grant will be used by the school board for its vocational educational program. The funding is for the 1994-95 school year.

Artesia Area, Eddy County:

Construction of a $1.149 million housing project for the elderly will soon begin in Artesia, according to a report from the Artesia Labor Service Center. The forty-unit will provide housing for moderate income elderly and senior citizens and is being constructed by Fairway Construction of Columbia, Missouri.

Berino Area, Dona Ana County:

A new spice production plant in Berino that replaces one plant in Anthony and two in California is expected to open in April. The facility, which will grow, harvest, dry and clean a variety of culinary herbs, is owned by **Integrated Ingredients.** The Berino facility will dehydrate and process herbs grown on 113 acres of farmland in the Rio Grande Valley. When the new facility begins operations, at least seven year-round employees are expected to be added to the 18 who now work at the Anthony site. As many as 70 jobs will be created by Integrated Ingredients during harvests.

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

Lovelace Health Systems announced in late January that it has opened a temporary clinic in Espanola and plans to open a permanent office in May. The temporary clinic is staffed by Santa Fe and Los Alamos physicians three days a week. Lovelace hopes eventually to staff the Espanola clinic five days a week. Lovelace operates two clinics in Santa Fe, one in Los Alamos and others throughout the state. The Lovelace Health Plan is New Mexico's oldest and largest health maintenance organization, with 325 physicians and several hundred contracted health providers.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

A store offering clothing and items for the home will be opening in Farmington within a month and will bring about 50 jobs to the area. **Factory 2-U** will operate out of a 27,000-square-foot space between Hacienda Home Center and Gardenswartz Sportz at 908 E. Main St. The store will be the largest in New Mexico and will be the fourth store in the state with other facilities in Santa Fe, Roswell, Las Cruces and Silver City.

Gallup Area, McKinley County:

According to an article in the Gallup **Independent**, Navajo Area Indian Health Services (IHS) must cut 459 jobs by the end of 1994. The IHS area director said that the cuts will be made across the reservation and in Gallup, and that cuts will be made at administration headquarters, health centers and hospitals.

The **Chevron Corporation**, which met its five year goal of achieving the highest total return to stockholders among major companies in the U.S. oil industry, announced it will share its financial success with employees. Chevron is the parent company of the **P&M Company** in the Gallup area. The P&M operation is the largest coal mine operation owned by Chevron and the 420 employees affiliated with the facility will receive bonuses based on their salaries at 5 percent.

Las Cruces Area, Dona Ana County:

According to a report from the Las Cruces Labor Service Center, the primary agricultural activities in Dona Ana County were the pecan and red chile harvests. Land preparation and planting of spring vegetable and field crops were ongoing. Sufficient labor has been reported in all activities. Weather conditions are described as "good" with no activities hampered by inclement weather.

Los Alamos County:

Los Alamos National Laboratory will hire back as consultants some nuclear weapons scientists who took early retirement last fall, according to LANL director Sig Hecker. The re-hire is needed because key nuclear weapons expertise was lost through the early retirement program. More than 800 employees took advantage of the early retirement program, part of an effort to cut laboratory costs to cope with declining defense budget. At least 45 employees will be brought back onto the payroll part time as consultants. Currently, 164 of the retirees are working at the lab without receiving any payment.

Prewitt Area, McKinley County:

The Australian Paper Manufacturers (APM), owned by Amcor LTD., is building a linerboard manufacturing facility in Prewitt. The facility, to be called the McKinley Paper Company, will result in increased energy sales by Plains Electric and increased coal sales by the Lee Ranch mine, which furnishes Plains Electric with coal, according to an article in Connections, published by the Center for Economic Development at New Mexico State University. The paper mill is expected to begin operations in spring 1994 and will employ about 60 people. Approximately 50-55 people will be hired locally and the rest will be hired from within the paper industry and from outside the state.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Building permits in Roswell in 1993 were up from 1992 but the value of the property involved was less, according to the city of Roswell's building report. 680 building permits were issued in 1992 with a valuation of $19,088,414 and 823 were issued in 1993 with a valuation of $16,011,781.

D & P Investments, a Roswell investment company, has obtained a franchise to build a Ramada Motor Hotel in Roswell. The hotel will be built on Main Street between the Sally Port Inn and Denny's Restaurant. The motel will be a two-story structure with Southwestern motif. It will have 72 guest units including 20 suites and 52 regular guest rooms. Construction is scheduled to begin by February 1.

A **Red Lobster** restaurant will be opening soon at 2635 N. Main St. The seafood restaurant is in the process of obtaining its liquor license, and construction will be starting in February.

Silver City, Grant County:

According to a report from the Silver City Labor Service Center, **Western New Mexico University** officials expect only a modest increase in spring semester enrollment this year. However, Western leads all state educations of higher learning in growth during the past fifteen years. The university's enrollment has increased by 58 percent since 1978.

Socorro Area, Socorro County:

Eagle-Picher Industries Inc. has closed its Socorro battery manufacturing plant, laying off 40 workers.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES

- CARPENTER
- COOK
- ELECTRICIAN
- LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
- REGISTERED NURSE
- TRUCK DRIVER

MAJOR SURPLUSES

- CASHIER
- CLERK, GENERAL
- LABORER
- SALES CLERK
- SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION

- BILINGUAL TEACHER
- EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN
- SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST
- SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH).

HEALTH

- CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
- HOME HEALTH AIDE
- LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
- MENTAL HEALTH SPECIALIST
- NURSE PRACTITIONER
- PHYSICIAN
- PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
- REGISTERED NURSE
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES

- CARPENTER
- CHILD CARE ATTENDANT
- ELECTRICIAN
- ENGINEER (CIVIL, ELEC., MECH.)
- FAST FOOD WORKER
- HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE
- LEGAL ASSISTANT
- LOCKSMITH
- MATH & SCIENCE TEACHER
- MOTEL MAID
- PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
- PLUMBER/PIPEFITTER
- PRODUCTION WKR (MFG.-TEMP.)
- RADIOLOGY SPECIALIST
- READING TEACHER
- SHEETMETAL WORKER
- THERAPISTS (OCCU., PHYS., RESP.)

SURPLUSES

- ACCOUNTANT
- CLERK, GENERAL
- COMPUTER OPERATOR
- ELECTRONICS TECHNICIAN
- ELEMENTARY TEACHER
- SALES CLERK
- SALES MANAGER
- SECRETARY
- WAREHOUSE WORKER

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES

- CARPENTER
- ELECTRICIAN
- FAST FOOD WORKER
- HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE
- HOUSEKEEPER, HOTEL
- MEDICAL LAB TECHNICIAN
- PLUMBER
- SECURITY GUARD

SURPLUSES

- CASHIER
- JANITOR
- LABORER
- OFFICE CLERK
- RECEPTIONIST
- SALES CLERK
- SECRETARY
- WAREHOUSE WORKER

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES

- APPLIANCE REPAIRER
- ELECTRICIAN
- PLASTERER
- PLUMBER

SURPLUSES

- CANNERY WORKER
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER
- HARVEST WORKER
- SECRETARY

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS

- MATERIAL HANDLER
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
- CLERK, GENERAL
- LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST
- YARD WORKER
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
- CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.
- SECURITY GUARD
- KITCHEN HELPER
- MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.

TOP 10 APPLICANTS

- CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
- CLERK, GENERAL
- CASHIER-CHECKER
- SECRETARY
- CARPENTER
- CASHIER II
- OPERATING ENGINEER
- TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
- RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.

- HOME HEALTH AIDE
- PARALEGAL
- MEDICAL ASSISTANT
- MEDICAL SECRETARY
- PHYSICAL THERAPIST
- CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)
- TRAVEL AGENT
- PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT
- SURGICAL TECHNICIAN
- PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.

OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS

- SALESPERSON, RETAIL
- WAITER & WAITRESS
- FOOD COUNTER WORKER
- CASHIER
- GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
- SECRETARY
- JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
- GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
- REGISTERED NURSE
- TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A: CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using data or new techniques. Revision may not significantly change previously issued figures.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4110 SABANA GRANDE AVE.	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	RAY ARAGON (acting)	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

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New Mexico Labor Market Review is a monthly publication dealing with the economy of the state.

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Governor

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Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - January 1994

...Nonfarm payroll employment in New Mexico is now up 25,900 jobs for 4.3 percent growth over the last year.

...Construction continued as the fastest growing major sector in the state with a gain of 6,100 jobs or 20.6 percent.

...Services is employing and additional 7,900 workers for 4.9 percent annual growth.

...This issue of the New Mexico Labor Market Review contains revised 1992 and 1993 labor force and nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates for New Mexico and its Metropolitan Statistical Areas. This data begins on page 10.

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January 1994	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate
New Mexico	772,500	723,500	49,000	6.3%	5.9%
Albuquerque MSA 1/	334,600	317,100	17,500	5.2%	5.1%

The official unemployment rate for the state of New Mexico in January 1994 was 6.3 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Employment stood at 723,500 and unemployment was 49,000. Beginning this January, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the January 1994 estimates are not comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to January. The redesign of the CPS includes numerous improvements to survey questions and automation of data collection through the use of laptop computers by survey takers. These changes in the CPS result in a break in the continuity of the New Mexico labor force series, since historical data based on the new CPS procedures does not exist. Because of this lack of comparable historical labor force data, we will be focusing on employment developments as reflected in the job series generated by the Current Employment Statistics employer survey, a monthly payroll survey of approximately 4,000 employers across the State.

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

January 1994 Labor Force Estimates

The January 1994 labor force estimates for the nation, all states, and areas will reflect several enhancements and updates. While the changes at the national level are the most comprehensive, all subnational estimates are affected as well. The following is a brief description of the changes that can be expected for each series.

NATIONAL: 1) Labor force estimates are now produced using an updated and revised Current Population Survey (CPS) - the source of the nation's statistics on the labor force. The changes to the CPS questionnaire reflect many of the societal changes that have occurred in the United States. A short term parallel survey was conducted of the redesigned CPS, and the data examined exhibited an average 0.5 percentage point increase in the unemployment rate from September 1992 to August 1993. Much of this difference was attributed to the previous gender bias in the CPS due to wording and interviewer tailoring of the initial labor force questions that caused some unemployed women to be misclassified as "not in the labor force". In addition, the structure and wording of "layoffs" caused some laid-off individuals to be missed or misclassified.
2) The survey questionnaire is now completed using a laptop computer, rather than paper copy as before. This allows for the collection of more detailed information, such as monthly estimates of the persons employed who have two or more jobs each month. It also provides better tracking of individuals over time and, thus, supports analysis of job creation and movements in and out of employment and unemployment. Since these enhancements result in additional data, there are no comparisons to the previous survey.
3) Additionally, the January 1994 national estimates are controlled to the 1990 Census population adjusted for undercount. The undercount adjusted estimates provide a more accurate reflection of the level and distribution of the national population and that of most states than the estimates based on the raw Census counts. Research indicates that a 0.1 percentage point increase occurred due to these new Census population controls at the national level. A revised national labor force series from 1990 to 1993 has been released to reflect the 1990 Census population controls.

STATE: For all states, which are produced using either the CPS directly or the CPS augmented by an econometric model, all the above mentioned changes have effected the estimates. In addition, the non CPS direct use states including New Mexico have updated econometric models to produce labor force data beginning in January 1994. For all states, revisions in the statewide data from 1990 forward reflect the new Census population controls. However, as with the national estimates, revision to the estimates prior to 1994 do not reflect changes due to the redesigned CPS.

SUB-STATE AREAS: At the area level, 1994 saw the implementation of the new Metropolitan Area (MA) and Labor Market Area (LMA) definitions. MAs and LMAs are designated using commuting patterns derived from the 1990 Census. These changes make many area estimates not strictly comparable to those previously published. Furthermore, the area employment inputs and factors will be updated to reflect the 1990 Census data. All Sub-state data have been revised from 1990 forward. Since area estimates are controlled to the statewide estimates, they too were effected by the revision of the CPS and the new Census population controls. In New Mexico, the redefinitions affect the Albuquerque MSA which now consists of Bernalillo, Sandoval, and Valencia counties. Previously, the Albuquerque MSA included only Bernalillo County.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates and Unemployment Rates Ranking in New Mexico 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

PRELIMINARY JANUARY 1994	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	772,433	723,466	48,967	6.3%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	334,603	317,080	17,523	5.2%
Bernalillo County	278,185	263,933	14,252	5.1%
Sandoval	34,043	32,151	1,892	5.6%
Valencia	22,375	20,996	1,379	6.2%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	62,349	57,386	4,963	8.0%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	73,246	70,946	2,300	3.1%
Catron	1,067	921	146	13.7%
Chaves	23,500	22,142	1,358	5.8%
Cibola	9,263	8,368	895	9.7%
Colfax	6,358	5,881	477	7.5%
Curry	18,614	17,639	975	5.2%
De Baca	931	887	44	4.7%
Eddy	23,050	21,254	1,796	7.8%
Grant	11,971	11,121	850	7.1%
Guadalupe	1,804	1,596	208	11.5%
Harding	497	461	36	7.2%
Hidalgo	2,988	2,874	114	3.8%
Lea	25,490	24,061	1,429	5.6%
Lincoln	6,309	5,933	376	6.0%
Luna	8,868	6,875	1,993	22.5%
McKinley	25,863	23,981	1,882	7.3%
Mora	1,616	1,292	324	20.0%
Otero	20,376	18,912	1,464	7.2%
Quay	4,808	4,513	295	6.1%
Rio Arriba	16,238	14,335	1,903	11.7%
Roosevelt	7,534	7,184	350	4.6%
San Juan	43,751	39,853	3,898	8.9%
San Miguel	11,596	10,788	808	7.0%
Sierra	3,406	3,255	151	4.4%
Socorro	6,723	6,233	490	7.3%
Taos	13,210	11,662	1,548	11.7%
Torrance	4,547	4,240	307	6.8%
Union	1,856	1,792	64	3.4%

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo County, Sandoval County & Valencia County

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

Areas	JANUARY Ranking	1994 Rate
Luna	1	22.5%
Mora	2	20.0%
Catron	3	13.7%
Taos	4	11.7%
Rio Arriba	4	11.7%
Guadalupe	6	11.5%
Cibola	7	9.7%
San Juan	8	8.9%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	9	8.0%
Eddy	10	7.8%
Colfax	11	7.5%
McKinley	12	7.3%
Socorro	12	7.3%
Harding	14	7.2%
Otero	14	7.2%
Grant	16	7.1%
San Miguel	17	7.0%
Torrance	18	6.8%
STATEWIDE		**6.3%**
Valencia	19	6.2%
Quay	20	6.1%
Lincoln	21	6.0%
Chaves	22	5.8%
Sandoval	23	5.6%
Lea	23	5.6%
Curry	25	5.2%
Bernalillo	26	5.1%
De Baca	27	4.7%
Roosevelt	28	4.6%
Sierra	29	4.4%
Hidalgo	30	3.8%
Union	31	3.4%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	32	3.1%

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Positive economic news was again reflected in New Mexico's monthly nonagricultural employment estimates. Nonfarm employment in New Mexico fell by 9,000 in January; however, this is approximately half of the usual decrease expected for the post holiday period. January normally sees sizeable employment reductions in trade and construction due to post holiday business conditions and continued seasonal downturns in building activity. This January was no exception; however, in both cases the declines were significantly less than usually expected. Government posted a large employment drop in state education, as a result of the break between semesters. Services also contributed to the strong monthly showing with a larger than usual employment increase, mainly in the health, personal services, and recreation areas.

Total nonfarm employment in New Mexico is now estimated at 626,000, some 25,900 jobs more than last year's level. New Mexico's economy continues to outperform the national economy with job growth in all major industries. In January, New Mexico's nonfarm employment grew at an annual rate of 4.3 percent compared with 1.7 percent nationally.

In New Mexico, construction leads the way on a percent growth rate basis with job growth of 6,100 or 20.6 percent. General building and special trade subsectors were particularly strong. Services is employing an additional 7,900 workers for 4.9 percent annual growth. Social, business, education, and health services have all posted robust growth over the last twelve months. Trade is up 5,100 over the year for 3.6 percent growth, afforded mostly by hiring in eating & drinking places, auto dealers & service stations, and general merchandise stores. Next in line was government with 3,100 additional jobs for 2.0 percent growth over the year. State supported universities and local education were the major contributors to the government growth. Services, construction, trade, and government combined accounted for over 85 percent of the state's annual employment growth.

Although not contributing as substantially in terms of actual job numbers, manufacturing and mining posted significant job growth rates over the last year, up by 4.4 and 3.9 percent respectively. Electronic equipment manufacturing and food processing accounted for much of the overall manufacturing gain, while oil & gas extraction contributed the majority of the mining job growth.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

The definition of the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area has been changed by the U. S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Previously, the Albuquerque MSA included only Bernalillo County; the redefined MSA includes Bernalillo, Sandoval, and Valencia Counties. MSA definitions are based upon population size and extent of economic integration of the defined area. Nonfarm employment data for the redefined MSA for the years 1988 through 1993, at the level of industry detail shown in the table on page 10, will soon be available to the public.

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area declined by 5,100 jobs in January, according to preliminary estimates. As is usual this time of year, decreases were recorded in every industrial division except manufacturing. The declines in construction and transportation & public utilities were about average for this time of year, while government experienced a larger than normal reduction. Services, trade, and finance, insurance, & real estate lost fewer jobs than expected for January. The January gain in manufacturing was spread broadly across several industrial categories, while the decline in government was concentrated in state higher education, in particular, the usual furlough of work-study employees during the break between semesters. Trade registered a substantial decrease of 1,600 jobs as retail stores trimmed their sales forces following the Christmas shopping season; however, declines exceeding 2,000 jobs have been common in previous Januarys. On the other hand, during November and December 1993, trade did not experience as large a seasonal buildup as has been seen in most previous years. Services was helped by the addition of 400 jobs in health services, a sector which has seen January decreases the past few years.

Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area now stands at 276,700, an increase of 12,500 jobs, or 4.5 percent, over January 1993. The year over year margin has been in the 11,000 to 13,000 range fairly consistently for more than a year. Construction and services are the major contributors to the area's over the year job growth, with construction showing by far the largest percent increase (26 percent). Transportation & public utilities is the only division to show a job loss over the year, entirely the result of a major layoff last spring in the public utility sector.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JAN 1994	REVISED DEC 1993	REVISED JAN 1993	JAN CHANGE FROM	
				DEC 1993	JAN 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	**626,000**	**635,000**	**600,100**	**−9,000**	**25,900**
GOODS PRODUCING	94,300	97,400	85,800	−3,100	8,500
SERVICE PRODUCING	531,700	537,600	514,300	−5,900	17,400
MINING	**15,800**	**16,200**	**15,200**	**−400**	**600**
Metal Mining	1,600	1,600	1,400	0	200
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,100	4,100	4,200	0	−100
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,100	10,500	9,600	−400	500
CONSTRUCTION	**35,700**	**38,000**	**29,600**	**−2,300**	**6,100**
MANUFACTURING	**42,800**	**43,200**	**41,000**	**−400**	**1,800**
DURABLE GOODS	28,600	29,000	27,600	−400	1,000
Lumber & Wood Products	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	−100
Machinery(except electric)	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	7,900	8,100	6,700	−200	1,200
Transportation Equipment	3,800	3,800	4,200	0	−400
Other Durable Goods	12,400	12,600	12,100	−200	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,200	14,200	13,400	0	800
Food & Kindred Products	4,400	4,500	4,000	−100	400
Textile & Apparel	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Other Nondurable Goods	7,000	6,900	6,700	100	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,400**	**29,600**	**29,100**	**−200**	**300**
TRANSPORTATION	15,900	16,200	14,900	−300	1,000
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,600	8,000	7,300	−400	300
Other Transportation	6,800	6,700	6,100	100	700
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,500	13,400	14,200	100	−700
Communication	5,700	5,700	5,800	0	−100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7,800	7,700	8,400	100	−600
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**147,500**	**150,600**	**142,400**	**−3,100**	**5,100**
WHOLESALE TRADE	25,900	26,100	25,000	−200	900
Durable Goods	14,800	14,900	14,400	−100	400
Nondurable Goods	11,100	11,200	10,600	−100	500
RETAIL TRADE	121,600	124,500	117,400	−2,900	4,200
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,500	4,600	4,400	−100	100
General Merchandise Stores	14,100	14,800	13,600	−700	500
Food Stores	16,200	16,500	15,800	−300	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,600	15,600	15,000	0	600
Apparel & Accessories	5,400	5,900	5,200	−500	200
Furniture & Furnishing	5,300	5,300	5,200	0	100
Eating & Drinking Places	45,500	45,900	43,600	−400	1,900
Miscellaneous Retail	15,000	15,900	14,600	−900	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**27,700**	**27,800**	**26,700**	**−100**	**1,000**
Depository Institutions	10,200	10,300	10,100	−100	100
Insurance Carriers	4,900	4,800	4,700	100	200
Insurance Agents	3,000	3,100	3,000	−100	0
Real Estate	6,200	6,200	5,800	0	400
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,400	3,400	3,100	0	300
SERVICES	**169,300**	**168,200**	**161,400**	**1,100**	**7,900**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,400	12,200	12,300	200	100
Personal Services	6,100	5,600	6,000	500	100
Business Services	25,600	26,000	24,100	−400	1,500
Health Services	42,200	42,000	40,000	200	2,200
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
Educational Services	7,000	7,000	6,600	0	400
Social Services	14,000	13,700	12,800	300	1,200
Membership Organizations	11,500	11,500	11,000	0	500
Engineering & Management Services	26,300	26,300	25,100	0	1,200
Other Services	19,400	19,100	18,700	300	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**157,800**	**161,400**	**154,700**	**−3,600**	**3,100**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,300	31,700	31,200	−400	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	126,500	129,700	123,500	−3,200	3,000
State Government 2/	55,200	58,000	54,400	−2,800	800
Universities	24,200	27,100	23,100	−2,900	1,100
Local Government	71,300	71,700	69,100	−400	2,200
Schools	44,000	44,400	42,600	−400	1,400

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	PRELIM JAN 1994	REVISED DEC 1993	REVISED JAN 1993	JAN CHANGE FROM DEC 1993	JAN CHANGE FROM JAN 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**289,200**	**294,300**	**276,700**	**−5,100**	**12,500**
GOODS PRODUCING	44,900	45,800	40,100	−900	4,800
SERVICE PRODUCING	244,300	248,500	236,600	−4,200	7,700
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**18,500**	**19,500**	**14,600**	**−1,000**	**3,900**
MANUFACTURING	**26,400**	**26,300**	**25,500**	**100**	**900**
Durable Goods	19,900	19,900	19,200	0	700
Nondurable Goods	6,500	6,400	6,300	100	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,500**	**12,900**	**12,700**	**−400**	**−200**
Transportation	7,500	7,800	7,400	−300	100
Communication & Public Utilities	5,000	5,100	5,300	−100	−300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**69,400**	**71,000**	**67,000**	**−1,600**	**2,400**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,200	15,300	14,600	−100	600
Durable Goods	9,400	9,400	9,200	0	200
Nondurable Goods	5,800	5,900	5,400	−100	400
RETAIL TRADE	54,200	55,700	52,400	−1,500	1,800
General Merchandise Stores	5,900	6,300	5,500	−400	400
Food Stores	6,400	6,500	6,300	−100	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,000	6,100	5,700	−100	300
Eating & Drinking Places	20,800	21,100	19,900	−300	900
Other Retail Trade	15,100	15,700	15,000	−600	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**15,500**	**15,600**	**15,000**	**−100**	**500**
Depository Institutions	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,300	5,400	5,100	−100	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,600	5,600	5,400	0	200
SERVICES	**89,300**	**89,500**	**85,700**	**−200**	**3,600**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,800	3,900	3,900	−100	−100
Personal Services	2,900	2,700	2,900	200	0
Business Services	16,800	17,600	15,500	−800	1,300
Health Services	20,900	20,500	20,500	400	400
Social Services	6,100	6,100	5,600	0	500
Membership Organizations	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	100
Engineering & Management Services	19,200	19,300	18,100	−100	1,100
Other Services	15,800	15,600	15,500	200	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**57,600**	**59,500**	**56,200**	**−1,900**	**1,400**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,500	14,600	14,400	−100	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	43,100	44,900	41,800	−1,800	1,300
State Government 2/	16,000	17,500	15,700	−1,500	300
Local Government	27,100	27,400	26,100	−300	1,000

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

Prepared in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM JAN 1994	REVISED DEC 1993	REVISED JAN 1993	JAN CHANGE FROM DEC 1993	 JAN 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**46,100**	**46,900**	**45,200**	**−800**	**900**
GOODS PRODUCING	4,800	4,900	4,850	−100	−50
SERVICE PRODUCING	41,300	42,000	40,350	−700	950
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,400**	**2,400**	**2,300**	**0**	**100**
MANUFACTURING	**2,400**	**2,500**	**2,550**	**−100**	**−150**
Durable Goods	800	800	750	0	50
Nondurable Goods	1,600	1,700	1,800	−100	−200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,750**	**1,700**	**1,700**	**50**	**50**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**9,800**	**10,200**	**9,550**	**−400**	**250**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,050	1,150	1,050	−100	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,750	9,050	8,500	−300	250
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,300	1,200	−100	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,200	0	−50
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,600	6,100	−200	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**1,950**	**1,900**	**1,800**	**50**	**150**
SERVICES	**9,700**	**9,700**	**9,100**	**0**	**600**
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**18,100**	**18,500**	**18,200**	**−400**	**−100**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,700	3,700	4,200	0	−500
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,400	14,800	14,000	−400	400
State Government	7,600	7,800	7,400	−200	200
Local Government	6,800	7,000	6,600	−200	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM JAN 1994	REVISED DEC 1993	REVISED JAN 1993	JAN CHANGE FROM DEC 1993	 JAN 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**65,650**	**66,850**	**63,700**	**−1,200**	**1,950**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,300	5,500	4,800	−200	500
SERVICE PRODUCING	60,350	61,350	58,900	−1,000	1,450
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,200**	**3,400**	**2,800**	**−200**	**400**
MANUFACTURING	**2,100**	**2,100**	**2,000**	**0**	**100**
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,150	0	100
Nondurable Goods	850	850	850	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,150**	**1,200**	**1,150**	**−50**	**0**
Transportation	650	700	600	−50	50
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	550	0	−50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**13,700**	**14,050**	**12,950**	**−350**	**750**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,150	1,250	1,150	−100	0
RETAIL TRADE	12,550	12,800	11,800	−250	750
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,200	1,100	−50	50
Eating & Drinking Places	5,000	5,000	4,600	0	400
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,600	6,100	−200	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**2,800**	**2,800**	**2,500**	**0**	**300**
SERVICES	**18,900**	**19,500**	**17,900**	**−600**	**1,000**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,200	2,400	2,100	−200	100
Health Services	4,600	4,700	4,500	−100	100
Other Services	12,100	12,400	11,300	−300	800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**23,800**	**23,800**	**24,400**	**0**	**−600**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	−100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,200	22,200	22,700	0	−500
State Government 3/	17,500	17,500	18,000	0	−500
Local Government	4,700	4,700	4,700	0	0

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.

2/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JAN 1994	DEC 1993	JAN 1993	JAN 1994	DEC 1993	JAN 1993	JAN 1994	DEC 1993	JAN 1993
MINING	$634.27	$630.00	$611.09	44.2	45.0	44.9	14.35	14.00	13.61
CONSTRUCTION	$503.33	$501.41	$435.75	42.8	42.1	37.5	11.76	11.91	11.62
MANUFACTURING	$408.80	$407.18	$377.71	40.0	40.8	38.7	10.22	9.98	9.76
Durable Goods	$442.15	$434.06	$407.25	41.4	41.3	39.5	10.68	10.51	10.31
Nondurable Goods	$334.68	$344.92	$314.50	36.9	39.6	37.0	9.07	8.71	8.50
COMMUNICATIONS	$560.88	$647.40	$664.11	36.9	41.5	47.1	15.20	15.60	14.10
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$783.40	$758.31	$702.15	46.3	47.1	46.5	16.92	16.10	15.10
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$229.33	$232.19	$218.46	30.7	31.0	30.3	7.47	7.49	7.21
Wholesale Trade	$345.11	$342.75	$325.63	37.8	37.5	37.3	9.13	9.14	8.73
Retail Trade	$205.57	$210.28	$196.81	29.2	29.7	28.9	7.04	7.08	6.81
BANKING	$285.39	$259.26	$253.27	37.9	34.8	38.2	7.53	7.45	6.63

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	JAN 1994	DEC 1993	JAN 1993	JAN 1994	DEC 1993	JAN 1993	JAN 1994	DEC 1993	JAN 1993
MANUFACTURING	$433.37	$424.09	$411.53	41.0	40.7	39.8	10.57	10.42	10.34
Durable Goods	$475.86	$467.88	$450.36	42.0	42.0	40.5	11.33	11.14	11.12
Nondurable Goods	$318.27	$304.37	$310.90	38.3	37.3	38.1	8.31	8.16	8.16

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

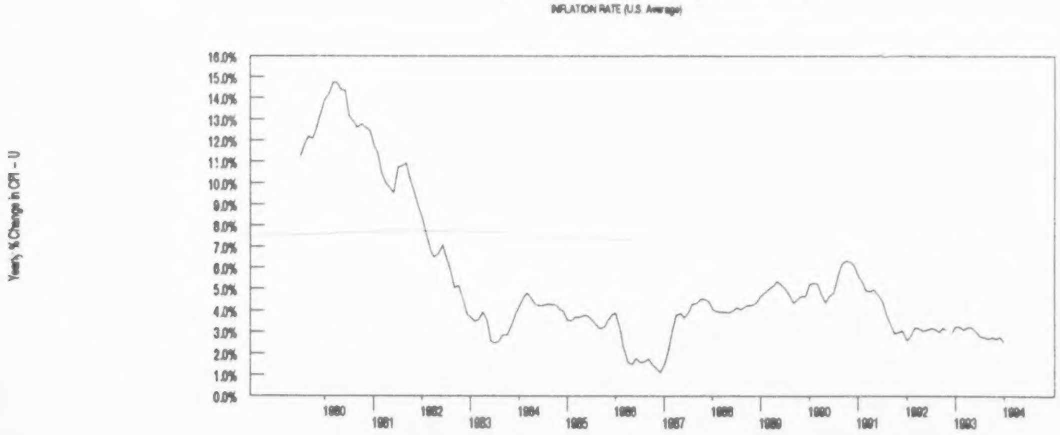
				PERCENT CHANGE	
	January 1994	December 1993	January 1993	Dec '93-Jan '94	Jan '93-Jan '94
CPI-U	146.2	145.8	142.6	0.3%	2.5%
CPI-W	143.6	143.3	140.3	0.2%	2.4%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers   *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)



January Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Year to Year change

STATE	PREL. 1994 RANKING	JANUARY 1994 RATE
NEVADA	1	8.0%
IDAHO	2	7.0%
UTAH	3	6.3%
GEORGIA	4	5.1%
ARIZONA	5	4.8%
MONTANA	6	4.5%
MISSISSIPPI	7	4.3%
NEW MEXICO	7	4.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	9	4.1%
COLORADO	9	4.1%
FLORIDA	11	4.0%
OREGON	12	3.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13	3.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	13	3.7%
TEXAS	15	3.5%
MISSOURI	16	3.4%
TENNESSEE	16	3.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	3.4%
KANSAS	19	3.3%
MINNESOTA	20	3.2%
MAINE	21	3.0%
VIRGINIA	21	3.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	21	3.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	24	2.9%
IOWA	25	2.8%
NEBRASKA	25	2.8%
ALASKA	25	2.8%
ARKANSAS	28	2.7%
WYOMING	28	2.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	28	2.7%
WASHINGTON	31	2.6%
WISCONSIN	32	2.5%
DELAWARE	33	2.3%
ILLINOIS	34	2.0%
RHODE ISLAND	35	1.9%
VERMONT	36	1.8%
MICHIGAN	36	1.8%
ALABAMA	36	1.8%
UNITED STATES		1.7%
NEW JERSEY	39	1.3%
MARYLAND	40	1.2%
INDIANA	41	1.1%
OHIO	41	1.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	43	0.8%
NEW YORK	44	0.7%
LOUISIANA	44	0.7%
OKLAHOMA	46	0.6%
KENTUCKY	47	0.3%
CONNECTICUT	48	−0.1%
HAWAII	49	−0.7%
CALIFORNIA	50	−1.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	51	−1.5%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	REVISED 1993 RANKING	JANUARY 1993 RATE
IDAHO	1	4.4%
UTAH	2	4.3%
COLORADO	3	4.1%
NEVADA	4	3.9%
TENNESSEE	5	3.8%
NEW MEXICO	6	3.5%
GEORGIA	7	3.3%
MISSISSIPPI	8	3.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	9	3.0%
FLORIDA	9	3.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	2.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	11	2.9%
MINNESOTA	13	2.8%
VERMONT	13	2.8%
ARKANSAS	15	2.7%
INDIANA	16	2.6%
KENTUCKY	16	2.6%
WISCONSIN	18	2.5%
TEXAS	18	2.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	2.4%
ALABAMA	20	2.4%
ARIZONA	22	2.3%
OREGON	22	2.3%
MONTANA	24	2.2%
MICHIGAN	24	2.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	26	2.0%
VIRGINIA	27	1.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	27	1.9%
WYOMING	29	1.7%
MISSOURI	29	1.7%
ALASKA	31	1.6%
RHODE ISLAND	31	1.6%
IOWA	33	1.5%
ILLINOIS	34	1.4%
DELAWARE	34	1.4%
LOUISIANA	34	1.4%
OKLAHOMA	37	1.3%
OHIO	37	1.3%
UNITED STATES		1.1%
WASHINGTON	39	1.1%
NEBRASKA	40	1.0%
KANSAS	41	0.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	42	0.7%
NEW JERSEY	43	0.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	43	0.6%
MAINE	45	0.5%
MARYLAND	46	0.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	47	0.2%
CONNECTICUT	48	0.0%
NEW YORK	49	−0.5%
HAWAII	50	−0.7%
CALIFORNIA	51	−1.0%

Civilian Labor Force Estimates in New Mexico
1993 Annual Averages

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Statewide	756,000	700,000	57,000	7.5%
Albuquerque MSA 1/	**327,637**	**306,169**	**21,468**	**6.6%**
Bernalillo County	272,893	254,851	18,042	6.6%
Sandoval County	33,015	31,045	1,970	6.0%
Valencia County	21,729	20,273	1,456	6.7%
Las Cruces MSA 2/	**61,156**	**55,824**	**5,332**	**8.7%**
Santa Fe MSA 3/	**73,101**	**70,275**	**2,826**	**3.9%**
Catron	**1,051**	**917**	**134**	**12.7%**
Chaves	23,563	21,646	1,917	8.1%
Cibola	**9,181**	**8,090**	**1,091**	**11.9%**
Colfax	6,201	5,687	514	8.3%
Curry	**18,274**	**16,963**	**1,311**	**7.2%**
De Baca	885	824	61	6.9%
Eddy	**22,807**	**20,669**	**2,138**	**9.4%**
Grant	11,493	10,458	1,035	9.0%
Guadalupe	**1,751**	**1,532**	**219**	**12.5%**
Harding	468	441	27	5.8%
Hidalgo	**2,881**	**2,700**	**181**	**6.3%**
Lea	25,003	23,460	1,543	6.2%
Lincoln	**6,264**	**5,843**	**421**	**6.7%**
Luna	8,263	6,840	1,423	17.2%
McKinley	**24,915**	**22,872**	**2,043**	**8.2%**
Mora	1,552	1,227	325	20.9%
Otero	**19,779**	**18,142**	**1,637**	**8.3%**
Quay	4,708	4,383	325	6.9%
Rio Arriba	**15,912**	**13,872**	**2,040**	**12.8%**
Roosevelt	7,162	6,759	403	5.6%
San Juan	**42,687**	**38,265**	**4,422**	**10.4%**
San Miguel	11,267	10,240	1,027	9.1%
Sierra	**3,336**	**3,140**	**196**	**5.9%**
Socorro	6,643	6,034	609	9.2%
Taos	**12,825**	**10,971**	**1,854**	**14.5%**
Torrance	4,498	4,097	401	8.9%
Union	**1,738**	**1,662**	**76**	**4.4%**

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico and Albuquerque MSA
1993 Civilian Labor Force Estimates
Month and Annual Average

New Mexico

Month	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
January	739,115	681,969	57,146	7.7%
February	743,680	691,320	52,360	7.0%
March	751,312	696,147	55,165	7.3%
April	754,687	699,056	55,631	7.4%
May	755,049	697,959	57,090	7.6%
June	772,336	702,862	69,474	9.0%
July	766,772	704,205	62,567	8.2%
August	757,302	698,651	58,651	7.7%
September	757,812	701,692	56,120	7.4%
October	766,097	710,791	55,306	7.2%
November	763,563	710,573	52,990	6.9%
December	756,274	704,774	51,500	6.8%
Annual Average	756,000	700,000	57,000	7.5%

Albuquerque MSA 1/

Month	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
January	317,282	297,496	19,786	6.2%
February	320,838	302,350	18,488	5.8%
March	325,009	305,281	19,728	6.1%
April	324,672	304,647	20,025	6.2%
May	323,721	303,135	20,586	6.4%
June	333,406	307,057	26,349	7.9%
July	331,594	307,959	23,635	7.1%
August	328,604	305,212	23,392	7.1%
September	330,157	307,136	23,021	7.0%
October	332,528	311,077	21,451	6.5%
November	333,687	312,879	20,808	6.2%
December	330,147	309,802	20,345	6.2%
Annual Average	327,637	306,169	21,468	6.6%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

Civilian Labor Force Estimates in New Mexico
1992 Annual Averages

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
Statewide	**741,000**	**691,000**	**51,000**	**6.8%**
Albuquerque MSA 1/	314,082	298,755	15,327	4.9%
Bernalillo County	261,217	248,680	12,537	4.8%
Sandoval County	31,934	30,293	1,641	5.1%
Valencia County	20,932	19,782	1,150	5.5%
Las Cruces MSA 2/	62,256	57,169	5,087	8.2%
Santa Fe MSA 3/	71,214	68,476	2,738	3.8%
Catron	1,131	1,009	122	10.8%
Chaves	24,412	21,837	2,575	10.5%
Cibola	9,344	8,225	1,119	12.0%
Colfax	6,083	5,551	532	8.7%
Curry	18,690	17,497	1,193	6.4%
De Baca	893	829	64	7.2%
Eddy	22,999	21,253	1,746	7.6%
Grant	11,193	10,027	1,166	10.4%
Guadalupe	1,767	1,567	200	11.3%
Harding	497	471	26	5.2%
Hidalgo	2,799	2,640	159	5.7%
Lea	24,719	23,110	1,609	6.5%
Lincoln	6,491	6,055	436	6.7%
Luna	8,049	6,775	1,274	15.8%
McKinley	23,854	21,916	1,938	8.1%
Mora	1,513	1,186	327	21.6%
Otero	20,293	18,618	1,675	8.3%
Quay	4,773	4,465	308	6.5%
Rio Arriba	15,486	13,402	2,084	13.5%
Roosevelt	7,138	6,738	400	5.6%
San Juan	42,705	38,187	4,518	10.6%
San Miguel	10,993	9,898	1,095	10.0%
Sierra	3,299	3,115	184	5.6%
Socorro	6,759	6,212	547	8.1%
Taos	12,115	10,105	2,010	16.6%
Torrance	4,672	4,226	446	9.5%
Union	1,775	1,683	92	5.2%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico and Albuquerque MSA
1992 Civilian Labor Force Estimates
Month and Annual Average

New Mexico

Month	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
January	728,830	672,290	56,540	7.8%
February	733,009	681,086	51,923	7.1%
March	736,261	686,765	49,496	6.7%
April	738,837	688,182	50,655	6.9%
May	736,903	688,516	48,387	6.6%
June	755,794	693,974	61,820	8.2%
July	747,733	695,212	52,521	7.0%
August	739,248	691,222	48,026	6.5%
September	741,452	692,916	48,536	6.5%
October	749,460	701,326	48,134	6.4%
November	753,224	705,397	47,827	6.3%
December	743,247	695,113	48,134	6.5%
Annual Average	741,000	691,000	51,000	6.8%

Albuquerque MSA 1/

Month	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
January	306,253	289,225	17,028	5.6%
February	311,955	296,710	15,245	4.9%
March	314,950	299,545	15,405	4.9%
April	306,429	292,882	13,547	4.4%
May	314,433	300,398	14,035	4.5%
June	318,957	300,229	18,728	5.9%
July	314,245	298,265	15,980	5.1%
August	312,614	297,453	15,161	4.8%
September	307,625	292,366	15,259	5.0%
October	319,543	304,718	14,825	4.6%
November	321,975	307,568	14,407	4.5%
December	320,012	305,706	14,306	4.5%
Annual Average	314,082	298,755	15,327	4.9%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (in thousands)
1993

INDUSTRY 1/	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	600.1	607.3	613.6	622.5	626.0	627.6	624.1	625.8	634.2	636.3	634.1	635.0	623.9
MINING	15.2	15.2	15.2	15.3	15.4	15.7	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.2	15.8
Metal Mining	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Coal & Nonmetallic	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.0
CONSTRUCTION	29.6	30.3	32.3	33.8	35.2	36.7	37.5	37.7	37.7	38.6	38.3	38.0	35.5
MANUFACTURING	41.0	41.0	41.2	41.6	41.8	42.5	42.2	43.5	44.3	44.4	43.8	43.2	42.5
DURABLE GOODS	27.6	27.8	27.8	28.3	28.3	28.9	28.9	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.2	29.0	28.6
Lumber & Wood Products	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
Electronic & Elec. Equipment	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	7.5
Transportation Equipment	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9
Other Durable Goods	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.8	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.6	12.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	13.4	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.5	13.6	13.3	14.6	15.2	15.2	14.6	14.2	14.0
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	5.1	5.6	5.6	4.9	4.5	4.4
Textiles & Apparel	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Other Nondurable Goods	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29.1	29.2	29.5	29.4	29.1	28.3	28.4	28.4	29.2	29.3	29.5	29.6	29.1
Railroad Transportation	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Trucking & Warehousing	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.5
Other Transportation	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.3
Communications	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8
Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.7	8.0
TRADE	142.4	142.1	143.6	145.9	146.9	148.7	148.9	150.2	149.1	148.9	149.5	150.6	147.2
WHOLESALE TRADE	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.5	25.9	25.9	26.0	25.8	26.1	26.1	26.1	25.7
Durable Goods	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.8	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.8
Nondurable Goods	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.2	10.9

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (in thousands)
1993

INDUSTRY 1/	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
RETAIL TRADE	117.4	117.0	118.4	120.6	121.4	122.8	123.0	124.2	123.3	122.8	123.4	124.5	121.6
Building Mat.,Garden Supplies	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7
General Merchandise	13.6	13.2	13.2	13.7	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.8	14.3	14.8	13.6
Food Stores	15.8	15.8	15.7	15.9	15.8	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.1
Auto Dealers & Serv. Stations	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.5	15.6	15.7	15.8	15.7	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.5
Apparel and Accessory	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.9	5.1
Furniture, Homefurn., & Equipment	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.1
Eating and Drinking	43.6	44.0	45.2	46.3	47.1	48.1	47.9	48.7	48.0	46.9	46.3	45.9	46.5
Miscellaneous Retail	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.8	14.8	15.0	15.1	14.9	15.1	15.4	15.9	14.9
FINANCE,INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	26.7	26.8	26.9	27.4	27.5	27.9	28.1	28.0	27.9	27.8	27.7	27.8	27.5
Depository Institutions 2/	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2
Insurance Carriers	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Insur.Agents,Brokers & Service	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Real Estate	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2
Other F.I. & R.E. 2/	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
SERVICES	161.4	162.7	164.6	166.4	167.5	170.5	171.4	170.5	168.5	168.5	167.3	168.2	167.3
Hotels, Other Lodging	12.3	12.1	12.5	12.5	12.8	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.0	12.9	12.4	12.2	12.8
Personal Services 2/	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8
Business Services 2/	24.1	24.1	24.6	24.4	25.1	25.9	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.7	26.4	26.0	25.5
Health Services	40.0	40.3	40.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	42.1	41.9	42.0	42.1	41.9	42.0	41.5
Legal Services	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Educational Services	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.2	5.3	5.0	5.1	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.5
Social Services	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.4
Membership Organizations 3/	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.5	13.3	13.5	13.3	11.4	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.8
Engineering & Management Services 4/	25.1	25.3	25.7	26.3	26.4	27.1	27.2	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.4	26.3	26.4
Other Services 2/	18.7	18.9	19.2	18.9	18.9	19.9	20.2	19.8	18.4	18.0	17.9	19.1	19.0
GOVERNMENT	154.7	160.0	160.3	162.7	162.6	157.3	151.5	151.4	161.3	162.6	161.7	161.4	159.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31.2	31.4	31.4	31.5	31.9	32.2	32.5	32.7	32.4	31.8	31.7	31.7	31.9
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	123.5	128.6	128.9	131.2	130.7	125.1	119.0	118.7	128.9	130.8	130.0	129.7	127.1
State Government	54.4	57.7	58.0	59.3	58.5	53.6	52.2	52.8	59.1	59.6	58.6	58.0	56.8
State Education	23.1	26.4	26.7	27.2	26.5	21.5	20.4	21.0	26.5	27.8	27.7	27.1	25.2
Local Government	69.1	70.9	70.9	71.9	72.2	71.5	66.8	65.9	69.8	71.2	71.4	71.7	70.3
Local Education	42.6	44.0	44.2	44.5	44.6	42.9	37.9	37.4	42.2	44.0	44.1	44.4	42.7

1/ Industrial Classification is based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

1/93 Benchmark

2/ Data are not strictly comparable to data prior to 1988 because of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual revision.

3/ This series beginning in January 1988 is not strictly comparable to prior data because of the results of a special employer survey.

4/ This is a new industrial classification beginning with January 1988.

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (in thousands)

1992

INDUSTRY 1/	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	579.6	584.7	590.4	596.4	601.5	604.0	600.4	603.8	611.7	613.4	617.2	614.4	601.5
MINING	15.7	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.5	15.7	15.5	15.1
Metal Mining	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
Coal & Nonmetallic	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.3
CONSTRUCTION	27.3	27.5	28.7	30.0	30.8	31.3	32.6	32.9	32.5	33.7	32.9	31.8	31.0
MANUFACTURING	39.2	39.3	39.6	39.5	40.0	40.1	40.8	42.2	43.3	43.0	42.6	42.2	41.0
DURABLE GOODS	26.8	26.9	27.3	27.1	27.5	27.6	28.2	28.2	28.7	29.0	29.0	28.9	27.9
Lumber & Wood Products	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2
Industrial Machinery & Equipment	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Electronic & Elec. Equipment	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.7
Transportation Equipment	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.3
Other Durable Goods	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.9	12.0	12.2	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	14.0	14.6	14.0	13.6	13.3	13.1
Food & Kindred Products	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.9	5.5	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.1
Textiles & Apparel	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
Other Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.3
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	28.7	29.0	28.8	28.8	28.8	28.0	27.9	28.4	29.1	29.2	29.5	29.8	28.8
Railroad Transportation	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Trucking & Warehousing	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.8	8.0	7.3
Other Transportation	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	4.8	4.7	5.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.7
Communications	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9
Electric, Gas, Sanitary Services	8.5	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.4
TRADE	136.9	136.0	137.5	140.2	142.6	144.0	144.8	146.1	145.3	144.8	145.4	146.9	142.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	24.4	24.5	24.7	24.9	25.0	25.2	25.2	25.3	25.1	25.3	25.2	25.2	25.0
Durable Goods	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.5
Nondurable Goods	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.5

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (in thousands)
1992

INDUSTRY 1/	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
RETAIL TRADE	112.5	111.5	112.8	115.3	117.6	118.8	119.6	120.8	120.2	119.5	120.2	121.7	117.5
Building Mat.,Garden Supplies	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4
General Merchandise	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.5	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.5	14.0	14.7	13.0
Food Stores	15.6	15.6	15.5	16.2	16.2	16.0	16.1	15.9	16.2	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.0
Auto Dealers & Serv. Stations	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.3	15.3	15.1	15.1	15.1	14.9
Apparel and Accessory	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.5	5.9	5.3
Furniture, Homefurn., & Equipment	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.0
Eating and Drinking	41.9	41.7	42.7	43.7	45.2	45.7	45.9	46.9	46.2	45.3	44.8	44.5	44.5
Miscellaneous Retail	14.0	13.9	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.8	14.9	14.7	14.9	15.3	15.7	14.6
FINANCE,INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	26.1	26.1	26.4	26.3	26.5	26.8	27.0	27.0	26.7	26.8	26.8	26.9	26.6
Depository Institutions 2/	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2
Insurance Carriers	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6
Insur.Agents,Brokers & Service	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Real Estate	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8
Other F.I. & R.E. 2/	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1
SERVICES	154.3	155.2	157.6	158.6	159.5	162.5	164.4	164.3	162.2	161.5	160.7	163.1	160.3
Hotels, Other Lodging	11.7	11.5	11.9	12.2	12.6	13.3	13.4	13.5	12.9	13.0	12.4	12.6	12.6
Personal Services 2/	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6
Business Services 2/	24.2	24.2	25.0	25.2	25.8	26.6	27.3	27.0	27.0	25.5	25.1	25.3	25.7
Health Services	37.9	38.2	38.5	38.4	38.7	39.0	39.5	39.7	39.6	39.7	39.9	40.3	39.1
Legal Services	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Educational Services	6.3	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.3
Social Services	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.1
Membership Organizations 3/	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.5	12.4	12.6	12.4	10.9	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1
Engineering & Management Services 4/	24.2	24.3	24.4	24.7	24.8	25.2	25.4	25.4	25.0	25.2	25.1	25.4	24.9
Other Services 2/	17.9	17.8	18.3	18.2	18.2	19.0	19.2	19.0	17.5	17.3	17.2	18.5	18.2
GOVERNMENT	151.4	156.7	157.0	158.2	158.7	156.6	148.2	148.0	157.5	158.9	163.6	158.2	156.1
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31.5	31.3	31.4	31.7	32.1	32.5	32.9	32.7	32.4	31.8	31.7	31.7	32.0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	119.9	125.4	125.6	126.5	126.6	124.1	115.3	115.3	125.1	127.1	131.9	126.5	124.1
State Government	51.9	56.0	56.2	56.8	56.2	51.1	50.6	51.4	57.6	58.1	58.0	56.8	55.1
State Education	21.1	25.4	25.6	26.3	25.5	20.0	19.6	20.3	25.5	27.0	26.8	25.6	24.1
Local Government	68.0	69.4	69.4	69.7	70.4	73.0	64.7	63.9	67.5	69.0	73.9	69.7	69.1
Local Education	42.1	43.5	43.4	43.4	43.2	40.3	36.8	36.3	40.5	42.3	42.9	43.1	41.5

1/93 Benchmark

1/ Industrial Classification is based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

2/ Data are not strictly comparable to data prior to 1988 because of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual revision.

3/ This series beginning in January 1988 is not strictly comparable to prior data because of the results of a special employer survey.

4/ This is a new industrial classification beginning with January 1988.

Albuquerque MSA Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties 1/

1993

INDUSTRY 2/	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	276.7	280.2	283.3	286.1	287.7	289.7	290.0	288.9	292.9	295.0	294.0	294.3	288.2
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	14.6	15.0	15.9	16.7	17.3	18.0	18.2	18.6	18.6	19.2	19.5	19.5	17.6
MANUFACTURING	25.5	25.7	26.0	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.3	26.5	26.8	26.4	26.3	26.3	26.2
Durable Goods	19.2	19.4	19.6	19.6	19.8	19.9	20.0	19.9	20.1	20.1	20.0	19.9	19.8
Nondurable Goods	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.7	12.8	12.9	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.7
Transportation	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.5
Communication and Public Utilities	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
TRADE	67.0	66.8	67.3	68.7	69.1	69.9	70.1	69.9	69.9	70.2	70.7	71.0	69.2
Wholesale Trade	14.6	14.5	14.7	14.8	14.9	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.3	14.9
Durable Goods	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.3
Nondurable Goods	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7
Retail Trade	52.4	52.3	52.6	53.9	54.2	54.8	55.1	54.9	54.9	55.1	55.5	55.7	54.3
General Merchandise Stores	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.3	5.7
Food Stores	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.3
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0
Eating and Drinking Places	19.9	20.2	20.7	21.4	21.8	22.1	22.2	21.9	22.0	21.8	21.5	21.1	21.4
Other Retail Trade	15.0	14.7	14.6	14.9	15.1	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.9	15.2	15.7	15.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.3	15.3	15.5	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.4
Depository Institutions	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.3
Other F. I. and R. E.	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
SERVICES	85.7	86.5	87.6	87.7	88.5	89.2	89.6	89.4	89.8	90.3	89.4	89.5	88.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1
Personal Services	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
Business Services	15.5	15.6	15.9	15.7	16.0	16.5	16.7	17.2	17.2	17.8	17.5	17.6	16.6
Health Services	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.3	20.3	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.6	20.6	20.5	20.5	20.5
Social Services	5.6	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9
Membership Organizations	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Engineering & Management Services	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.9	18.9	19.5	19.6	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.1	19.3	19.0
Other Services	15.5	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.6	15.8	15.6	15.6	16.1	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.9
GOVERNMENT	56.2	58.4	58.6	58.8	58.6	58.4	58.0	56.6	59.5	60.4	59.7	59.5	58.6
Federal Government	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.7
State and Local Government	41.8	43.8	44.0	44.1	43.7	43.4	43.1	41.6	45.0	45.8	45.2	44.9	43.9
State Government	15.7	17.4	17.3	17.4	17.1	14.8	14.8	15.9	18.4	18.6	17.8	17.5	16.9
Local Government	26.1	26.4	26.7	26.7	26.6	28.6	28.3	25.7	26.6	27.2	27.4	27.4	27.0

1/ Albuquerque MSA was previously defined as Bernalillo County only; therefore, data before 1988 are not comparable.

2/ Industrial Classification is based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

1/93 Benchmark

Albuquerque MSA Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties 1/
1992

INDUSTRY 2/	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	265.1	268.2	270.9	273.2	275.7	275.8	277.0	278.5	281.5	282.3	282.0	283.1	276.1
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	12.4	12.7	13.2	13.5	14.2	14.6	15.0	15.2	15.2	15.9	15.6	15.5	14.4
MANUFACTURING	23.3	23.3	23.2	23.6	23.8	24.2	24.6	25.3	25.8	25.3	25.6	25.8	24.5
Durable Goods	17.6	17.6	17.5	17.9	18.0	18.4	18.8	19.0	19.3	19.4	19.6	19.8	18.6
Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.3	6.5	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.0	12.9	12.6	12.5	12.9	13.0	12.9	13.2	13.2	12.9
Transportation	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.4
Communication and Public Utilities	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.6
TRADE	64.3	64.2	64.9	66.1	67.3	67.5	67.3	67.7	67.6	68.2	68.7	69.3	66.9
Wholesale Trade	14.4	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.6
Durable Goods	9.1	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2
Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4
Retail Trade	49.9	49.9	50.4	51.5	52.6	52.8	52.5	53.0	53.0	53.5	54.0	54.6	52.3
General Merchandise Stores	5.2	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.1	5.3
Food Stores	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.0
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7
Eating and Drinking Places	19.1	19.4	19.8	20.2	20.8	21.0	20.7	21.1	20.9	20.7	20.6	20.4	20.4
Other Retail Trade	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	15.5	15.7	16.1	14.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.8	15.0	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.9	14.8	14.9	14.8
Depository Institutions	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6
Insurance Carriers, Agents, & Brokers	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Other F. I. and R. E.	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.3
SERVICES	82.5	83.0	84.5	85.0	85.7	86.6	87.6	87.1	87.1	86.3	86.0	86.8	85.7
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0
Personal Services	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
Business Services	15.7	15.6	16.3	16.8	17.0	17.4	17.9	17.6	17.5	16.6	16.3	16.4	16.8
Health Services	19.0	19.3	19.4	19.2	19.4	19.6	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.4	20.6	19.8
Social Services	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.4
Membership Organizations	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
Engineering & Management Services	17.6	17.7	17.9	17.8	17.8	18.2	18.5	18.4	17.9	17.9	18.0	18.3	18.0
Other Services	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.7	16.0	15.5	15.3	15.1	15.7	15.5	15.2	15.4	15.4
GOVERNMENT	55.2	57.4	57.3	57.3	57.0	55.3	55.1	55.3	58.0	58.8	58.1	57.6	56.9
Federal Government	14.5	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.8	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.7
State and Local Government	40.7	43.0	42.8	42.8	42.4	40.5	40.1	40.4	43.2	44.2	43.4	43.0	42.2
State Government	15.2	17.1	16.9	16.8	16.4	14.3	14.2	15.4	17.7	18.1	17.2	16.8	16.3
Local Government	25.5	25.9	25.9	26.0	26.0	26.2	25.9	25.0	25.5	26.1	26.2	26.2	25.9

1/ Albuquerque MSA was previously defined as Bernalillo County only; therefore, data before 1988 are not comparable.
2/ Industrial Classification is based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

1/93 Benchmark

Santa Fe MSA Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties)
1993

INDUSTRY 1/	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	63,700	64,850	65,900	65,900	66,500	68,200	68,950	69,250	68,300	68,350	67,100	66,850	67,000
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100	3,300	3,500	3,600	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,500	3,400	3,400
MANUFACTURING	2,000	1,950	1,950	2,000	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,150	2,100	2,100	2,100
Durable Goods	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,300	1,250	1,250	1,250
Nondurable Goods	850	800	800	800	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850	850
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,100	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,150
Transportation	600	600	600	600	600	650	650	650	650	650	650	700	650
Communication & Public Utilities	550	550	550	550	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
TRADE	12,950	12,950	13,400	13,700	13,900	14,450	14,600	14,700	14,150	13,900	13,950	14,050	13,900
Wholesale Trade	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,200
Retail Trade	11,800	11,750	12,200	12,550	12,750	13,250	13,400	13,500	12,950	12,650	12,700	12,800	12,700
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,050	1,050	1,100	1,100	1,050	1,050	1,100	1,200	1,100
Eating and Drinking Places	4,600	4,600	4,900	5,100	5,300	5,600	5,700	5,800	5,500	5,200	5,200	5,000	5,200
Other Retail Trade	6,100	6,100	6,200	6,300	6,400	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,400	6,400	6,400	6,600	6,400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,700	2,700	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,800	2,700
SERVICES	17,900	18,400	18,600	18,600	18,700	19,700	20,300	20,300	19,800	19,500	19,500	19,500	19,200
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	2,100	2,000	2,100	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,700	2,600	2,500	2,400	2,500
Health Services	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,600	4,500	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,600
Other Services	11,300	11,800	11,900	11,600	11,600	12,500	13,000	13,000	12,400	12,200	12,300	12,400	12,200
GOVERNMENT	24,400	25,000	25,200	24,750	24,700	24,600	24,400	24,500	24,600	25,150	24,100	23,800	24,600
Federal Government	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,650	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,650	1,600	1,600	1,700
State and Local Government	22,700	23,300	23,500	23,100	23,000	22,900	22,700	22,800	22,900	23,500	22,500	22,200	22,900
State Government	18,000	18,500	18,600	18,200	18,100	18,000	18,200	18,200	18,300	18,400	17,500	17,500	18,100
Local Government	4,700	4,800	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,900	4,500	4,600	4,600	5,100	5,000	4,700	4,800

1/ Industrial Classification is based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

1/93 Benchmark

Santa Fe MSA Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties)
1992

INDUSTRY 1/	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	61,350	62,150	62,350	63,150	63,600	65,150	66,000	66,250	65,700	65,050	65,350	65,300	64,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,800	2,800	3,000	3,100	3,000	2,900	3,100	3,000	2,900	2,900
MANUFACTURING	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,850	1,850	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,950	2,000	1,950	1,950	1,900
Durable Goods	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,150	1,150	1,150
Nondurable Goods	650	650	650	700	700	750	750	750	750	800	800	800	750
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,100	1,200	1,150	1,100
Transportation	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	550	550	550	600	600	550
Communication & Public Utilities	600	600	600	600	600	600	600	550	600	550	600	550	600
TRADE	12,300	12,250	12,250	12,800	13,150	13,500	13,750	14,000	13,850	13,650	13,600	13,700	13,200
Wholesale Trade	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,250	1,300
Retail Trade	11,000	10,950	10,950	11,500	11,800	12,150	12,400	12,650	12,550	12,350	12,300	12,450	11,900
General Merchandise Stores	1,000	950	950	1,000	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,250	1,100
Eating and Drinking Places	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,600	4,800	5,000	5,100	5,300	5,200	5,000	4,800	4,800	4,800
Other Retail Trade	5,700	5,700	5,700	5,900	6,000	6,100	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,300	6,400	6,100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,500	2,600	2,600	2,600
SERVICES	17,100	17,500	17,700	17,900	18,100	18,800	19,400	19,500	18,900	18,300	18,500	18,500	18,400
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,300	2,500	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,500	2,400	2,300	2,200	2,400
Health Services	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,400	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500
Other Services	10,600	11,000	11,200	11,200	11,100	11,600	12,200	12,200	11,800	11,400	11,700	11,800	11,500
GOVERNMENT	24,000	24,450	24,450	24,200	24,100	24,250	24,150	24,150	24,350	24,400	24,500	24,500	24,300
Federal Government	1,700	1,650	1,650	1,700	1,700	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700
State and Local Government	22,300	22,800	22,800	22,500	22,400	22,500	22,400	22,400	22,600	22,700	22,800	22,800	22,600
State Government	17,600	18,000	18,000	17,700	17,800	17,800	17,800	17,900	18,000	17,900	18,000	18,000	17,900
Local Government	4,700	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,600	4,700	4,600	4,500	4,600	4,800	4,800	4,800	4,700

1/ Industrial Classification is based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

1/93 Benchmark

Las Cruces MSA Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
1993

INDUSTRY 1/	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	45,200	45,450	45,800	46,200	46,300	45,950	43,300	43,600	45,950	46,550	47,050	46,900	45,700
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,500
MANUFACTURING	2,550	2,400	2,350	2,450	2,400	2,450	2,300	2,750	2,800	2,550	2,600	2,500	2,500
Durable Goods	750	750	750	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800	800
Nondurable Goods	1,800	1,650	1,600	1,650	1,600	1,650	1,500	1,950	2,000	1,750	1,800	1,700	1,700
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,700	1,650	1,700	1,650	1,650	1,450	1,450	1,500	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,650
TRADE	9,550	9,550	9,500	9,700	9,650	9,550	9,650	9,650	9,850	9,950	10,050	10,200	9,700
Wholesale Trade	1,050	1,050	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,150	1,050
Retail Trade	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,700	8,650	8,500	8,600	8,600	8,750	8,850	8,950	9,050	8,700
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,200	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,200
Food Stores	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,150	1,200
Other Retail Trade	6,100	6,200	6,200	6,300	6,300	6,200	6,300	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,500	6,600	6,300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	1,800	1,850	1,850	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,950	1,900	1,900	1,900
SERVICES 2/	9,100	9,100	9,200	9,300	9,400	9,400	9,400	9,500	9,700	9,700	9,900	9,700	9,500
GOVERNMENT	18,200	18,500	18,700	18,500	18,600	18,500	16,000	15,700	17,400	18,300	18,400	18,500	17,900
Federal Government	4,200	4,200	4,200	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,900	3,800	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,700	3,900
State and Local Government	14,000	14,300	14,500	14,600	14,700	14,600	12,100	11,900	13,700	14,600	14,700	14,800	14,000
State Government	7,400	7,400	7,600	7,700	7,800	7,700	5,900	5,700	7,100	7,800	7,900	7,800	7,300
Local Government	6,600	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,900	6,200	6,200	6,600	6,800	6,800	7,000	6,700

1/ Industrial Classification is based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

1/93 Benchmark

2/ This series beginning in January 1988 is not strictly comparable to prior data because of the results of a special employer survey.

Las Cruces MSA Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
1992

INDUSTRY 1/	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL	43,750	44,250	44,600	44,700	45,000	43,400	43,150	43,050	45,250	45,800	45,950	46,000	44,600
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,200	2,200	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300
MANUFACTURING	2,600	2,600	2,650	2,550	2,550	2,550	2,650	2,950	3,050	2,850	2,800	2,700	2,700
Durable Goods	750	750	750	750	750	750	800	750	750	750	700	700	750
Nondurable Goods	1,850	1,850	1,900	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,850	2,200	2,300	2,100	2,100	2,000	1,950
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,550	1,400	1,450	1,500	1,650	1,650	1,700	1,700	1,550
TRADE	9,300	9,300	9,400	9,500	9,500	9,450	9,550	9,500	9,600	9,650	9,600	9,850	9,500
Wholesale Trade	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,050	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,050	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100
Retail Trade	8,200	8,200	8,300	8,450	8,400	8,350	8,450	8,450	8,500	8,550	8,500	8,750	8,400
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,200	1,250	1,150
Food Stores	1,100	1,150	1,100	1,200	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,100	1,150	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,150
Other Retail Trade	6,000	6,000	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,000	6,100	6,200	6,200	6,200	6,100	6,300	6,100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,700	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,700
SERVICES 2/	8,400	8,500	8,600	8,600	8,800	8,700	8,900	8,900	8,900	9,000	9,100	9,100	8,800
GOVERNMENT	18,100	18,500	18,400	18,500	18,400	17,200	16,500	16,100	18,000	18,600	18,700	18,600	18,000
Federal Government	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,400
State and Local Government	13,600	14,000	13,900	14,000	13,900	12,700	12,000	11,600	13,700	14,300	14,400	14,300	13,500
State Government	7,100	7,300	7,300	7,400	7,300	6,000	5,700	5,700	7,200	7,700	7,700	7,600	7,000
Local Government	6,500	6,700	6,600	6,600	6,600	6,700	6,300	5,900	6,500	6,600	6,700	6,700	6,500

1/ Industrial Classification is based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

1/93 Benchmark

2/ This series beginning in January 1988 is not strictly comparable to prior data because of the results of a special employer survey.

National Labor Update from the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics
January 1994

The Current Population Survey (household) data reflect major changes. First, the survey questionnaire has been redesigned following extensive research and testing that have been ongoing since the late 1980s, and the collection methodology has been changed from (principally) paper-and-pencil interviewing to a totally computerized environment. Many series, including unemployment, have been impacted by the improvements in the questionnaire and survey methodology. In addition, some estimates, most notably those relating to "discouraged workers" and "part time for economic reasons," have been substantially affected by changes in definition/measurement. Finally, the January data incorporate revised population estimates based on the 1990 census, adjusted for the undercount, which result in substantially higher levels for the population, labor force, and unemployment, and a slightly higher rate of unemployment. Because of the extensive nature of the redesign and the impact of the revised population estimates, the January 1994 data and those for earlier months should not be directly compared.

U.S. Employment - January 1994 Overview

On February 3, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 6.7 percent in January, as measured using the new questionnaire and survey procedures. The number of unemployed persons was 8.7 million. On the old basis, the rate in December was 6.4 percent and the jobless level was 8.2 million; both had been drifting downward throughout 1993. The jobless rates for the major demographic groups in January were as follows: adult women (6.0 percent), adult men (5.9 percent), teenagers (18.4 percent), whites (5.8 percent), blacks (13.1 percent), and Hispanics (10.6 percent).

Civilian Employment (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was 122.0 million in January, which is some 1.3 million higher than the figure for December 1993. The bulk of the difference (approximately 950,000) is attributable to the introduction into the estimation process of 1990 census-based population controls, adjusted for the undercount. Some of the remaining difference may be associated with the introduction of the new survey questionnaire and collection methodology. The employment-population ratio -- the proportion of the population with jobs -- was 62.2 percent in January, only slightly higher than the figure for December.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The household survey redesign included a major change in the definition of discouraged workers. Two requirements were added: To be classified as discouraged, one must have searched for work during the prior year and be explicitly reported as currently available for work. Using this new definition, the number of discouraged workers was 600,000 in January, on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Under the former, less restrictive definition, the number of discouraged workers had held steady at about 1.1 million (seasonally adjusted) for over 2 years.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment edged up by 62,000 in January on a seasonally adjusted basis, as unusually frigid weather over much of the country during the reference week for the survey (the week of the 12th) limited the extent of job growth. During the prior 4 months, payroll employment gains had averaged 191,000. The goods-producing industries gained 21,000 jobs over the month and gained 26,000 jobs over the year. The service-producing industries gained 41,000 jobs over the month, and 1.871 million over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures (Household Survey Data)

Changes to the questionnaire now allow for the collection of data on multiple jobholders on a monthly basis. In January, 6.8 million persons, about 5.6 percent of all workers (on a not seasonally adjusted basis), held more than one job during the reference week. Under the new survey procedures, the number of persons employed part time for economic reasons- sometimes referred to as the partially unemployed -- was 5.2 million in January, substantially below the 6.0 to 6.5 million levels that had prevailed for over 2 years. The main reason for this large difference is that those so classified must now indicate explicitly their desire and availability for full-time work.

New Mexico
Unemployment Insurance
Unemployment Compensation Regular Program
Not Seasonally Adjusted

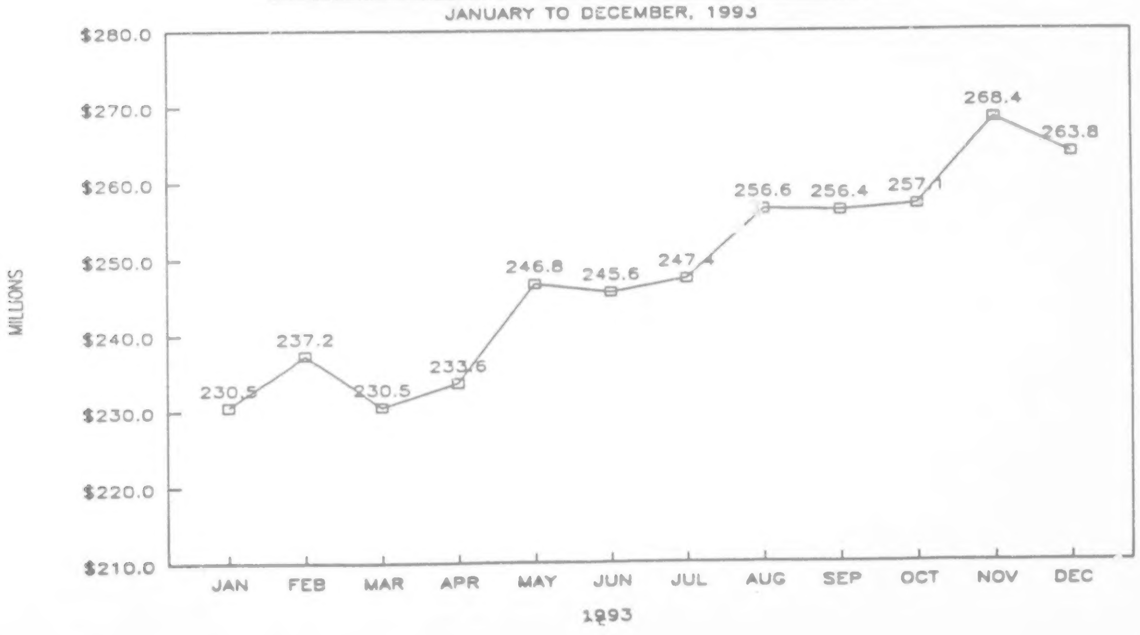
	January 1994	December 1993	January 1993	CHANGE FROM Dec. '93	CHANGE FROM Jan. '93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	8,007	7,080	7,240	927	767
Continued Claims	57,311	51,377	55,935	5,934	1,376
# Insured Unemployed *	12,525	10,624	13,191	1,901	−666
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.2	1.9	2.4		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	3,471	2,660	3,110	811	361
Final Payments	808	775	968	33	−160
Weeks Compensated	40,572	35,882	41,264	4,690	−692
Net Benefit Payments	$5,722,650	$5,102,845	$5,794,734	$619,805	−$72,084
Average Weekly Check	$141.05	$142.21	$140.43	−$1.16	$0.62

* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

New claims for unemployment insurance rose 927 or 13.1 percent over month reflecting layoffs in agriculture and electronics manufacturing and temporary layoffs in apparel manufacturing and school food and bus service. Over the year, initial claims were up 767 for a 10.6 percent increase. The number of insured unemployed per week rose by 1,901 or 17.9 percent during the month, pushing the insured unemployment rate up 0.3 percent to 2.2 percent.

Benefit payments for January totalled $5.7 million, up $619,805 or 12.1 percent from December and just slightly lower than January 1993. The average weekly check declined another $1.16 from December to $141.05.

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund



New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources.)

Statewide:

According to the February, 1994 issue of the **Gas Marketing Newsletter** published by the Gas Marketing Bureau of the New Mexico Oil Conservation Division, total New Mexico natural gas production for the first ten months of 1993 exceeded the same period last year by over 13 percent. A county breakout was somewhat mixed, however, with Rio Arriba and Eddy counties showing increases in gas production from last year of 40 percent and 10 percent respectively. Lea County was also up, increasing by 3 percent. Counties with decreases in gas production this year were Chaves, Roosevelt, McKinley and San Juan Counties.

The February 1994 issue of the **General Fund Report** published by the **New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)** states that recurring New Mexico General Fund revenues in November 1993 were $199.5 million. Year-to-date recurring revenues total $942.7 million and were up by 13.3 percent over the same period in 1992. This growth rate exceeds the DFA projected recurring revenue growth rate of 10.3 percent for the fiscal year. Net personal income tax receipts for November were $159.9 million, up by 15.9 percent over November 1992. November 1993 personal income tax gross withholding was up $41.6 million for a year-to-date total of $187.6 million, up by 13.9 percent compared to the same period in 1992. Gross receipts tax revenues in November were $77.7 million, the largest total ever transferred to the general fund from this source. Year-to-date growth in gross receipts tax revenue was 8.2 percent, higher than the 6.4 percent 1993 projected growth for the full fiscal year.

The February 1994 issue of **Farm Labor,** published by the National Agricultural Statistics Service of the US Department of Agriculture, states that there were 26,000 agricultural workers in New Mexico in January 1994. There were 27,000 agricultural workers in October, 1993.

An article in the February 15 **Albuquerque Journal** states that an Oklahoma company has agreed to pay $155 million for Public Service Company of New Mexico's natural gas gathering and processing operation. A PNM company spokesman stated that PNM will post a $70 million profit on the transaction. The buyer is Williams Field Services of Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The Sunday February 20 **Albuquerque Journal** provided a summary of the 1994 Session of the New Mexico Legislature. The legislature passed a $2.6 billion general-fund budget and more than $300 million for public-works projects, including: $1.5 million for water and sewer improvements In Bernalillo County's North and South Valleys; $12 million for a Hispanic Cultural Center; $5.8 million land purchase for Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta; $8.3 million science center at New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology in Socorro; $6.2 million, work on a library at Western New Mexico University in Silver City; $300,000 for an investigation of gasoline pricing; $5 million for in-plant training; $9 million for a new state library in Santa Fe; $11 million for a science building at New Mexico State University in Las Cruces; $3.7 million for the expansion of the New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy in Santa Fe; $6 million for a new headquarters building for the New Mexico adjutant general in Santa Fe.

The U.S. Department of the Interior announced on February 4 that New Mexico received $269,890 as its share of the apportionment of $24.75 million from the national Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Alamogordo Area, Otero County:

The Alamogordo Labor Service Center has reported two recent layoffs in Otero County: E.G. & G. has laid off 30 employees and AKAL Security will lay off 32 employees in March. The E.G. & G. layoff is defense related.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

According to an article in the February 19 **Albuquerque Journal,** hotel entrepreneur John Q. Hammons, developer and owner of the Holiday Inn Pyramid in Journal Center, will build an Embassy Suites Hotel in Albuquerque at an undisclosed location. The new hotel will have 260 units. There are six other Embassy Suites hotels in the planning stages in Alabama, Iowa, Kentucky and California.

There were 167 single-family housing permits in Albuquerque in January 1994, up 63.7 percent from 102 permits one year earlier. There were 155 permits granted in December 1993. There were 53 permits granted in Bernalillo County outside the Albuquerque city limits, up from 30 in January 1993 and 36 in December. Rio Rancho had 65 permits in January 1994, up from 29 in January 1993, but down from 91 in December 1993.

The **U.S. Social Security Administration** announced in mid-February that it is moving its Albuquerque operations center to Pennsylvania, but will find alternative positions for the 330 workers whose jobs are disappearing. There are currently 140 full time and 190 seasonal workers at Social Security's data operations center in southeast Albuquerque.

According to a report from the Albuquerque Labor Service Center of the N.M. Department of Labor, **Graphic Plastic Products Inc.**, located in northwest Albuquerque, has hired about 40 employees since opening in December 1993.

Office Max, located on Hotel Circle in northeast Albuquerque, has hired about 75 employees to staff this new store. Office Max opened this store in January 1994.

Lovelace Child Care Center, located in southeast Albuquerque, is under construction. Lovelace plans to hire about 30 employees with education backgrounds when the center opens later in the year.

Artesia Area, Eddy County:

Construction of a $1.149 million elderly housing project will begin soon in Artesia. The forty-unit complex is being constructed by Fairway Construction of Missouri and will provide housing for moderate income senior citizens.

Espanola Area, Rio Arriba County:

Juniper Learning plans to locate in the Espanola Industrial Park. The company provides educational services and products for students, educators and schools.

Lovelace Health Care is planning to build a clinic in the Espanola area to serve the residents of the Espanola Valley. Plans call for a 2,500-square-foot building designed for expansion. Lovelace has opened a temporary clinic pending the construction of the permanent facility.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

According to an article in the Farmington Times, the **Public Service Company of New Mexico** plans to sell its natural gas facilities in northwest New Mexico, affecting as many as 133 PNM employees in the Farmington area. Properties to be sold for $155 million include the Kutz Canyon processing plant and compression station south of Bloomfield and the Sunterra gas processing plant at Lybrook. The tentative sale is to Williams Field Services, a subsidiary of Williams Companies Inc. PNM's natural gas facilities are operated by Gas Company of New Mexico, a PNM subsidiary. Another 67 employees of PNM's gas processing plant and amine treatment near Carlsbad will also be affected, since those facilities are also being sold to Williams. In addition, PNM is selling associated natural gas gathering systems that include 1,400 miles of gas gathering pipelines served by 2,800 well locations. Of the 200 employees affected, most will be absorbed by other Gas Company operations and by Williams.

Mesa Airlines of Farmington has announced that its traffic for December 1993 was 9.9 percent higher than in December 1992. The airline carried 393,200 passengers in December 1993 compared to 357,900 the December before. Mesa carried 4.57 million passengers in 1993 compared to 1992, when 3.2 million passengers flew Mesa. Mesa is the largest independently owned regional carrier in the country.

Grants Area, Cibola County:

Construction of a new correctional facility in Cibola County is expected to be complete by August 1994. The facility will employ about 100 workers, according to a report from the Grants Labor Service Center. Tentative plans call for hiring 60 correctional officer trainees by May 1994. All other staff should be hired by July or August.

Las Cruces Area, Dona Ana County:

Tierra del Sol Housing Corporation of Las Cruces will receive $276,000 from the Farmer's Home Administration for a self-help housing project. FmHA provides funds to pay for materials, experienced construction foremen, sites and related facilities to qualified families who wish to construct their own homes. Grant funds will provide technical assistance needed to maintain the quality of construction and complete the homes of 40 families.

Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:

The Las Vegas Labor Service Center reports that work on a $1.3 million Railroad Overpass project in Las Vegas will begin soon. The N.M. Highway Department will be overseeing the project.

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

Los Alamos voters have approved a $650,000 bond issue that will enable a doubling of the size of the library building at the UNM branch in Los Alamos. The project is expected to cost $1.5 million, and the state had allocated $900,000 contingent on the approval of the bond issue.

Lovington Area, Lea County:

Veblen Cheese of South Dakota has announced that it will be relocating its operations to Lovington. Construction will begin on the operation by late winter. The company will manufacture longhorn cheddar cheese for wholesale and retail sale and expects to employ about 20 people.

Raton Area, Colfax County:

The Raton Labor Service Center reports that the **Raton Cab Company** opened at the end of January, and that four employees were hired. Also, a **Colt Restaurant** opened, hiring ten employees.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

A Roswell investment company has obtained a franchise to build a Ramada Inn Motor Hotel on Main Street in Roswell. Construction began in February, 1994.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

The new Santa Fe **Wal-Mart** opened in late January. Located on Cerrillos Road, the new Wal-Mart will employ up to 300 workers, according to the Santa Fe Labor Service Center.

Socorro, Socorro County:

As stated in last months Labor Market Review, **Eagle-Picher Industries** has temporarily closed and laid off 40 employees. Eagle-Picher manufactured batteries at its Socorro plant and has closed temporarily several times in the last two years.

Taos Area, Taos County:

Two new businesses are scheduled to open in the Taos area in March: Domino's Pizza with 16 employees and a physical fitness center in El Prado with 12 to 15 employees.

Zuni Pueblo, McKinley County:

According to a report from the Gallup Labor Service Center, the **Pueblo of Zuni** is seeking $997,634 from the U.S. Housing and Urban Development Department to cover costs of the closure of an existing landfill and the construction of a new transfer station. The present landfill does not meet federal regulations which require that there be no possibility of leakage or contamination of underground water supplies. The new federal landfill regulations go into effect in April.

New Publication Announcement

Northeastern New Mexico and Santa Fe Wage Survey Report

The Research and Analysis Bureau of the New Mexico Department of Labor has recently completed a wage survey of employers in Northeastern New Mexico and the Santa Fe MSA. The survey was conducted during January and February of this year. Wage survey questionnaires were mailed to companies in northeastern New Mexico employing 15 or more workers in construction, manufacturing, transportation, communications, utilities, trade, finance, mining, insurance, real estate, and service industries. Replies were received from 42.7% (313 of 733) of the companies in the survey.

The published wage survey report contains wage information on 97 of 143 surveyed occupations. The report contains separate wage information for all Northeastern New Mexico counties outside of the Santa Fe MSA. The following counties were included in the survey; - Colfax County, Guadalupe County, Harding County, Los Alamos County, Mora County, Quay County, Rio Arriba County, San Miguel County, Santa Fe County, Taos County, Torrance County, and Union County.

The NMDOL conducts periodic regional wage surveys to increase knowledge of local wage rates for use by employers in establishing pay scales, by industrial development groups and out-of-state firms in comparing rates during relocation plans, by educational planners in considering training courses, and by employees and job seekers in making employment decisions.

To request a copy of this survey report, please contact:

The New Mexico Department of Labor
Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
CARPENTER	CASHIER
COOK	CLERK, GENERAL
ELECTRICIAN	LABORER
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	SALES CLERK
REGISTERED NURSE	SECRETARY
TRUCK DRIVER	

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL TEACHER	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	CRITICAL CARE NURSE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	HOME HEALTH AIDE
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	NURSE PRACTITIONER
	PHYSICIAN
	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
	REGISTERED NURSE
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CARDIOVASCULAR TECHNOLOGIST	ACCOUNTANT
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	CLERK, GENERAL
ECOCARDIOGRAPHER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
ELECTRICIAN	LABORER
ENGINEER (CHEM., ELEC., MECH.)	LAWYER
FOOD PRODUCTION WORKER	RECEPTIONIST
HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE	SALES CLERK
LEGAL ASSISTANT	SALES MANAGER
LOCKSMITH	SECRETARY
MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER	TEACHER (ELEMENTARY, HOME EC., SOC. STUDIES)
PHARMACIST	
RADIOGRAPHER	
SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST	
TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE, READING, SPECIAL ED.)	
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)	
TRUCK DRIVER	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
ELECTRICIAN	CASHIER
FAST FOOD WORKER	JANITOR
HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE	LABORER
HOUSEKEEPER, HOTEL	MARKET ANALYST
NURSE'S AIDE	OFFICE CLERK
PLUMBER	PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATOR
RETAIL SALES, PART-TIME	RECEPTIONIST
SECURITY GUARD	SECRETARY

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
COOK, SPECIALTY	CASHIER II
LEGAL SECRETARY	CLERK, GENERAL
MANAGER, DEPT. STORE	CONSTRUCTION WORKER
PLUMBER	SALESPERSON, GENERAL MECHANDISE
PRODUCTION SUPERINTENDENT	SECRETARY
SHEET METAL MECHANIC	SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CLERK, GENERAL	CLERK, GENERAL
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST	CASHIER-CHECKER
YARD WORKER	SECRETARY
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CARPENTER
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.	CASHIER II
SECURITY GUARD	OPERATING ENGINEER
KITCHEN HELPER	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A: CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using data or new techniques. Revision may not significantly change previously issued figures.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4020 PEGGY SE	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	RAY ARAGON (acting)	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

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New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 23, No. 2, Mar. 31, 1994

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - February 1994

...Nonfarm payroll employment in New Mexico is now up 24,900 jobs for 4.1 percent growth over the last year.

...Construction employed an additional 4,700 employees for 15.5 percent growth; which continues the industry as the fastest growing sector in the state.

...Jobs added in services, construction, and trade account for over 71 percent of the state's total employment growth over the last twelve months.

...This issue of the New Mexico Labor Market Review contains revised 1993 seasonally adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary employment on page 9.

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February 1994	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate
United States	129,765	120,503	9,262	7.1%	6.5%
New Mexico	774,100	734,400	39,700	5.1%	5.2%
Albuquerque MSA 1/	335,900	322,400	13,500	4.0%	4.2%

The official unemployment rate for the state of New Mexico in February 1994 was 5.1 percent on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Employment stood at 734,400 and unemployment was 39,700. Beginning this January, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the January 1994 estimates are not comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to January. The redesign of the CPS includes numerous improvements to survey questions and automation of data collection through the use of laptop computers by survey takers. These changes in the CPS result in a break in the continuity of the New Mexico labor force series, since historical data based on the new CPS procedures does not exist. Because of this lack of comparable historical labor force data, we will be focusing on employment developments as reflected in the job series generated by the Current Employment Statistics employer survey, a monthly payroll survey of approximately 4,000 employers across the State.

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

Prepared by Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, N.M. 87103
(505) 841-8645

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Labor Force Estimates

Beginning in January 1994 labor force estimates for the nation, all states, and areas will reflect several enhancements and updates. While the changes at the national level are the most comprehensive, all subnational estimates are affected as well. The following is a brief description of the changes that can be expected for each series.

NATIONAL: 1) Labor force estimates are now produced using an updated and revised Current Population Survey (CPS) - the source of the nation's statistics on the labor force. The changes to the CPS questionnaire reflect many of the societal changes that have occurred in the United States. A short term parallel survey was conducted of the redesigned CPS, and the data examined exhibited an average 0.5 percentage point increase in the unemployment rate from September 1992 to August 1993. Much of this difference was attributed to the previous gender bias in the CPS due to wording and interviewer tailoring of the initial labor force questions that caused some unemployed women to be misclassified as "not in the labor force". In addition, the structure and wording of "layoffs" caused some laid-off individuals to be missed or misclassified.

2) The survey questionnaire is now completed using a laptop computer, rather than paper copy as before. This allows for the collection of more detailed information, such as monthly estimates of the persons employed who have two or more jobs each month. It also provides better tracking of individuals over time and, thus, supports analysis of job creation and movements in and out of employment and unemployment. Since these enhancements result in additional data, there are no comparisons to the previous survey.

3) Additionally, the January 1994 national estimates are controlled to the 1990 Census population adjusted for undercount. The undercount adjusted estimates provide a more accurate reflection of the level and distribution of the national population and that of most states than the estimates based on the raw Census counts. Research indicates that a 0.1 percentage point increase occurred due to these new Census population controls at the national level. A revised national labor force series from 1990 to 1993 has been released to reflect the 1990 Census population controls.

STATE: For all states, which are produced using either the CPS directly or the CPS augmented by an econometric model, all the above mentioned changes have effected the estimates. In addition, the non CPS direct use states including New Mexico have updated econometric models to produce labor force data beginning in January 1994. For all states, revisions in the statewide data from 1990 forward reflect the new Census population controls. However, as with the national estimates, revision to the estimates prior to 1994 do not reflect changes due to the redesigned CPS.

SUB-STATE AREAS: At the area level, 1994 saw the implementation of the new Metropolitan Area (MA) and Labor Market Area (LMA) definitions. MAs and LMAs are designated using commuting patterns derived from the 1990 Census. These changes make many area estimates not strictly comparable to those previously published. Furthermore, the area employment inputs and factors will be updated to reflect the 1990 Census data. All Sub-state data have been revised from 1990 forward. Since area estimates are controlled to the statewide estimates, they too were effected by the revision of the CPS and the new Census population controls. In New Mexico, the redefinitions affect the Albuquerque MSA which now consists of Bernalillo, Sandoval, and Valencia counties. Previously, the Albuquerque MSA included only Bernalillo County.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates and Unemployment Rates Ranking in New Mexico 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

PRELIMINARY FEBRUARY 1994	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate
STATEWIDE	774,117	734,435	39,682	5.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	335,915	322,395	13,520	4.0%
Bernalillo County	279,375	268,357	11,018	3.9%
Sandoval	34,186	32,690	1,496	4.4%
Valencia	22,354	21,348	1,006	4.5%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	62,947	58,592	4,355	6.9%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	74,376	72,218	2,158	2.9%
Catron	1,089	954	135	12.4%
Chaves	23,846	22,735	1,111	4.7%
Cibola	9,104	8,387	717	7.9%
Colfax	6,390	6,040	350	5.5%
Curry	18,725	17,914	811	4.3%
De Baca	943	910	33	3.5%
Eddy	22,867	21,388	1,479	6.5%
Grant	11,971	11,289	682	5.7%
Guadalupe	1,790	1,616	174	9.7%
Harding	510	481	29	5.7%
Hidalgo	3,042	2,937	105	3.5%
Lea	25,269	24,205	1,064	4.2%
Lincoln	6,371	6,040	331	5.2%
Luna	8,672	6,900	1,772	20.4%
McKinley	25,619	24,104	1,515	5.9%
Mora	1,566	1,300	266	17.0%
Otero	20,261	19,121	1,140	5.6%
Quay	4,866	4,614	252	5.2%
Rio Arriba	15,952	14,334	1,618	10.1%
Roosevelt	7,601	7,327	274	3.6%
San Juan	43,277	40,264	3,013	7.0%
San Miguel	11,539	10,853	686	5.9%
Sierra	3,475	3,322	153	4.4%
Socorro	6,794	6,414	380	5.6%
Taos	12,890	11,659	1,231	9.6%
Torrance	4,549	4,297	252	5.5%
Union	1,900	1,824	76	4.0%

Areas	FEBRUARY Ranking	1994 Rate
Luna	1	20.4%
Mora	2	17.0%
Catron	3	12.4%
Rio Arriba	4	10.1%
Guadalupe	5	9.7%
Taos	6	9.6%
Cibola	7	7.9%
San Juan	8	7.0%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	9	6.9%
Eddy	10	6.5%
McKinley	11	5.9%
San Miguel	11	5.9%
Harding	13	5.7%
Grant	13	5.7%
Otero	15	5.6%
Socorro	15	5.6%
Colfax	17	5.5%
Torrance	17	5.5%
Lincoln	19	5.2%
Quay	19	5.2%
STATEWIDE		**5.1%**
Chaves	21	4.7%
Valencia	22	4.5%
Sandoval	23	4.4%
Sierra	23	4.4%
Curry	25	4.3%
Lea	26	4.2%
Union	27	4.0%
Bernalillo	28	3.9%
Roosevelt	29	3.6%
De Baca	30	3.5%
Hidalgo	30	3.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	32	2.9%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Seasonally adjusted total nonfarm employment in February stood at the same level as in January, according to preliminary estimates. Mining, services, and trade all posted relatively strong employment numbers in February; however, they were offset by weakness mainly in construction. Seasonally adjusted, construction lost 900 jobs over the month, the first real break in this industry's very strong employment growth trend in evidence over the last year and half.

On an actual basis (not seasonally adjusted), employment in February increased by 5,300 from the January level. Government added 5,500 jobs, the result of seasonal hiring by universities and public schools in preparation for the start of the spring semester. Services added 1,100 jobs with seasonal hiring in private educational services, membership organizations, and other services (which includes amusements and recreational services). Trade lost 900 seasonal jobs, the majority in general merchandise and apparel & accessory stores with continued adjustments to the post holiday season environment. Construction was down 700 in February, all of it in general building contractors. As was noted in the seasonal adjusted data analysis above, this construction decline was unusual as normally a small employment gain can be expected from the industry this time of year.

Total nonag employment (not seasonally adjusted) was estimated at 632,200 in February, some 24,900 jobs or 4.1 percent higher than its year ago level. All major industry groups contributed to this robust growth; with the exception of transportation and government, all major industries are posting annual job growth in excess of three percent. Construction employed an additional 4,700 employees for 15.5 percent growth; which continues the industry as the fastest growing sector in the state. Mining has posted employment increases of almost 6 percent over the last twelve months, with gains spread among metal mining and oil & gas extraction. Next in terms of annual growth rates was services with job gains of 5.2 percent. Social services, health services, and membership organizations subsectors continued to account for the majority of the industry's growth. Manufacturing is up by 1,500 for a growth of 3.7 percent from its last year level. Electronic & electric equipments and other nondurable goods are the subsectors with strongest growth. Trade is up 4,700 jobs for 3.3 percent growth from last year. Growth in trade was almost equally spread among the subsectors. Jobs added in services, construction, and trade account for over 71 percent of the state's total employment growth over the last twelve months.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Albuquerque area nonfarm payroll employment increased by 400 jobs in February, on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to preliminary estimates. This means that there was an increase of 400 jobs in February above and beyond the increase that is normally expected at this time of year. Manufacturing was the principal contributor to the strong performance, adding 500 jobs, nearly evenly split between the durable goods and nondurable goods sectors. Services, government, trade, and transportation & public utilities also turned in positive numbers this month, thereby offsetting a significant downturn in construction. Historically, construction has most often added a few hundred jobs in February; therefore, this month's actual job loss was magnified on a seasonally adjusted basis. This is the first seasonally adjusted monthly decline in Albuquerque's construction industry since November 1992 and only the second such decline since July 1991.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, three thousand jobs were added to nonfarm payrolls in the Albuquerque area in February. The gains occurred primarily in government, services, and manufacturing. The largest single source of the February increase was in state government, as state higher education rebounded from the usual January (between semesters) furlough. Services was led by health services and educational services, while instruments & miscellaneous products and electronic & electric equipment provided the impetus for manufacturing. The loss of 500 construction jobs over the month was unusual for February, but it should be noted that this followed more than a year of extremely strong monthly performances by this division.

Total nonfarm payroll employment (not seasonally adjusted) in the Albuquerque area now stands at 292,600, an increase of 12,400 (+4.4%) over February 1993. Services and construction have each added more than three thousand jobs over the year; but construction, starting from a much smaller base, shows by far the larger percentage increase (+22% vs +4%). Trade, government, and manufacturing have also made strong contributions to over the year growth. Among industrial categories below the division level, the largest gains since last February are found in special trade contractors, electronic & electrical equipment manufacturing, engineering & management services, general building contractors, and business services. There are a handful of industrial categories showing over the year job losses. In nearly every case, these losses are associated with particular firms that experienced well-publicized layoffs or shutdowns during the past twelve months.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM FEB 1994	REVISED JAN 1994	CHANGE FROM JAN
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	638,800	638,800	0
MINING	16,500	16,100	400
CONSTRUCTION	37,500	38,400	-900
MANUFACTURING	43,400	43,400	[illegible]
DURABLE GOODS	28,800	28,900	-100
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,600	14,500	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,500	29,400	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	150,600	150,400	200
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,100	26,100	0
RETAIL TRADE	124,500	124,300	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	28,200	28,100	100
SERVICES	173,000	172,600	400
GOVERNMENT	160,100	160,400	-300

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)	PRELIM. FEB 1994	REVISED JAN 1994	CHANGE FROM JAN
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	296,500	296,100	400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	19,700	20,400	-700
MANUFACTURING	27,200	26,700	500
DURABLE GOODS	20,600	20,300	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,600	6,400	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,500	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	70,700	70,600	100
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,300	15,300	0
RETAIL TRADE	55,400	55,300	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,700	15,800	-100
SERVICES	91,500	91,200	300
GOVERNMENT	59,100	58,900	200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM FEB 1994	REVISED JAN 1994	REVISED FEB 1993	NET CHANGE FROM JAN 1994	 FEB 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	**632,200**	**626,900**	**607,300**	**5,300**	**24,900**
GOODS PRODUCING	93,600	94,200	86,500	−600	7,100
SERVICE PRODUCING	538,600	532,700	520,800	5,900	17,800
MINING	**16,100**	**15,900**	**15,200**	**200**	**900**
Metal Mining	1,700	1,600	1,400	100	300
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,100	4,400	100	−200
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,200	10,200	9,400	0	800
CONSTRUCTION	**35,000**	**35,700**	**30,300**	**−700**	**4,700**
MANUFACTURING	**42,500**	**42,600**	**41,000**	**−100**	**1,500**
DURABLE GOODS	28,400	28,500	27,800	−100	600
Lumber & Wood Products	2,000	2,000	2,100	0	−100
Machinery(except electric)	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	7,600	7,800	6,900	−200	700
Transportation Equipment	3,700	3,800	4,100	−100	−400
Other Durable Goods	12,600	12,400	12,200	200	400
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,100	14,100	13,200	0	900
Food & Kindred Products	4,100	4,400	3,800	−300	300
Textile & Apparel	2,800	2,700	2,700	100	100
Other Nondurable Goods	7,200	7,000	6,700	200	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,500**	**29,400**	**29,200**	**100**	**300**
TRANSPORTATION	16,000	15,900	15,000	100	1,000
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,700	7,600	7,300	100	400
Other Transportation	6,800	6,800	6,200	0	600
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,500	13,500	14,200	0	−700
Communication	5,700	5,700	5,800	0	−100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7,800	7,800	8,400	0	−600
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**146,800**	**147,700**	**142,100**	**−900**	**4,700**
WHOLESALE TRADE	25,900	25,900	25,100	0	800
Durable Goods	14,800	14,800	14,400	0	400
Nondurable Goods	11,100	11,100	10,700	0	400
RETAIL TRADE	120,900	121,800	117,000	−900	3,900
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,600	4,500	4,400	100	200
General Merchandise Stores	13,700	14,100	13,200	−400	500
Food Stores	16,100	16,200	15,800	−100	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,500	15,600	15,000	−100	500
Apparel & Accessories	4,900	5,400	4,900	−500	0
Furniture & Furnishing	5,400	5,300	5,100	100	300
Eating & Drinking Places	45,600	45,700	44,000	−100	1,600
Miscellaneous Retail	15,100	15,000	14,600	100	500
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**27,900**	**27,800**	**26,800**	**100**	**1,100**
Depository Institutions	10,200	10,200	10,100	0	100
Insurance Carriers	4,900	4,900	4,700	0	200
Insurance Agents	3,100	3,000	3,000	100	100
Real Estate	6,200	6,200	5,800	0	400
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,500	3,500	3,200	0	300
SERVICES	**171,100**	**170,000**	**162,700**	**1,100**	**8,400**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,400	12,400	12,100	0	300
Personal Services	6,300	6,100	6,100	200	200
Business Services	24,500	25,400	24,100	−900	400
Health Services	42,700	42,300	40,300	400	2,400
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
Educational Services	7,500	7,100	7,000	400	500
Social Services	14,100	14,000	13,000	100	1,100
Membership Organizations	11,900	11,600	11,100	300	800
Engineering & Management Services	27,100	26,900	25,300	200	1,800
Other Services	19,800	19,400	18,900	400	900
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**163,300**	**157,800**	**160,000**	**5,500**	**3,300**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,400	31,300	31,400	100	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	131,900	126,500	128,600	5,400	3,300
State Government 2/	59,200	55,200	57,700	4,000	1,500
Universities	27,500	24,200	26,400	3,300	1,100
Local Government	72,700	71,300	70,900	1,400	1,800
Schools	45,300	44,000	44,000	1,300	1,300

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	PRELIM FEB 1994	REVISED JAN 1994	REVISED FEB 1993	FEB CHANGE FROM JAN 1994	FEB 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	292,600	289,600	280,200	3,000	12,400
GOODS PRODUCING	45,200	45,200	40,700	0	4,500
SERVICE PRODUCING	247,400	244,400	239,500	3,000	7,900
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	18,400	18,900	15,000	−500	3,400
MANUFACTURING	26,800	26,300	25,700	500	1,100
Durable Goods	20,200	19,900	19,400	300	800
Nondurable Goods	6,600	6,400	6,300	200	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,400	12,800	200	−200
Transportation	7,600	7,400	7,500	200	100
Communication & Public Utilities	5,000	5,000	5,300	0	−300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	69,100	69,300	66,800	−200	2,300
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,100	15,200	14,500	−100	600
Durable Goods	9,300	9,300	9,100	0	200
Nondurable Goods	5,800	5,900	5,400	−100	400
RETAIL TRADE	54,000	54,100	52,300	−100	1,700
General Merchandise Stores	5,700	5,900	5,400	−200	300
Food Stores	6,400	6,300	6,200	100	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,000	6,000	5,800	0	200
Eating & Drinking Places	21,000	20,900	20,200	100	800
Other Retail Trade	14,900	15,000	14,700	−100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,600	15,700	15,000	−100	600
Depository Institutions	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,300	5,500	5,100	−200	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,700	5,600	5,400	100	300
SERVICES	90,200	89,400	86,500	800	3,700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,900	3,700	3,900	200	0
Personal Services	3,100	3,000	3,000	100	100
Business Services	16,600	17,200	15,600	−600	1,000
Health Services	21,000	20,600	20,500	400	500
Social Services	6,200	6,100	5,800	100	400
Membership Organizations	3,800	3,700	3,800	100	0
Engineering & Management Services	19,400	19,300	18,200	100	1,200
Other Services	16,200	15,800	15,700	400	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	59,900	57,600	58,400	2,300	1,500
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,800	14,500	14,600	300	200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	45,100	43,100	43,800	2,000	1,300
State Government 2/	17,800	16,000	17,400	1,800	400
Local Government	27,300	27,100	26,400	200	900

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Not Seasonally Adjusted

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	FEB CHANGE FROM	
	FEB	JAN	FEB	JAN	FEB
	1994	1994	1993	1994	1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**46,200**	**46,000**	**45,450**	**200**	**750**
GOODS PRODUCING	4,800	4,700	4,800	100	0
SERVICE PRODUCING	41,400	41,300	40,650	100	750
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,500**	**2,300**	**2,400**	**200**	**100**
MANUFACTURING	**2,300**	**2,400**	**2,400**	**−100**	**−100**
Durable Goods	750	800	750	−50	0
Nondurable Goods	1,550	1,600	1,650	−50	−100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,700**	**1,700**	**1,650**	**0**	**50**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**9,750**	**9,900**	**9,550**	**−150**	**200**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,050	1,100	1,050	−50	0
RETAIL TRADE	8,700	8,800	8,500	−100	200
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,250	1,100	−100	50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,200	0	−50
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,400	6,200	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**1,950**	**1,900**	**1,850**	**50**	**100**
SERVICES	**9,800**	**9,700**	**9,100**	**100**	**700**
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**18,200**	**18,100**	**18,500**	**100**	**−300**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,600	3,700	4,200	−100	−600
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,600	14,400	14,300	200	300
State Government	7,600	7,600	7,400	0	200
Local Government	7,000	6,800	6,900	200	100

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	FEB CHANGE FROM	
	FEB	JAN	FEB	JAN	FEB
	1994	1994	1993	1994	1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**66,800**	**65,400**	**64,850**	**1,400**	**1,950**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,300	5,150	4,850	150	450
SERVICE PRODUCING	61,500	60,250	60,000	1,250	1,500
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,200**	**3,100**	**2,900**	**100**	**300**
MANUFACTURING	**2,100**	**2,050**	**1,950**	**50**	**150**
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,150	0	100
Nondurable Goods	850	800	800	50	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,150**	**1,150**	**1,150**	**0**	**0**
Transportation	650	650	600	0	50
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	550	0	−50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**13,750**	**13,700**	**12,950**	**50**	**800**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	12,500	12,450	11,750	50	750
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,150	1,050	−50	50
Eating & Drinking Places	5,000	4,900	4,600	100	400
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,400	6,100	0	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**2,800**	**2,800**	**2,500**	**0**	**300**
SERVICES	**19,300**	**18,900**	**18,400**	**400**	**900**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,100	2,200	2,000	−100	100
Health Services	4,600	4,600	4,600	0	0
Other Services	12,600	12,100	11,800	500	800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**24,500**	**23,700**	**25,000**	**800**	**−500**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	−100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,900	22,100	23,300	800	−400
State Government 3/	18,000	17,500	18,500	500	−500
Local Government	4,900	4,600	4,800	300	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.

2/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

1993 Seasonally Adjusted Data

NEW MEXICO	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**612,600**	**615,900**	**618,100**	**622,100**	**622,600**	**623,500**	**624,500**	**626,800**	**628,800**	**630,400**	**630,800**	**631,400**	**624,100**
MINING	**15,200**	**15,500**	**15,500**	**15,600**	**15,700**	**15,800**	**15,900**	**15,900**	**16,000**	**15,900**	**15,900**	**15,900**	**15,700**
CONSTRUCTION	**32,600**	**33,100**	**33,900**	**34,400**	**34,900**	**35,400**	**36,100**	**36,400**	**36,800**	**37,100**	**37,600**	**38,200**	**35,600**
MANUFACTURING	**41,800**	**41,900**	**42,200**	**42,400**	**42,300**	**42,700**	**42,200**	**42,800**	**43,300**	**43,400**	**43,500**	**43,400**	**42,700**
DURABLE GOODS	28,100	28,300	28,300	28,600	28,400	28,800	28,700	28,700	28,900	28,900	29,000	29,000	28,600
NONDURABLE GOODS	13,700	13,600	13,900	13,800	13,900	13,900	13,500	14,100	14,400	14,500	14,500	14,400	14,000
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,100**	**29,200**	**29,300**	**29,300**	**29,100**	**29,100**	**29,100**	**29,000**	**28,900**	**28,900**	**28,900**	**28,900**	**29,100**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**145,500**	**146,500**	**146,700**	**147,400**	**146,400**	**146,800**	**147,200**	**148,000**	**147,900**	**148,400**	**148,300**	**148,300**	**147,300**
WHOLESALE TRADE	25,300	25,500	25,400	25,500	25,500	25,700	25,700	26,000	25,800	25,800	25,900	25,900	25,700
RETAIL TRADE	120,200	121,000	121,300	121,900	120,900	121,100	121,500	122,000	122,100	122,600	122,400	122,400	121,600
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**27,100**	**27,200**	**27,200**	**27,500**	**27,500**	**27,600**	**27,700**	**27,700**	**27,800**	**27,800**	**27,700**	**27,800**	**27,600**
SERVICES	**163,900**	**165,000**	**165,400**	**166,600**	**167,300**	**167,800**	**168,200**	**168,900**	**168,200**	**169,000**	**168,800**	**168,900**	**167,900**
GOVERNMENT	**157,400**	**157,500**	**157,900**	**158,900**	**159,400**	**160,300**	**158,100**	**159,000**	**159,900**	**159,700**	**160,100**	**160,900**	**159,000**

ALBUQUERQUE MSA

(Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**282,600**	**283,500**	**285,100**	**286,400**	**286,700**	**289,200**	**290,000**	**288,200**	**289,500**	**291,900**	**292,600**	**293,200**	**288,300**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**15,800**	**16,000**	**16,300**	**16,900**	**17,100**	**17,300**	**17,600**	**18,000**	**18,300**	**18,700**	**19,200**	**19,700**	**17,600**
MANUFACTURING	**25,900**	**26,000**	**26,400**	**26,100**	**26,100**	**26,200**	**26,100**	**26,100**	**26,300**	**26,300**	**26,200**	**26,400**	**26,200**
DURABLE GOODS	19,600	19,700	20,000	19,700	19,800	19,800	19,800	19,700	19,800	19,900	19,800	19,900	19,800
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,300	6,300	6,400	6,400	6,300	6,400	6,300	6,400	6,500	6,400	6,400	6,500	6,400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,800**	**12,800**	**12,800**	**13,000**	**12,800**	**12,700**	**12,700**	**12,700**	**12,700**	**12,600**	**12,600**	**12,800**	**12,700**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**68,200**	**68,300**	**68,600**	**69,300**	**69,000**	**69,200**	**69,700**	**69,300**	**69,500**	**69,800**	**69,800**	**69,800**	**69,200**
WHOLESALE TRADE	14,700	14,700	14,800	14,900	14,900	15,100	14,900	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,100	15,200	14,900
RETAIL TRADE	53,500	53,600	53,800	54,400	54,100	54,100	54,800	54,300	54,500	54,800	54,700	54,600	54,300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**15,100**	**15,100**	**15,100**	**15,300**	**15,300**	**15,300**	**15,300**	**15,400**	**15,500**	**15,700**	**15,700**	**15,600**	**15,400**
SERVICES	**87,300**	**87,700**	**88,000**	**87,700**	**88,100**	**88,600**	**88,800**	**88,500**	**88,700**	**89,400**	**90,100**	**90,800**	**88,600**
GOVERNMENT	**57,500**	**57,600**	**57,800**	**58,100**	**58,300**	**59,800**	**59,800**	**58,200**	**58,500**	**59,400**	**59,000**	**59,100**	**58,400**

1/ Industrial Classification is based on the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification Manual. Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

1/93 Benchmark

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	FEB 1994	JAN 1994	FEB 1993	FEB 1994	JAN 1994	FEB 1993	FEB 1994	JAN 1994	FEB 1993
MINING	$595.16	$633.05	$568.82	42.3	44.3	41.1	14.07	14.29	13.84
CONSTRUCTION	$480.36	$495.51	$448.91	40.4	41.5	38.9	11.89	11.94	11.54
MANUFACTURING	$399.80	$402.43	$390.51	39.9	39.3	40.3	10.02	10.24	9.69
Durable Goods	$429.30	$433.09	$415.14	40.5	40.4	40.7	10.60	10.72	10.20
Nondurable Goods	$334.28	$334.31	$339.04	38.6	36.9	39.7	8.66	9.06	8.54
COMMUNICATIONS	$483.61	$478.69	$686.41	35.3	36.1	35.4	13.70	13.26	19.39
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$721.28	$775.24	$681.33	44.8	46.2	44.3	16.10	16.78	15.38
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$227.66	$229.64	$220.70	30.6	30.7	30.4	7.44	7.48	7.26
Wholesale Trade	$338.84	$345.87	$326.24	37.4	37.8	37.2	9.06	9.15	8.77
Retail Trade	$204.98	$206.57	$198.94	29.2	29.3	29.0	7.02	7.05	6.86
BANKING	$282.62	$297.44	$248.44	36.8	39.5	37.7	7.68	7.53	6.59

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	FEB 1994	JAN 1994	FEB 1993	FEB 1994	JAN 1994	FEB 1993	FEB 1994	JAN 1994	FEB 1993
MANUFACTURING	$422.24	$429.39	$417.18	40.6	40.7	40.7	10.40	10.55	10.25
Durable Goods	$466.34	$472.04	$453.47	41.6	41.7	41.3	11.21	11.32	10.98
Nondurable Goods	$301.27	$312.36	$322.26	37.8	38.0	39.3	7.97	8.22	8.20

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

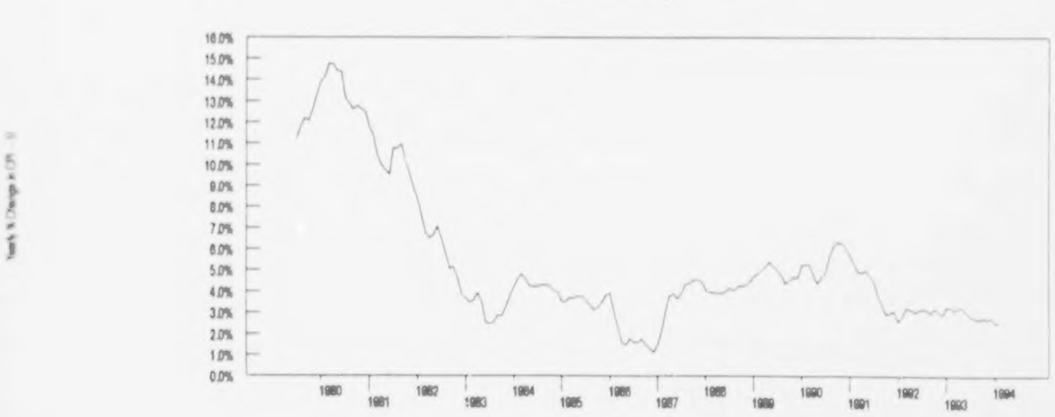
	February 1994	January 1994	February 1993	PERCENT CHANGE Jan '94-Feb '94	PERCENT CHANGE Feb '93-Feb '94
CPI-U	146.7	146.2	143.1	0.3%	2.5%
CPI-W	144.0	143.6	140.7	0.3%	2.3%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)



February Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Year to Year change

STATE	PREL. 1994 RANKING	FEBRUARY 1994 RATE
NEVADA	1	7.9%
UTAH	2	6.5%
IDAHO	3	6.2%
GEORGIA	4	5.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5	4.3%
NEW MEXICO	**6**	**4.1%**
ARIZONA	6	4.1%
MONTANA	6	4.1%
MISSISSIPPI	6	4.1%
COLORADO	10	3.8%
FLORIDA	11	3.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	3.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	13	3.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	14	3.3%
TEXAS	14	3.3%
MISSOURI	16	3.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	16	3.2%
TENNESSEE	16	3.2%
OREGON	16	3.2%
MINNESOTA	20	3.1%
IOWA	21	3.0%
KANSAS	21	3.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	3.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	24	2.9%
ALASKA	24	2.9%
VIRGINIA	26	2.8%
MAINE	27	2.7%
WYOMING	27	2.7%
NEBRASKA	29	2.4%
ARKANSAS	29	2.4%
RHODE ISLAND	31	2.2%
MICHIGAN	31	2.2%
VERMONT	33	2.0%
WASHINGTON	33	2.0%
WISCONSIN	33	2.0%
ILLINOIS	36	1.9%
ALABAMA	37	1.7%
UNITED STATES		**1.6%**
DELAWARE	38	1.5%
OKLAHOMA	39	1.4%
INDIANA	40	1.3%
OHIO	41	1.0%
KENTUCKY	41	1.0%
MARYLAND	41	1.0%
LOUISIANA	41	1.0%
NEW JERSEY	45	0.9%
NEW YORK	45	0.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	47	0.3%
CONNECTICUT	48	−0.3%
CALIFORNIA	49	−0.7%
HAWAII	50	−1.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	51	−1.4%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	REVISED 1993 RANKING	FEBRUARY 1993 RATE
IDAHO	1	4.7%
COLORADO	2	4.4%
UTAH	3	4.3%
TENNESSEE	4	4.1%
NEVADA	5	4.0%
NEW MEXICO	**6**	**3.9%**
GEORGIA	7	3.8%
FLORIDA	8	3.7%
MISSISSIPPI	9	3.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	10	3.4%
ARIZONA	11	3.0%
ARKANSAS	11	3.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	11	3.0%
MINNESOTA	14	2.9%
OREGON	14	2.9%
WISCONSIN	16	2.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	2.8%
ALABAMA	18	2.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	18	2.7%
MONTANA	18	2.7%
TEXAS	18	2.7%
INDIANA	22	2.6%
KENTUCKY	22	2.6%
DELAWARE	24	2.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	25	2.3%
VIRGINIA	25	2.3%
VERMONT	27	2.2%
OKLAHOMA	28	2.0%
MISSOURI	28	2.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	30	1.9%
MICHIGAN	31	1.8%
LOUISIANA	32	1.7%
ILLINOIS	32	1.7%
RHODE ISLAND	34	1.5%
IOWA	35	1.4%
ALASKA	35	1.4%
WYOMING	35	1.4%
UNITED STATES		**1.4%**
OHIO	38	1.3%
KANSAS	38	1.3%
WASHINGTON	40	1.2%
NEBRASKA	41	1.1%
MAINE	42	1.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	42	1.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	44	0.8%
NEW JERSEY	44	0.8%
MARYLAND	46	0.7%
CONNECTICUT	47	0.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48	0.1%
NEW YORK	49	−0.2%
HAWAII	50	−0.5%
CALIFORNIA	51	−0.9%

National Labor Update from the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics
February 1994

Data from the household survey for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the introduction in January 1994 of a major redesign to the survey and 1990 census-based population-controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. In addition, the 1994 data may be affected by the transition to the redesigned survey. For example, seasonal factors, of necessity, have been computed based on data collected in the survey prior to its revision, and these factors many not fully capture the pattern of seasonality in the current data. Hence, over-the-month comparisons of unemployment and other labor force estimates should be made with caution.

U.S. Employment - February 1994 Overview

On March 4, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that nonfarm payroll employment rose in February, and the nation's unemployment rate was 6.5 percent seasonally adjusted. The jobless rate had been 6.7 percent in January, the first month that the household survey data were collected using a revised questionnaire and new collection procedures. The number of unemployed persons was 8.5 million. The number in the newly jobless category--those unemployed for less than 5 weeks--showed a drop of nearly 800,000 in February to a level of 2.6 million, while the number unemployed 5 to 14 weeks rose by nearly 400,000. These large changes stem, in part, from the implementation of technical improvements associated with the revised questionnaire and collection procedures. The jobless rates for the major demographic groups in February were as follows: adult women (5.7 percent down from 6.0 percent), adult men (6.0 percent up from 5.9 percent), teenagers (17.9 percent down half of a percentage point from 18.4 percent), whites (5.6 percent down from 5.8 percent), blacks (12.9 percent down from 13.1 percent), and Hispanics (10.0 percent down over half a percentage point from 10.6 percent).

Civilian Employment (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment rose by was 287,000 in February to 122.258. The employment-population ratio--the proportion of the working-age population with jobs --was 62.3 percent, about the same as January. A total of 7.0 million workers or 5.8 percent of all employed persons, held two or more jobs in February. The civilian labor force (now at 130,776 million) rose 109,000 in February.

The median duration of unemployment was 9.0 weeks in February an increase of .5 weeks since January 1994. 3.103 million (36.9 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in February 1994, compared to 3.027 million or 34.7 percent in January. Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs totalled 4.185 or 48.6 percent of the unemployed in February. Job leavers totalled 888 thousand. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.898 million) and new entrants 641 thousand constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The household survey redesign included a major change in the definition of discouraged workers. Two requirements were added: To be classified as discouraged, one must have searched for work during the prior year and be explicitly reported as currently available for work. Using this new definition, the number of discouraged workers was 500,000 in February on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Under the former, less restrictive definition, the number of discouraged workers had held steady at about 1.1 million (seasonally adjusted) for over 2 years.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 217,000 in February; it had been flat in the prior month. Although the overall February job gain was fairly strong, unusually severe weather continued to have an impact. Employment in some industries that are particularly weather sensitive, such as construction and eating and drinking places, declined even further as a result of continued bad weather. Other industries showed a full or partial rebound from depressed January levels. Nevertheless, overall job growth during the first 2 months of 1994 was at approximately half the pace of the last 4 months of 1993. The goods-producing industries lost 10,000 jobs over the month, and 64,000 jobs over the year. On the other side, the service-producing industries gained 227,000 jobs over the month and 1.85 million jobs over the year.

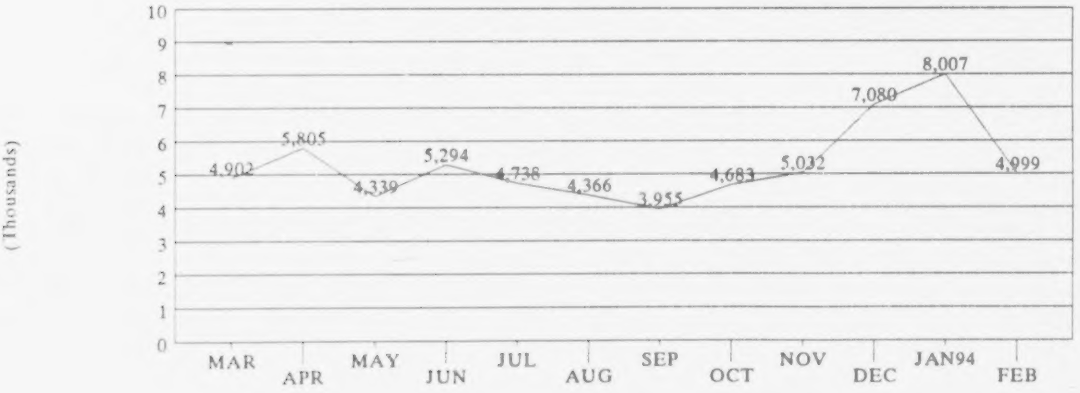
New Mexico
Unemployment Insurance
Unemployment Compensation Regular Program
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	February 1994	January 1994	February 1993	CHANGE FROM: Jan. '94	CHANGE FROM: Feb. '93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,999	8,007	6,098	−3,008	−1,099
Continued Claims	58,251	57,311	57,847	940	404
# Insured Unemployed *	13,939	12,525	14,253	1,414	−314
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.5	2.2	2.6		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	3,139	3,471	2,784	−332	355
Final Payments	659	808	827	−149	−168
Weeks Compensated	43,622	40,572	42,318	3,050	1,304
Net Benefit Payments	$6,157,013	$5,722,650	$5,957,982	$434,363	$199,031
Average Weekly Check	$141.14	$141.05	$140.79	$0.10	$0.35

** Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.*

New claims for unemployment insurance fell 3,008 or −37.6 percent over the month reflecting a typical seasonal decrease from high levels in January. Over the year, initial claims were down 1,099 for an 18.0 percent decrease. The number of insured unemployed per week rose by 1,414 or 11.3 percent during the month, pushing the insured unemployment rate up 3 tenths of one percent to 2.5 percent. Benefit payments for February totaled $6.16 million, up $434,363 or 7.6 percent from January and up $199,031 from February, 1993. The average weekly check increased $0.09 from January to $141.14.

INITIAL CLAIMS: March '93 to February '94



New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources.)

Statewide:

New Mexico state government will add 575 new positions, a 2.9 percent increase, according to numbers from the state Department of Finance and Administration reported in the Albuquerque Journal in mid-March. Under spending approved by the New Mexico Legislature for the next fiscal year, the total number of permanent, full-time jobs in state government will climb to 20,141. New Mexico shows up high in national rankings of the number of state employees per capita because services that are offered by state employees in New Mexico are rendered by local government employees elsewhere. For instance, all welfare workers are state employees in New Mexico, while many other states use county workers to process welfare applications. In the coming fiscal year, the Human Services Department will get 108 new workers to handle increased caseloads in Medicaid and welfare programs. Another 96 positions will be added to staff at the New Mexico Boy's School in Springer and the Youth Development and Diagnostic Center in Albuquerque. The Corrections Department is getting 73 new employees for education programs and 12 new probation and parole officers and another 85 employees will be added in the courts.

The March 1994 issue of the New Mexico Human Services Department **Monthly Statistical Report** contains program caseload and administration information on public assistance programs through January 1994. The number of Food Stamp cases in New Mexico increased by 894 during the month of January, 1994, compared with an increase of 1,544 cases in December 1993. The number of Food Stamp cases has increased by 2,929 or 3.5 percent over the past twelve months. The number of AFDC cases in New Mexico increased by 262 during January, 1994, and the current AFDC caseload represents an increase of 2,273 or 7.3 percent over January 1993. The AFDC growth rate was 0.8 percent in January, and had been 0.6 percent in December 1993 and 0.9 percent in November 1993. The report notes that, for the first time in New Mexico's history, there are more than 100,000 individuals in the state who are receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children. This milestone was first reached in November 1993 with 100,230 individuals. The total number of Medicaid eligibles was 191,958 for September 1993, the latest month for which Medicaid figures are available. The number of General Assistance cases in New Mexico decreased by 27 during the month of January 1994. New Mexico has 284 more General Assistance cases than in January 1993, a 22.6 percent increase.

According to a table in the March issue of Sunwest Bank's **New Mexico Progress** credited to the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department, New Mexico gross receipts from retail trade were up 14.6 percent in the September to November 1993 period compared to the same period one year ago. Albuquerque gross receipts from retail trade were up 13.7 percent, Las Cruces gross receipts were up 13.2 percent and Santa Fe gross receipts were up 15.5 percent.

The March 1994 issue of the **New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration General Fund Report,** which reports on revenues through December 1993, states that year-to-date (July through December) recurring revenues are up 11.7 percent compared to the first half of the previous fiscal year. This year-to-date growth exceeds the December DFA forecast of 10.3 percent growth for the fiscal year ending June 1994. According to DFA, the year-to-date strength in revenues, strong third and fourth quarter economic data and surging natural gas prices have prompted an upward revision to the revenue estimates, and revenues are now expected to increase 11.9 percent during the current fiscal year.

According to the **Gas Marketing Newsletter**, published by the NM Natural Gas Marketing Bureau and the Office of Interstate Natural Gas Markets, natural gas production in New Mexico logged a record year in 1993. Preliminary figures from the Oil Conservation Division show natural gas production rose more than 12 percent in 1993, bringing year-end production to 1.402 trillion cubic feet. Net production increases were posted by 5 of the 8 producing counties in New Mexico. Rio Arriba county posted the largest gain with approximately 110 billion cubic feet of additional production. This was due largely due to coal seam gas production increases in the San Juan Basin. Overall coal seam production grew by 32 percent in 1993.

The state of New Mexico collected $141,850,756 as its 1993 share of revenues associated with mineral leases on federal public lands, ranking it second in the nation in money received. According to an announcement from the Department of the Interior Mineral Management Service (MSS), the money represents the state share of bonuses, rents and royalties. Wyoming collected the highest amount, $197,132,818, out of the total $510.6 million paid to the 37 states participating in the department's Royalty Management Program.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Results of the **Manpower Inc.** Second Quarter Employment Outlook Survey for Albuquerque were generally positive, indicating that 30 percent of the Albuquerque employers interviewed will add workers during the spring quarter of 1994 while 17 percent intend to reduce staff and 46 percent anticipate no change in employment level (Seven percent have not finalized hiring plans). Last quarter, 23 percent said that they would add to payrolls and 13 percent planned reductions. According to Manpower, job prospects appear best in durable and non-durable goods manufacturing and in education. Cutbacks are planned in construction and finance, insurance & real estate. Mixed reports were received from trade, services and public administration. Manpower Inc. conducts its Employment Outlook Survey on a quarterly basis as a measure of employers intentions to increase or decrease the permanent workforce.

Floors Aplenty, a subsidiary of Fort Worth-based **Color Tile,** plans to build a $1.5 million, 19,900-square-foot store west of PetsMart on two acres of land south of Montano Road and west of I-25. An article in the Albuquerque Tribune states that site plans are being drawn and ground breaking is expected in April. Floors Aplenty sells flooring, carpeting, tile, wallpaper and blinds. The company has one store each in south Arlington, Texas and in Cincinnati. The company plans to open two or three more stores this year, including one in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Boston Chicken plans to open six or seven stores in Albuquerque in 1994 and may have up to twelve stores by the end of 1995. Boston Chicken now has about 250 stores nationwide, each employing 40 to 50 people. The company expects to have 450 outlets by the end of 1994 and 1,500 by the year 2000.

Sumitomo Sitix Silicon is building a 80,000 to 90,000-square-foot manufacturing plant on north San Mateo in Albuquerque. Sumitomo is the world's third largest supplier of silicon wafers used in making semi-conductors. Sumitomo is a major supplier to Intel Corp., which employs 3,100 people in Rio Rancho. The first phase of Sumitomo's plant construction is expected to cost $32 million, and more than 90 people will be employed when the plant opens in September 1994. Total employment is expected to reach 170 within five years. Sumitomo, which is based in Osaka, Japan, chose Albuquerque as its plant site location because Intel, Honeywell, Motorola Ceramics and Philips Semiconductor had plants in Albuquerque. Sumitomo also has plants near Cincinnati, Ohio and in Fremont, California.

Discovery Zone, a national chain of more than 200 children's indoor play rooms, plans to open its first Albuquerque outlet in early May. The 19,000-square-foot store in the Far North shopping center will be one of the company's larger outlets, which are typically 13,000 to 15,000-square-feet and employ 40 to 60 people. The Chicago based company expects to open about 200 more FunCenters nationwide by the end of 1994, according to an item in the Albuquerque Tribune. Annual sales grew 205 percent last year, from $19.5 million in 1992 to $59.2 million in 1993.

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has awarded a contract worth an estimated $2.9 million to **Lovelace Scientific Resources** in Albuquerque. The five year contract is for health care services for DOE employees in Albuquerque.

Honeywell's Defense Avionics Division in Albuquerque recently received a $6.8 million contract from the US Department of Defense. The contract is for optical displays and integrated systems processors for use in the Kiowa Warrior, the US Army's main observation helicopter used in the Gulf War.

Artesia Area, Eddy County:

The city of Artesia issued a total of 21 building permits for the month February totalling $1,566,450. Artesia Properties was issued a $1.149 million permit to build a 40-unit apartment and office complex.

Silver City, Grant County:

The Silver City Labor Service Center reports that **Smith's Food Center** plans to build a 45,000 square foot facility that will employ 100 to 150 people. The center also reports that the Silver City officials are studying plans for a public transportation system.

Deming Area, Luna County:

A Michigan based plastics manufacturer plans to build a plant in Deming. **Wolling Products Inc.** of Stevensville, Michigan will employ 50 to 75 people in an injection molded plastics plant. The company makes plastic kitchen products and plastic components for machines and appliances.

Crownpoint Area, McKinley County:

Blaze Construction of Albuquerque received a $800,000 construction contract from **Crownpoint Institute of Technology (CIT)** for minor projects on campus. This contract will begin CIT's $27.8 million expansion plan. With the expansion, 600 more students will eventually be served. Only 150 students are now enrolled.

Zuni Area, McKinley County:

The long awaited community transportation service will finally become a reality for the residents of Zuni. The **Zuni Entrepreneurial Enterprise** will receive a $210,685 federal grant to start the transportation service. The Enterprise will buy two 17-passenger buses. Regular routes will be established between Blackrock and Zuni, and between Gallup and Zuni. The company will also provide a charter service to Albuquerque and other places.

The Seventh City of Cibola, a new restaurant, opened in Zuni recently. The operators bought the building with the intention of going into the Indian Arts business, but since the previous owners operated a restaurant, the building came with restaurant equipment. The new owners decided to have both a restaurant and an Indian Arts business.

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

Española has been awarded a grant of $15,000 from the National Park Service to be used by the **Rio Arriba County Fair Board**. It will make improvements to the existing recreation areas and support facilities. The State of New Mexico will match the grant and will contribute another $15,000 to the improvement project.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

Mesa Airlines has announced another big expansion with an offer to purchase a North Carolina airline. Mesa currently owns about 7 percent of CC Airs common stock. Should this offer be accepted Mesa Airlines would be the sole owner of the airline. CC Air employs about 600 employees and operates US Air Express service to 26 cities from Baltimore, MD to Panama City, FL. Mesa Airlines currently operates out of six of US Air's eight hubs, in Boston, Pittsburgh, Tampa, Orlando, Washington and Kansas City. CC Air is about 20 percent of Mesa's size, and has annual revenues of $60 million.

A new Aquatic Center is under the final phases of construction and will be opening this spring in Farmington. The $5.4 million project will include an olympic size swimming pool.

Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:

Luna Vocational Technical Institute (LVTI) received severance tax bonds totalling $560,000 and $1,539,600 in general obligation bonds for the construction of the LVTI Instructional Programs Center.

Workers' Compensation

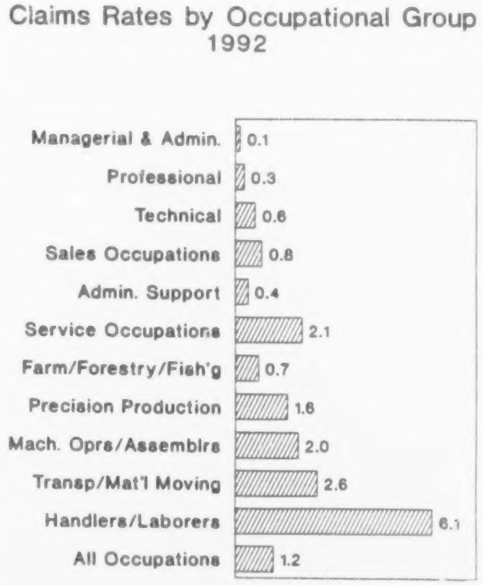
Injury Characteristics Report

The Workers' Compensation Administration announces the publication of 1992's "Characteristics of Accidents and Injured Workers in New Mexico." The report is available from the WCA at 1820 Randolph Road SE, Albuquerque, or by calling 841-6069 (or, in-state, 1-800-255-7965).

The primary purpose of the report is to provide information to aid in the targeting of accident prevention programs. Detailed information is presented on accident characteristics, industry and county of occurrence, and the worker's occupation, gender, wage and employment duration.

Two special reports are included. A figure from "Workers at Greatest Risk: Claims Rates by Age, Gender and Occupation," displayed at right, shows that workers at the greatest risk of injury are those in laboring and material handling jobs. (Claims rates per 100 workers by detailed occupation are also provided in the report.) Additionally at high risk are males aged between about 20 and 40 years.

The other special report, "Claim Costs and Injury Severity," shows that total costs of 1992's closed claims were highest in services, construction and retail trade (together posting 53% of costs). Highest *average* costs per claim, however, were in mining and construction. The same study found that back injuries made up 40% of total costs.



Claims rate = claims per 100 workers.
Figure excludes 62 claims with occupations not reported.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	CLERK, GENERAL
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	CONSTRUCTION WKR, UNSKILLED
REGISTERED NURSE	LABORER
TRUCK DRIVER	SALES CLERK
	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL TEACHER	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	CRITICAL CARE NURSE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	HOME HEALTH AIDE
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	NURSE PRACTITIONER
	PHYSICIAN
	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
	REGISTERED NURSE
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CARDIOVASCULAR TECHNOLOGIST	ACCOUNTANT
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	CLERK, GENERAL
ECOCARDIOGRAPHER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
ELECTRICIAN	LABORER
ENGINEER (CHEM., ELEC., MECH.)	LAWYER
HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE	RECEPTIONIST
LOCKSMITH	SALES CLERK
MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER	SECRETARY
MOTEL CLEANER	TEACHER (ELEMENTARY, HOME EC., SOC. STUDIES)
NURSES (LPN, RN, ASSISTANT)	
PHARMACIST	TELLER
RADIOGRAPHER	
SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR	
SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST	
TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE, READING, SPECIAL ED.)	
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)	
TRUCK DRIVER	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOBODY REPAIR	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
BOOKKEEPER, COMPUTER	CASHIER
FAST FOOD WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
GLASS INSTALLER, AUTOMOTIVE	CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	FRONT DESK CLERK
HOUSEKEEPER	MANAGER, RETAIL SALES
LIVE-IN COMPANION	RECEPTIONIST
SECURITY GUARD	SALES CLERK

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
BRICK MASON	COMMERCIAL CLEANER
ELECTRICIAN	CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
INSURANCE SALES AGENT	HARVEST WORKER, VEGETABLE
PLUMBER	SECRETARY
UPHOLSTERER	TRUCK DRIVER, TRACTOR-TRAILER

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CLERK, GENERAL
CLERK, GENERAL	CASHIER-CHECKER
YARD WORKER	SECRETARY
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST	CARPENTER
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.	CASHIER II
KITCHEN HELPER	OPERATING ENGINEER
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
SECURITY GUARD	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A: CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: the Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval and Valencia Counties), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

The state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, and Socorro counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using new data or techniques.

Seasonal Adjustment

The procedure of applying smoothing factors to an economic data series to remove the effects of routine fluctuations associated with weather and institutional schedules such as the school year.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4020 PEGGY SE	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
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The humpback flute player Kokopelli displayed on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is found throughout prehistoric cultures in the Southwest. Kokopelli's symbolism varies from a fertility image, to a rain priest, to a hunting magician. In his hump he carries seeds of plants and flowers and with the music of his flute creates warmth for their germination as he scatters them.

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New Mexico Labor Market Review is a monthly publication dealing with the economy of the state.

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New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 23, No. 3, April 30, 1994

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Governor

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Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - March 1994

...Total nonagricultural employment at 637,400 in March, is some 23,800 jobs or 3.9 percent higher than its year ago level.

...Construction continues to lead all major industry groups in the rate of job growth by adding 4,400 workers for 13.6 percent growth over the year.

...Total nonfarm payroll employment in Albuquerque now stands at 294,500, an over the year gain of 11,200 jobs or 4.0 percent.

...The March 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.2 percent, unchanged from February but down from 5.9 percent in January.

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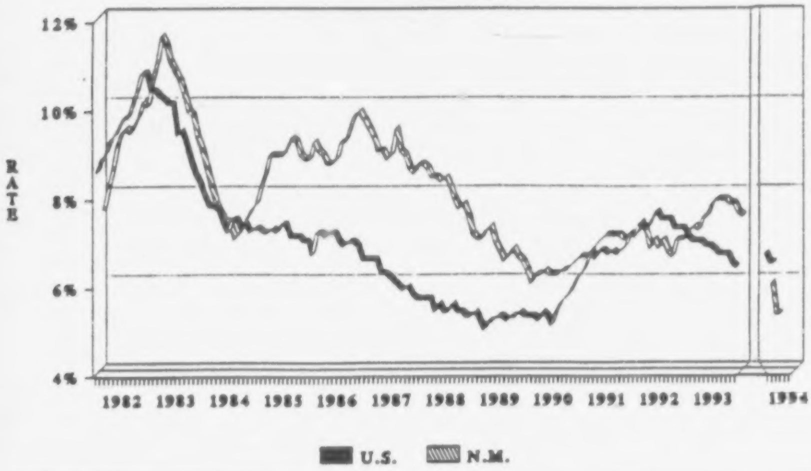
Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted



Beginning this January, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the January 1994 estimates are not comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to January as illustrated in the adjoining graph.

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New Mexico Department of LABOR

Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

United States
(in thousands)

	Prel. Mar. 1994	Revised Feb. 1994	Change From Feb. 1994	Percent Change From Feb. '94
Civilian Labor Force	129,718	129,764	-47	+0.0%
Employment	120,844	120,503	+341	+0.3%
Unemployment	8,874	9,262	-988	-4.2%
Rate	6.8%	7.1%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	6.5%	6.5%		

New Mexico

The March 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.2 percent, unchanged from February but down from 5.9 percent in January. The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has been below the comparable U.S. rate throughout the first quarter of 1994. The U.S. seasonally adjusted rate in January was 6.7 percent, 6.5 percent in February and the rate was again 6.5 percent in March. This run of New Mexico unemployment rates below the national average accords well with New Mexico's nonagricultural job growth strength, compared to the nation as a whole. New Mexico job growth in March was 3.9 percent over the year or roughly twice the national rate of 2.0 percent over the year.

New Mexico's employment picture also stands up well in national and regional rankings. March is the latest month for which complete state comparative rankings are available for nonagricultural employment growth. The New Mexico preliminary March job growth rate was 3.9 percent, tying neighboring state Arizona, as the seventh highest state in the country by this measure. This rapid rate of job growth agrees with New Mexico's fairly low unemployment rate, showing that New Mexico's job growth is absorbing the current labor force growth of about three percent.

In February, state unemployment rates ranged from a high of 10.7 percent in West Virginia to a low of 2.8 percent in South Dakota, according to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics "Unemployment in States: February 1994" press release. New Mexico ranked 34th with a preliminary February rate of 5.2 percent. Unemployment rates in the high range were reported in the District of Columbia (9.3 percent), California (9.0 percent) and Alaska (8.2 percent). States reporting very low unemployment rates, in addition to South Dakota, include Nebraska (2.8 percent) and Utah (3.4 percent).

	Prel. Mar. 1994	Revised Feb. 1994	Change From Feb. 1994	Percent Change From Feb. '94
Civilian Labor Force	773,600	774,400	-800	-0.1%
Employment	733,400	734,900	-1,500	-0.2%
Unemployment	40,200	39,500	+700	+1.8%
Rate	5.2%	5.1%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.2%	5.2%		

Albuquerque MSA 1/

The Albuquerque MSA's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) remained steady at 4.0 percent in March 1994. The redefined MSA, now including Valencia and Sandoval Counties as well as Bernalillo County, ranks 27th in unemployment rate among New Mexico's Counties and MSA's. The Santa Fe MSA ranks lowest in unemployment rate at 2.7 percent for March 1994. The Las Cruces MSA ranks substantially higher at ninth with an unemployment rate of 7.3 percent.

Construction boosted the Albuquerque MSA's economic picture by posting a 20.3 percent increase over the year. This increase was fueled, in part, by the continuing Intel expansion.

	Prel. Mar. 1994	Revised Feb. 1994	Change From Feb. 1994	Percent Change From Feb. '94
Civilian Labor Force	335,600	336,300	-700	-0.2%
Employment	322,300	322,900	-600	-0.2%
Unemployment	13,300	13,400	-100	-0.7%
Rate	4.0%	4.0%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	4.2%	4.3%		

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY MARCH 1994				REVISED FEBRUARY 1994				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	773,597	733,407	40,190	5.2%	774,396	734,891	39,505	5.1%	−799	−1,484	685	−0.1%	−0.2%	1.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	335,592	322,342	13,250	3.9%	336,287	322,866	13,421	4.0%	−695	−524	−171	−0.2%	−0.2%	−1.3%
Bernalillo	279,102	268,313	10,789	3.9%	279,692	268,749	10,943	3.9%	−590	−436	−154	−0.2%	−0.2%	−1.4%
Sandoval	34,193	32,685	1,508	4.4%	34,231	32,738	1,493	4.4%	−38	−53	15	−0.1%	−0.2%	1.0%
Valencia	22,297	21,344	953	4.3%	22,364	21,379	985	4.4%	−67	−35	−32	−0.3%	−0.2%	−3.2%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	63,559	58,937	4,622	7.3%	62,919	58,555	4,364	6.9%	640	382	258	1.0%	0.7%	5.9%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	73,870	71,860	2,010	2.7%	74,119	71,977	2,142	2.9%	−249	−117	−132	−0.3%	−0.2%	−6.2%
Catron	1,115	949	166	14.9%	1,095	955	140	12.8%	20	−6	26	1.8%	−0.6%	18.6%
Chaves	24,054	22,887	1,167	4.9%	23,859	22,756	1,103	4.6%	195	131	64	0.8%	0.6%	5.8%
Cibola	9,014	8,268	746	8.3%	9,098	8,394	704	7.7%	−84	−126	42	−0.9%	−1.5%	6.0%
Colfax	6,412	6,077	335	5.2%	6,395	6,046	349	5.5%	17	31	−14	0.3%	0.5%	−4.0%
Curry	18,810	17,963	847	4.5%	18,734	17,931	803	4.3%	76	32	44	0.4%	0.2%	5.5%
De Baca	956	924	32	3.3%	948	911	37	3.9%	8	13	−5	0.8%	1.4%	−13.5%
Eddy	22,853	21,351	1,502	6.6%	22,878	21,408	1,470	6.4%	−25	−57	32	−0.1%	−0.3%	2.2%
Grant	11,886	11,221	665	5.6%	11,985	11,300	685	5.7%	−99	−79	−20	−0.8%	−0.7%	−2.9%
Guadalupe	1,798	1,634	164	9.1%	1,789	1,618	171	9.6%	9	16	−7	0.5%	1.0%	−4.1%
Harding	503	476	27	5.4%	509	481	28	5.5%	−6	−5	−1	−1.2%	−1.0%	−3.6%
Hidalgo	3,101	2,988	113	3.6%	3,043	2,940	103	3.4%	58	48	10	1.9%	1.6%	9.7%
Lea	25,347	24,112	1,235	4.9%	25,294	24,227	1,067	4.2%	53	−115	168	0.2%	−0.5%	15.7%
Lincoln	6,376	6,032	344	5.4%	6,384	6,046	338	5.3%	−8	−14	6	−0.1%	−0.2%	1.8%
Luna	8,714	6,798	1,916	22.0%	8,664	6,907	1,757	20.3%	50	−109	159	0.6%	−1.6%	9.0%
McKinley	25,295	23,882	1,413	5.6%	25,644	24,126	1,518	5.9%	−349	−244	−105	−1.4%	−1.0%	−6.9%
Mora	1,562	1,293	269	17.2%	1,564	1,301	263	16.8%	−2	−8	6	−0.1%	−0.6%	2.3%
Otero	20,166	18,976	1,190	5.9%	20,297	19,139	1,158	5.7%	−131	−163	32	−0.6%	−0.9%	2.8%
Quay	4,876	4,644	232	4.8%	4,871	4,618	253	5.2%	5	26	−21	0.1%	0.6%	−8.3%
Rio Arriba	15,720	14,132	1,588	10.1%	15,954	14,347	1,607	10.1%	−234	−215	−19	−1.5%	−1.5%	−1.2%
Roosevelt	7,669	7,372	297	3.9%	7,606	7,334	272	3.6%	63	38	25	0.8%	0.5%	9.2%
San Juan	43,213	39,937	3,276	7.6%	43,291	40,302	2,989	6.9%	−78	−365	287	−0.2%	−0.9%	9.6%
San Miguel	11,470	10,791	679	5.9%	11,541	10,863	678	5.9%	−71	−72	1	−0.6%	−0.7%	0.1%
Sierra	3,475	3,329	146	4.2%	3,479	3,325	154	4.4%	−4	4	−8	−0.1%	0.1%	−5.2%
Socorro	6,831	6,450	381	5.6%	6,799	6,420	379	5.6%	32	30	2	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Taos	12,797	11,535	1,262	9.9%	12,899	11,670	1,229	9.5%	−102	−135	33	−0.8%	−1.2%	2.7%
Torrance	4,638	4,380	258	5.6%	4,550	4,301	249	5.5%	88	79	9	1.9%	1.8%	3.6%
Union	1,925	1,866	59	3.1%	1,901	1,826	75	3.9%	24	40	−16	1.3%	2.2%	−21.3%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

February and March Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (highest to lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREAS	PREL 1994 RANKING	MARCH 1994 RATE
LUNA	1	22.0%
MORA	2	17.2%
CATRON	3	14.9%
RIO ARRIBA	4	10.1%
TAOS	5	9.9%
GUADALUPE	6	9.1%
CIBOLA	7	8.3%
SAN JUAN	8	7.6%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	9	7.3%
EDDY	10	6.6%
SAN MIGUEL	11	5.9%
OTERO	11	5.9%
SOCORRO	13	5.6%
TORRANCE	13	5.6%
MCKINLEY	13	5.6%
GRANT	13	5.6%
LINCOLN	17	5.4%
HARDING	17	5.4%
STATEWIDE		**5.2%**
COLFAX	19	5.2%
CHAVES	20	4.9%
LEA	20	4.9%
QUAY	22	4.8%
CURRY	23	4.5%
SANDOVAL	24	4.4%
VALENCIA	25	4.3%
SIERRA	26	4.2%
BERNALILLO	27	3.9%
ROOSEVELT	27	3.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	27	3.9%
HIDALGO	30	3.6%
DE BACA	31	3.3%
UNION	32	3.1%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	2.7%

AREAS	REVISED 1994 RANKING	FEBRUARY 1994 RATE
LUNA	1	20.3%
MORA	2	16.8%
CATRON	3	12.8%
RIO ARRIBA	4	10.1%
GUADALUPE	5	9.6%
TAOS	6	9.5%
CIBOLA	7	7.7%
SAN JUAN	8	6.9%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	8	6.9%
EDDY	10	6.4%
MCKINLEY	11	5.9%
SAN MIGUEL	11	5.9%
GRANT	13	5.7%
OTERO	13	5.7%
SOCORRO	15	5.6%
TORRANCE	16	5.5%
COLFAX	16	5.5%
HARDING	16	5.5%
LINCOLN	19	5.3%
QUAY	20	5.2%
STATEWIDE		**5.1%**
CHAVES	21	4.6%
SIERRA	22	4.4%
VALENCIA	22	4.4%
SANDOVAL	22	4.4%
CURRY	25	4.3%
LEA	26	4.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	27	4.0%
DE BACA	28	3.9%
UNION	28	3.9%
BERNALILLO	28	3.9%
ROOSEVELT	31	3.6%
HIDALGO	32	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	2.9%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment in March 1994 was up modestly over the month, increasing by 1,200 jobs (0.2 percent) from February, according to preliminary estimates. All major industries except manufacturing and government added employment during March, with the increases ranging from 0.1 percent for services to 1.8 percent for mining. Employment in manufacturing fell by 0.5 percent, the result of losses in non durable goods. Government employment was down by 0.1 percent over the month.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, New Mexico's construction industry hired 1,400 additional workers in March, most in general building contractors and special trade contractors. Trade added 1,200 jobs, the majority of the increase in the eating and drinking subsector. Services gained 1,100 positions in social services, membership organizations, engineering & management services, and other services. Government lost 400 employees, with declines in both federal and state government.

Total nonagricultural employment (not seasonally adjusted), at 637,400 in March, is some 23,800 jobs or 3.9 percent higher than its year ago level. This robust growth was the result of job gains in all major industries, with most sectors showing growth rates in excess of three percent. Construction continues to lead all major industry groups in the rate of job growth by adding 4,400 workers for 13.6 percent growth over the year. General building contractors and special trade contractors were particularly strong. New Mexico's current construction growth trend began in mid-1991 after six years of job declines. Services gained the largest number of jobs (7,700) or 4.7 percent over the year. Social, health, educational, engineering & management services continues to post strong increases. Trade is up 4,500 jobs or 3.1 percent. All subsectors in trade contributed almost equally. Jobs added in services, construction, and trade account for almost 70 percent of total employment growth over the last twelve months.

Government is up 2,700 over the year for 1.7 percent growth. State supported universities and public education were the driving force. Manufacturing added 1,800 positions or 4.4 percent from a year ago. Electronic & other electric equipments, food and kindred products, and other nondurable goods are the subsectors with strongest growth. Mining is up 1,100 jobs for 7.2 percent annual growth, afforded by the strength in metal mining and oil & gas extraction. Finance and transportation are also up from last year, 4.5 and 1.4 percent, respectively

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Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonfarm payroll employment decreased very slightly in the Albuquerque area in March, declining just one hundred jobs on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to preliminary estimates. This means that, while there was an actual employment increase over the month, that increase was not quite as large as we normally expect at this time of year. Construction declined (seasonally adjusted) for the second month in a row, and services also contributed to the downturn. On the plus side, a strong performance in retail trade offset most of the combined decrease of construction and services.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, Albuquerque's nonfarm job total increased by 1,800 over the month, but this is a smaller than average gain for this time of year by historical standards. Trade and services each added 600 jobs in March; for trade this was an above average increase, but services has seen March gains of more than twice this amount in recent years. Likewise, the addition of 400 jobs in construction is less than one-half the increase recorded last March as well as in March 1989. The increase in trade occurred entirely in the retail sector and was concentrated in eating & drinking places and building materials & garden supply stores. Health services, engineering & management services, social services, and animal, landscaping, & horticultural services all contributed to the gain in services, more than offsetting a decline in business services. In construction, all three sectors recorded modest increases; special trade contractors, the largest of the three, registered the largest March gain.

Total nonfarm payroll employment (not seasonally adjusted) in Albuquerque now stands at 294,500, an over the year gain of 11,200 jobs (+4.0%). Year to year job growth has been four percent or greater in sixteen of the past eighteen months. A year ago, March 1993 exceeded March 1992 by 12,400 jobs (+4.6%). Construction, trade, and services together account for nearly 79 percent of the total over the year increase, while they account for only 61 percent of total nonfarm employment. The rapid pace of job creation in construction has been most notable and well publicized. A year ago, construction accounted for 5.6 percent of total nonfarm employment; now that share has climbed to 6.5 percent.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM MAR 1994	REVISED FEB 1994	CHANGE FROM FEB
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	641,000	639,800	1,200
MINING	16,800	16,500	300
CONSTRUCTION	38,200	37,800	400
MANUFACTURING	43,400	43,600	−200
DURABLE GOODS	29,000	29,000	0
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,400	14,600	−200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,900	29,700	200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	151,000	150,700	300
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,100	26,100	0
RETAIL TRADE	124,900	124,600	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	28,300	28,200	100
SERVICES	173,300	173,100	200
GOVERNMENT	160,100	160,200	−100

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)	PRELIM. MAR 1994	REVISED FEB 1994	CHANGE FROM FEB
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	296,500	296,600	−100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	19,700	20,100	−400
MANUFACTURING	27,000	26,900	100
DURABLE GOODS	20,500	20,400	100
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,500	6,500	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,600	12,500	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	71,200	70,800	400
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,300	15,400	−100
RETAIL TRADE	55,900	55,400	500
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	15,700	15,700	0
SERVICES	91,100	91,400	−300
GOVERNMENT	59,200	59,200	0

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Not Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM MAR 1994	REVISED FEB 1994	REVISED MAR 1993	[illegible]	
				FEB 1994	MAR 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	**637,400**	**633,200**	**613,600**	**4,200**	[illegible]
GOODS PRODUCING	96,000	94,100	88,700	1,900	7,300
SERVICE PRODUCING	541,400	539,100	524,900	2,300	16,500
MINING	**14,300**	**14,100**	**13,200**	**200**	[illegible]
Metal Mining	1,700	1,700	1,500	0	200
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,200	4,400	0	−200
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,400	10,200	9,300	200	1,100
CONSTRUCTION	**36,700**	**35,300**	**32,300**	**1,400**	[illegible]
MANUFACTURING	**43,000**	**42,700**	**41,200**	**300**	[illegible]
DURABLE GOODS	28,900	28,600	27,800	300	1,100
Lumber & Wood Products	2,100	2,000	2,100	100	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	7,900	7,800	7,000	100	900
Transportation Equipment	3,700	3,700	3,900	0	−200
Other Durable Goods	12,700	12,600	12,300	100	400
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,100	14,100	13,400	0	700
Food & Kindred Products	4,000	4,100	3,800	−100	200
Textile & Apparel	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	7,300	7,200	6,800	100	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,900**	**29,700**	**29,500**	**200**	**400**
TRANSPORTATION	16,200	16,200	15,200	0	1,000
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,600	7,700	7,300	−100	300
Other Transportation	7,100	7,000	6,400	100	700
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,700	13,500	14,300	200	−600
Communication	5,700	5,700	5,800	0	−100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,000	7,800	8,500	200	−500
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**148,100**	**146,900**	**143,600**	**1,200**	**4,500**
WHOLESALE TRADE	25,900	25,900	25,200	0	700
Durable Goods	14,800	14,800	14,500	0	300
Nondurable Goods	11,100	11,100	10,700	0	400
RETAIL TRADE	122,200	121,000	118,400	1,200	3,800
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	4,800	4,600	4,600	200	200
General Merchandise Stores	13,800	13,700	13,200	100	600
Food Stores	16,000	16,100	15,700	−100	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,500	15,500	15,200	0	300
Apparel & Accessories	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
Furniture & Furnishing	5,400	5,400	5,100	0	300
Eating & Drinking Places	47,000	45,700	45,200	1,300	1,800
Miscellaneous Retail	14,800	15,100	14,500	−300	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**28,100**	**27,900**	**26,900**	**200**	**1,200**
Depository Institutions	10,200	10,200	10,100	0	100
Insurance Carriers	4,900	4,900	4,700	0	200
Insurance Agents	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	100
Real Estate	6,300	6,200	5,900	100	400
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,600	3,500	3,200	100	400
SERVICES	**172,300**	**171,200**	**164,600**	**1,100**	**7,700**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,700	12,500	12,500	200	200
Personal Services	6,300	6,300	6,000	0	300
Business Services	24,600	24,500	24,600	100	0
Health Services	42,700	42,700	40,400	0	2,300
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
Educational Services	7,500	7,500	7,100	0	400
Social Services	14,400	14,100	13,200	300	1,200
Membership Organizations	11,700	11,900	11,100	−200	600
Engineering & Management Services	27,500	27,100	25,700	400	1,800
Other Services	20,100	19,800	19,200	300	900
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**163,000**	**163,400**	**160,300**	**−400**	**2,700**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,000	31,400	31,400	−400	−400
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	132,000	132,000	128,900	0	3,100
State Government 2/	58,900	59,200	58,000	−300	900
Universities	27,600	27,500	26,700	100	900
Local Government	73,100	72,800	70,900	300	2,200
Schools	45,700	45,300	44,200	400	1,500

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	PRELIM MAR 1994	REVISED FEB 1994	REVISED MAR 1993	MAR CHANGE FROM FEB 1994	 MAR 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**294,500**	**292,700**	**283,300**	**1,800**	**11,200**
GOODS PRODUCING	45,800	45,300	41,900	500	3,900
SERVICE PRODUCING	248,700	247,400	241,400	1,300	7,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**19,200**	**18,800**	**15,900**	**400**	**3,300**
MANUFACTURING	**26,600**	**26,500**	**26,000**	**100**	**600**
Durable Goods	20,100	20,000	19,600	100	500
Nondurable Goods	6,500	6,500	6,400	0	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,700**	**12,500**	**12,900**	**200**	**−200**
Transportation	7,700	7,500	7,600	200	100
Communication & Public Utilities	5,000	5,000	5,300	0	−300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**69,800**	**69,200**	**67,300**	**600**	**2,500**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,200	15,200	14,700	0	500
Durable Goods	9,300	9,300	9,200	0	100
Nondurable Goods	5,900	5,900	5,500	0	400
RETAIL TRADE	54,600	54,000	52,600	600	2,000
General Merchandise Stores	5,700	5,600	5,400	100	300
Food Stores	6,400	6,400	6,100	0	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,100	6,100	5,800	0	300
Eating & Drinking Places	21,300	21,000	20,700	300	600
Other Retail Trade	15,100	14,900	14,600	200	500
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**15,600**	**15,600**	**15,000**	**0**	**600**
Depository Institutions	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,400	5,400	5,200	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,600	5,600	5,300	0	300
SERVICES	**90,700**	**90,100**	**87,600**	**600**	**3,100**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	3,800	3,800	4,000	0	−200
Personal Services	3,000	3,000	3,000	0	0
Business Services	16,900	17,200	15,900	−300	1,000
Health Services	21,000	20,700	20,600	300	400
Social Services	6,300	6,200	5,900	100	400
Membership Organizations	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	100
Engineering & Management Services	19,600	19,400	18,500	200	1,100
Other Services	16,300	16,000	16,000	300	300
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**59,900**	**60,000**	**58,600**	**−100**	**1,300**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,500	14,900	14,600	−400	−100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	45,400	45,100	44,000	300	1,400
State Government 2/	18,000	17,800	17,300	200	700
Local Government	27,400	27,300	26,700	100	700

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM MAR 1994	REVISED FEB 1994	REVISED MAR 1993	MAR CHANGE FROM FEB 1994	MAR CHANGE FROM MAR 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	46,600	46,150	45,800	450	800
GOODS PRODUCING	4,800	4,700	4,850	100	−50
SERVICE PRODUCING	41,800	41,450	40,950	350	850
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,500	2,400	2,500	100	0
MANUFACTURING	2,300	2,300	2,350	0	−50
Durable Goods	750	750	750	0	0
Nondurable Goods	1,550	1,550	1,600	0	−50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,650	1,650	1,700	0	−50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,850	9,800	9,500	50	350
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,050	1,050	1,000	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	8,800	8,750	8,500	50	300
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,200	1,100	−50	50
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,200	0	−50
Other Retail Trade	6,500	6,400	6,200	100	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,900	1,900	1,850	0	50
SERVICES	9,900	9,700	9,200	200	700
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,500	18,400	18,700	100	−200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,700	3,700	4,200	0	−500
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,800	14,700	14,500	100	300
State Government	7,800	7,600	7,600	200	200
Local Government	7,000	7,100	6,900	−100	100

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM MAR 1994	REVISED FEB 1994	REVISED MAR 1993	MAR CHANGE FROM FEB 1994	MAR CHANGE FROM MAR 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	66,750	66,450	65,900	300	850
GOODS PRODUCING	5,150	5,150	4,950	0	200
SERVICE PRODUCING	61,600	61,300	60,950	300	650
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	100
MANUFACTURING	2,050	2,050	1,950	0	100
Durable Goods	1,250	1,250	1,150	0	100
Nondurable Goods	800	800	800	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Transportation	650	650	600	0	50
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	550	0	−50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	13,750	13,550	13,400	200	350
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	12,500	12,300	12,200	200	300
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	5,000	4,900	4,900	100	100
Other Retail Trade	6,400	6,300	6,200	100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,900	2,800	2,600	100	300
SERVICES	19,500	19,300	18,600	200	900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,200	2,200	2,100	0	100
Health Services	4,600	4,600	4,600	0	0
Other Services	12,700	12,500	11,900	200	800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,300	24,500	25,200	−200	−900
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,600	1,600	1,700	0	−100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,700	22,900	23,500	−200	−800
State Government 3/	17,700	18,000	18,600	−300	−900
Local Government	5,000	4,900	4,900	100	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.

2/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAR 1994	FEB 1994	MAR 1993	MAR 1994	FEB 1994	MAR 1993	MAR 1994	FEB 1994	MAR 1993
MINING	$607.62	$606.96	$576.55	42.7	43.2	42.3	14.23	14.05	13.63
CONSTRUCTION	$480.33	$484.30	$453.56	40.5	40.8	39.1	11.86	11.87	11.60
MANUFACTURING	$402.57	$402.00	$392.28	40.5	40.0	40.4	9.94	10.05	9.71
Durable Goods	$424.09	$431.58	$414.28	40.7	40.6	40.3	10.42	10.63	10.28
Nondurable Goods	$353.28	$334.66	$348.06	40.1	38.6	40.9	8.81	8.67	8.51
COMMUNICATIONS	$379.17	$374.76	$632.30	33.0	34.7	41.3	11.49	10.80	15.31
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$736.56	$719.92	$668.95	44.0	42.7	45.6	16.74	16.86	14.67
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$226.92	$226.18	$223.69	30.5	30.4	30.6	7.44	7.44	7.31
Wholesale Trade	$346.32	$342.91	$339.01	37.4	37.6	38.7	9.26	9.12	8.76
Retail Trade	$202.83	$203.29	$200.68	29.1	29.0	29.0	6.97	7.01	6.92
BANKING	$279.99	$282.99	$245.89	36.6	36.8	36.7	7.65	7.69	6.70

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	MAR 1994	FEB 1994	MAR 1993	MAR 1994	FEB 1994	MAR 1993	MAR 1994	FEB 1994	MAR 1993
MANUFACTURING	$420.62	$423.22	$422.50	40.6	40.5	40.9	10.36	10.45	10.33
Durable Goods	$463.27	$468.83	$456.64	41.4	41.6	41.4	11.19	11.27	11.03
Nondurable Goods	$301.46	$297.00	$333.48	38.5	37.5	39.7	7.83	7.92	8.40

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

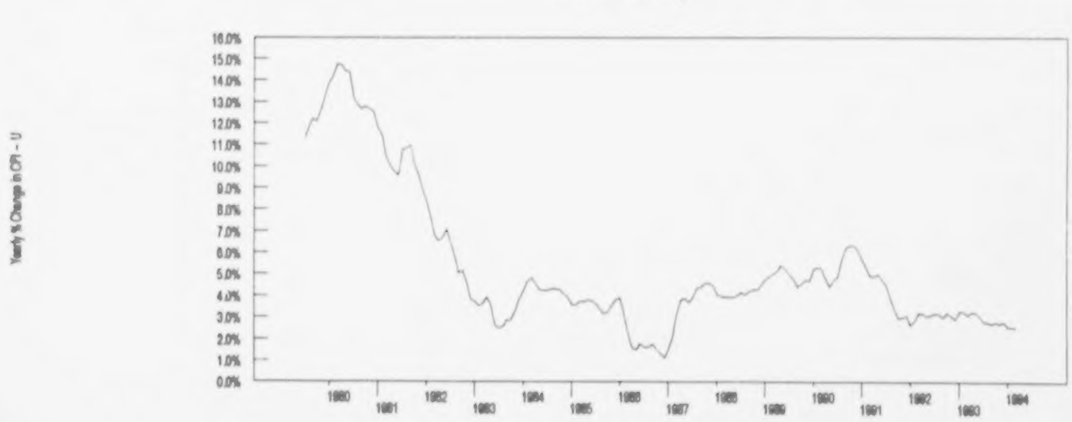
				PERCENT CHANGE	
	March 1994	February 1994	March 1993	Feb '94-Mar '94	Mar '93-Mar '94
CPI-U	147.2	146.7	143.6	0.3%	2.5%
CPI-W	144.4	144.0	141.1	0.3%	2.3%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)



March Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Year to Year change

STATE	PREL. 1994 RANKING	MARCH 1994 RATE
NEVADA	1	7.4%
IDAHO	2	6.8%
UTAH	3	6.3%
GEORGIA	4	5.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5	4.4%
MISSISSIPPI	6	4.0%
ARIZONA	7	3.9%
NEW MEXICO	7	3.9%
MONTANA	9	3.7%
FLORIDA	9	3.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	3.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	11	3.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	13	3.5%
VIRGINIA	14	3.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	14	3.4%
MISSOURI	16	3.3%
TEXAS	17	3.2%
TENNESSEE	17	3.2%
COLORADO	19	3.1%
MINNESOTA	20	3.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	20	3.0%
OREGON	22	2.9%
KANSAS	22	2.9%
IOWA	24	2.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	25	2.6%
ALASKA	25	2.6%
MICHIGAN	27	2.5%
WYOMING	27	2.5%
DELAWARE	29	2.4%
ARKANSAS	30	2.3%
VERMONT	30	2.3%
MAINE	32	2.1%
RHODE ISLAND	32	2.1%
UNITED STATES		2.0%
WISCONSIN	34	1.9%
WASHINGTON	35	1.8%
ILLINOIS	35	1.8%
ALABAMA	37	1.7%
NEBRASKA	37	1.7%
NEW JERSEY	39	1.6%
INDIANA	40	1.5%
MARYLAND	41	1.3%
OHIO	41	1.3%
KENTUCKY	43	1.2%
LOUISIANA	43	1.2%
NEW YORK	45	1.1%
OKLAHOMA	45	1.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	47	0.9%
CONNECTICUT	48	−0.2%
CALIFORNIA	49	−0.7%
HAWAII	50	−1.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	−1.3%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	[illegible] 1993 RANKING	[illegible] 1993 [illegible]
COLORADO	1	4.7%
UTAH	2	4.6%
NEVADA	3	4.4%
IDAHO	4	4.2%
NEW MEXICO	5	3.9%
MISSISSIPPI	6	3.7%
ARIZONA	7	3.5%
GEORGIA	8	3.4%
OREGON	9	3.2%
FLORIDA	10	3.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	10	3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	3.0%
TENNESSEE	12	3.0%
WISCONSIN	14	2.9%
ARKANSAS	14	2.9%
MINNESOTA	14	2.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	17	2.7%
TEXAS	17	2.7%
MONTANA	19	2.5%
ALABAMA	19	2.5%
INDIANA	19	2.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	19	2.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	23	2.4%
KENTUCKY	24	2.2%
OKLAHOMA	25	2.1%
VERMONT	25	2.1%
VIRGINIA	27	2.0%
MISSOURI	28	1.9%
DELAWARE	29	1.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	30	1.7%
LOUISIANA	30	1.7%
MICHIGAN	30	1.7%
ILLINOIS	33	1.6%
KANSAS	33	1.6%
ALASKA	35	1.5%
MAINE	35	1.5%
IOWA	37	1.4%
NEBRASKA	38	1.3%
RHODE ISLAND	38	1.3%
UNITED STATES		1.3%
WYOMING	38	1.3%
WASHINGTON	41	1.2%
OHIO	42	1.0%
NEW JERSEY	43	0.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	43	0.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	43	0.6%
MARYLAND	46	0.3%
CONNECTICUT	46	0.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48	−0.1%
NEW YORK	49	−0.3%
HAWAII	50	−0.5%
CALIFORNIA	51	−1.4%

National Labor Update from the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics
March 1994

Data from the household survey for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the introduction in January 1994 of a major redesign to the survey and 1990 census-based population-controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. In addition, the 1994 data may be affected by the transition to the redesigned survey. For example, seasonal factors, of necessity, have been computed based on data collected in the survey prior to its revision, and these factors many not fully capture the pattern of seasonality in the current data. Hence, over-the-month comparisons of unemployment and other labor force estimates should be made with caution.

U.S. Employment - February 1994 Overview

On April 1, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that nonfarm payroll employment rebounded sharply in March from weather-related weakness in the prior 2 months. The unemployment rate was 6.5 percent in March, the same as in February, and the number of unemployed persons remained at 8.5 million. Unemployment rates for most worker groups were little changed from February to March. The number in the newly jobless category--those unemployed for less than 5 weeks--showed a increase of 180,000 in March to a level of 2.8 million, while the number unemployed 5 to 14 weeks fell by nearly the same amount, 180,000. The jobless rates for the major demographic groups in March were as follows: adult women (6.0 percent up from 5.7 percent), adult men (5.8 percent down from 6.0 percent), teenagers (17.8 percent down one tenth of a percentage point from 17.9 percent), whites (5.7 percent up from 5.6 percent), blacks (12.5 percent down from 12.9 percent), and Hispanics (remaining steady at 10.0 percent).

Civilian Employment (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment fell by was 221,000 in March to 122.037. The employment-population ratio--the proportion of the working-age population with jobs--was 62.2 percent, about the same as in January and February. A total of 7.2 million workers or 5.9 percent of all employed persons, held two or more jobs in March. The civilian labor force (now at 130,580 million) fell by 196,000 in March.

The median duration of unemployment was 9.1 weeks in March an increase of .6 weeks since January 1994. 3.110 million (37.0 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in March 1994, compared to 3.103 million or 36.9 percent in February. Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs totalled 4.037 or 46.9 percent of the unemployed in March, compared to 4,185 or 48.6 percent in February. Job leavers totalled 873 thousand. Persons re-entering the labor force (3.054 million) and new entrants 643 thousand constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The household survey redesign included a major change in the definition of discouraged workers. Two requirements were added: To be classified as discouraged, one must have searched for work during the prior year and be explicitly reported as currently available for work. Using this new definition, the number of discouraged workers was 533,000 in March on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Under the former, less restrictive definition, the number of discouraged workers had held steady at about 1.1 million (seasonally adjusted) for over 2 years.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 456,000 in March, as several industries rebounded from depressed levels related to severe winter weather in January and February. Monthly job growth for the first quarter averaged 208,000, about the same healthy advance as in the last quarter of 1993. The construction industry added 74,000 jobs in March on a seasonally adjusted basis. After 2 months of weather-related declines totaling 22,000, construction again showed the strength it exhibited in late 1993. Mining employment was down slightly in March, as oil and gas extraction continued to lose jobs.

The average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rebounded by 0.4 hour from February, to 34.7 hours seasonally adjusted.

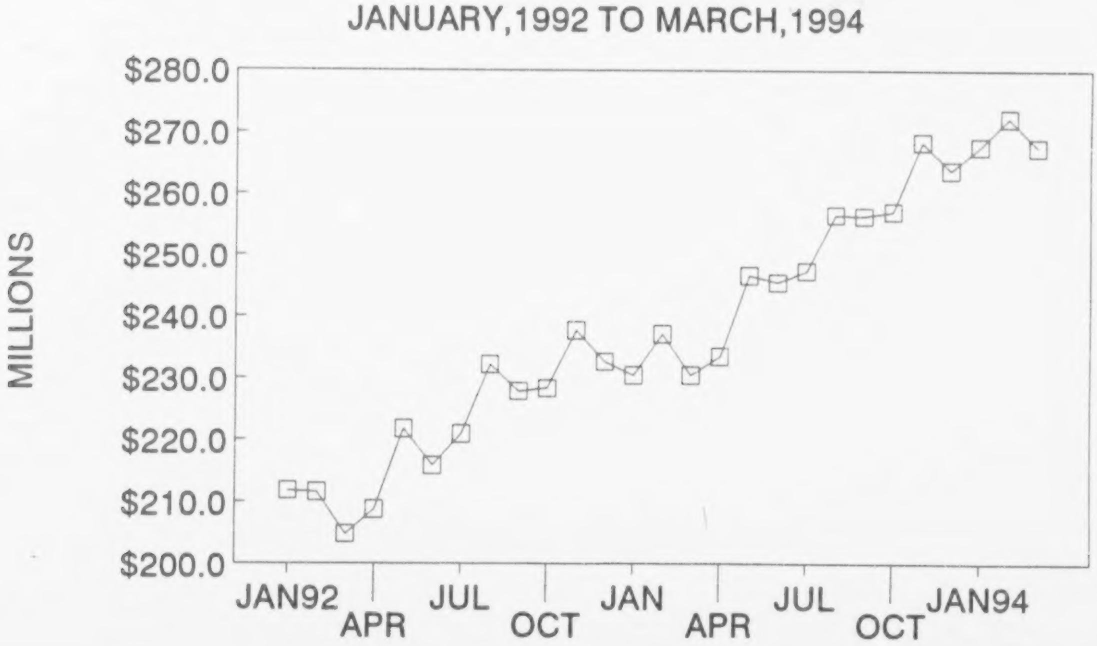
New Mexico
Unemployment Insurance
Unemployment Compensation Regular Program
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	March 1994	February 1994	March 1993	CHANGE FROM: Feb.'94	Mar. '93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,330	4,999	4,902	331	428
Continued Claims	67,599	58,251	66,686	9,348	913
# Insured Unemployed *	13,253	13,939	13,890	−686	−637
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.4	2.5	2.6		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,538	3,139	2,452	−601	86
Final Payments	777	659	888	118	−111
Weeks Compensated	53,088	43,622	49,359	9,466	3,729
Net Benefit Payments	$7,476,258	$6,157,013	$6,902,920	$1,319,245	$573,338
Average Weekly Check	$140.83	$141.14	$139.85	−$0.31	$0.98

** Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.*

New claims for unemployment insurance rose 331 or 6.6 percent over the month. This slight increase is in contrast to drops seen in the same period the two previous years. Over the year, initial claims were up 428 for an 8.7 percent increase. The number of insured unemployed per week fell 686 or 4.9 percent during the month, pushing the insured unemployment rate down 1 tenth of one percent to 2.4 percent. Benefit payments for March totaled $7.48 million, up $1.32 million or 21.4 percent from February and up $573,338 from March, 1993. The average weekly check decreased $0.31 from February to $140.83.

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund



New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources.)

Statewide:

The January issue of General Fund Report of the **New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)**, dated April 6, 1994, states that New Mexico General Fund revenues for January 1994 were $232.1 million, with a year-to-date total of $1.36 billion, 13.9 percent higher than the total for the same period in the previous fiscal year. According to the General Fund Report, this growth exceeds the latest DFA revenue forecast of 11.9 percent. Severance tax revenues have grown 15.1 percent over the same period in the previous fiscal year, reflecting strong gains in the production of natural gas. Gross receipts tax revenues grew 7.0 percent, compared to projected fiscal year growth of 7.5 percent. Net personal income tax revenues for the 1994 fiscal year to date were $254.2 million for growth of 21.4 percent.

The 1994 consensus forecast for the New Mexico economy published by the Economic Outlook Center at the Arizona State University College of Business in their **Western Blue Chip Economic Forecast**, is for 6.8 percent personal income growth, a 2.5 percent increase in manufacturing employment, a 3.1 percent increase in nonfarm wage and salary employment, a 1.8 percent population growth and a substantial 16.4 percent increase in housing permits. The consensus forecasts for all variables were identical to those made one month earlier. The consensus forecast for 1995 is for 6.5 percent personal income growth, manufacturing employment up by 2.0 percent, nonfarm wage & salary employment up by 2.7 percent, population growth of 1.7 percent, and housing permits up by 8.6 percent. The Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of New Mexico and First Security Corporation are the most optimistic of the five forecasting organizations, expecting 7.7 and 7.5 percent personal income growth respectively. First Interstate Bank, New Mexico State University and US West Communications expect personal income growth of 6.6, 6.5 and 5.5 percent respectively.

The **Monthly Statistical Report** published by the New Mexico Human Services Department is the primary data source on anti-poverty programs administered by the state of New Mexico. The latest issue of the report, dated April 1994, provides human services program summaries through February 1994. The number of Food Stamp cases in New Mexico decreased by 197 during the month of February 1994, although the Food Stamp caseload is now 1,370 higher than one year ago, a 1.6 percent increase. The food stamp caseload had increased by 894 in January 1994. The number of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cases increased by 115 during the month of February 1994. New Mexico has 2,263 more AFDC cases than at this time last year, a 7.2 percent increase. The number of AFDC-Unemployed Parent cases increased from 1,783 in January to 1,822 in February. The AFDC caseload growth rate has fallen from 0.6 percent in December to 0.8 percent in January and 0.3 percent in February. The number of General Assistance (GA) cases in New Mexico increased by 15 during the month. New Mexico has 258 more GA cases than at this time last year, a 19.9 percent increase.

The January issue of the **New Mexico Business Current Economic Report**, published by the University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research, provides mining sector data for the last part of 1993. Petroleum production in November 1993 was up 2.5 percent over November 1993, while natural gas production was up 9.2 percent. In December 1993, coal production was up 33.2 percent over December 1992, presumably reflecting production under the new contract obtained by Pittsburgh and Midway for coal from the York Canyon mine. Oil well completions, at 66, were down 40.2 percent from December 1992. Gas well completions, at 41, were down almost 40 percent from the previous year. October 1993 oil sales, at $90.3 million, were down 23.2 percent over the same month last year, while gas sales, at $196 million, were down 21.1 percent over October 1993.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

According to an item in Sunwest Bank's publication New Mexico Progress, **Vista Hills Partners of Albuquerque** plans a spring start for work on a 49,800-square-foot office and warehouse, the first project in their 16-acre Los Conejos Business Park at Osuna and Jefferson in northeast Albuquerque.

The **National Machine Tool Partnership** between industry, Sandia National Laboratories, Los Alamos National Laboratory and two other national labs has completed its first year of operation. The intent of the project is to apply laboratory technical talent to the problems of machine tool companies with up to 80 hours at no cost. The partnership telephone hotline received more than 800 calls during the first year with 73 percent of the calls from companies with fewer than 500 employees. Projects have included redesigning a machine that cleans sanding belts, applying an acoustic emission sensor in screenings and analyzing a process for recycling spent lithium batteries.

Public Service Company of New Mexico earned $22.4 million, or 54 cents per share of common stock, in the three months ended March 31. The latest quarterly earnings were more than double the net income of $10.2 million or 25 cents per share earned in the comparable period last year, largely because of a one-time charge of $23.3 million taken against earnings in the first quarter of 1993. PNM's total operating revenues for the three months ended March 31 were $260.8 million, an increase of $12.2 million, or 4.9 percent, over the comparable quarter in 1993. Electric operating revenues were up $2.5 million, or 1.7 percent, while gas revenues rose $9.4 million, or 9.4 percent, to $109.4 million.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

The **US Department of Labor** has awarded a two-year, 7.8 million contract to a Virginia-based company to operate the center, recruit new students and help place students as they graduate from the Job Corps program. The Roswell Job Corps Center, with a capacity of 224 students, offers vocational training in word processing, clerical skills, culinary arts, hospital admissions, acute care and geriatric nursing assistance, home health, painting, plumbing and more. In addition, the center provides academic education, work experience, counseling, health care, clothing, meals and other support services. Job Corps is the nation's oldest residential education and vocational training program for disadvantaged youth between the ages of 16 and 24. Established in 1964 by the Economic Opportunity Act, the program prepares nearly 68,000 students each year at 1090 centers in 45 states and the District for productive employment.

Gallup Area, Cibola County:

The **Navajo Nation** will receive more than $4.8 million in a grant from the Department of the Interior's Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement division. The grant will be used for the reclamation of abandoned mines on the Navajo Indian Reservation in New Mexico and Arizona.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

The number of building permits for Las Cruces in March 1994 increased 60 percent from the same month last year. The valuation of the permits totalled $6,387,455, an increase slightly over 100 percent from a year ago.

Silver City Area, Grant County:

The **Cobre Mine** is opening the Continental Mine in Fierro and Phelps Dodge is expanding its Tyrone operation to include the Little Rock Project on federal and private land. The Little Rock Project will include the expansion of an open-pit mine and the removal of old leach piles and foundations. The majority of the Cobre Mine project is on patented mine claims.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Rich Meat officially closed its doors in March, laying off the remainder of the workforce. Approximately 45 workers lost their positions.

Southwest Dried Products will begin construction of a whey plant in early summer and will begin production in October 1994.

Gallup Area, McKinley County:

According to several articles published in the Gallup Independent, Gallup is showing a strong, steady economic growth. Gross receipts taxes reached the $1 million mark for the first time. Gross receipts have risen 6.4 percent over last fiscal year. The Gallup economy in the retail sector has grown by 47.8 percent in the past ten years, growing from $236.8 million in 1984 to $350 million last year.

The **Navajo Forest Products Industries** has shut down its sawmilling operations for approximately two weeks. The mill ran out of logs when muddy roads made timber hauling difficult. The sawmill has been using logs from outside contractors since July. The mill has to collect about 400,000 to 500,000 board-feet of uncut logs to start up operations.

Zuni Area, McKinley County:

A grant of almost $1 million was received by the **Zuni Tribe**. The $997,500 from the Department of Housing and Urban Development will be used to build trash transfer stations and close the current landfills. The construction is expected to begin in May. Clean up efforts will begin on the two old dumps at approximately the same time. The transfer stations are expected to be in use by November, and will include recycling bins. The transfer stations and reclamation projects will take about two years to complete.

Mora Area, Mora County:

Phase one of the **Mora Fish Hatchery** has commenced. The general contractor, ACCI, based out of California is building four wells, digging trenches for four miles of pipeline and digging out a 140,000-gallon reservoir. Phase two, tentatively scheduled to start in July or August will cost $3 million and will include the building of a water treatment structure, several buildings, a fishpond and a sludge pond.

Rancho Valmora, a youth treatment facility located at the site of the old Valmora Sanitorium, began receiving kids in January. Rancho Valmora is licensed to provide services for up to 56 teenage boys and girls who have experienced emotional trauma at the hands of adults. Classrooms on campus are located in an old adobe building and many of the rooms open onto a covered veranda enhancing the learning environment.

Alamogordo Area, Otero County:

The following businesses opened in the Alamogordo area in the last month: **Alpha Home Care, Alpha Computer, Up-Technologies, Color Tile and Carpet, Illusion Unisex Salon, Enterprise Rent-a-Car, Boogee's Hair Salon, Aceta Travel Agency, Something Special** (a bridal shop), and **George's Homestyle Burgers** in Tularosa.

Active Technologies, Inc. will be expanding their manufacturing operation at 1117 La Velle Road, by adding an additional 30 employees during the next several months to produce the "Lightning Charger" mini-generator, according to a press release from the Otero County Economic Development council.

Tucumcari Area, Quay County:

The city of Tucumcari will receive $19,000 to make improvements to Stadium Park. Tucumcari was one of seven New Mexico communities to receive grant funds from the national Park Service to improve recreation areas in the state.

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

A new sporting goods store, the **Sports Bag,** opened for business during March. Eight people are currently employed. The store will have an inventory of mountain bikes and roller blades as well as rafts and hiking goods. It will also offer team sales of uniforms and T-shirts.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

A preliminary plat for **AMREP Southwest's** 106-lot subdivision was unanimously approved by the Rio Rancho planning and zoning commission. The Southern Park West subdivision is a single-family development located on the northwest corner of Southern Boulevard and 20th Street.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

Hughes Missile Systems Co. is planning to double the workforce at its factory south of Farmington. The company has merged with two other divisions of General Motors Hughes Electronics and will be increasing the workforce to 200. The San Juan College plans to increase training for students in missile related programs as well. Hughes Missile Systems has Navajo preference in hiring.

Mesa Airlines will acquire Caribbean commuter carrier **Sunaire Express** from its parent company, Aeroflight Holdings. Mesa Airlines officials said the airline would invest at least $600,000 under a reorganization plan to pay a Sunaire Express debt of about $2.35 million. Sunaire Express, based in St. Croix, Virgin Islands, is reorganizing under Chapter 11 of federal bankruptcy protection laws.

New Publication Announcement

Large Employers in the Albuquerque Area

The Research and Analysis Bureau of the New Mexico Department of Labor has recently completed a publication entitled "Large Employers in the Albuquerque Area". This publication corresponds to the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area which includes Bernalillo, Sandoval, and Valencia counties. Large employers are defined as having fifty or more employees and companies listed may have more than one location although only one has been listed. This publication lists names, addresses and phone numbers of those companies considered to be large employers.

To request a copy of this survey report, please contact:

The New Mexico Department of Labor
Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103
(505) 841-8645

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES

- COOK
- ELECTRICIAN
- LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
- REGISTERED NURSE
- TRUCK DRIVER

MAJOR SURPLUSES

- CASHIER
- CLERK, GENERAL
- CONSTRUCTION WKR. UNSKILLED
- LABORER
- SALES CLERK
- SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION

- BILINGUAL TEACHER
- EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN
- SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST
- SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

HEALTH

- CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
- CRITICAL CARE NURSE
- HOME HEALTH AIDE
- LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
- NURSE PRACTITIONER
- PHYSICIAN
- PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
- REGISTERED NURSE
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES

- CARDIOVASCULAR TECHNOLOGIST
- CARPENTER
- CORRECTIONAL OFFICER
- ELECTRICIAN
- ENGINEER (CHEM., ELEC., MECH.)
- HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE
- LOCKSMITH
- MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER
- MOTEL CLEANER
- NURSES (LPN, RN, ASSISTANT)
- PHARMACIST
- PLUMBER
- RADIOGRAPHER
- SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST
- TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE, READING, SPECIAL ED.)
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)
- TRUCK DRIVER

SURPLUSES

- ACCOUNTANT
- CLERK, GENERAL
- ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
- LABORER
- LAWYER
- MGR. RESTAURANT/RETAIL
- RECEPTIONIST
- TEACHER (ELEMENTARY, HOME EC., SOC. STUDIES)
- TELEMARKETER

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES

- AUTOBODY REPAIR
- BOOKKEEPER, COMPUTER
- FAST FOOD WORKER
- GLASS INSTALLER, AUTOMOTIVE
- HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR
- HOUSEKEEPER
- LIVE-IN COMPANION
- SECURITY GUARD

SURPLUSES

- ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
- CASHIER
- CLERK, GENERAL
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
- FRONT DESK CLERK
- MANAGER, RETAIL SALES
- RECEPTIONIST
- SALES CLERK

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES

- COOK, CHINESE FOOD
- FORM BUILDER
- MACHINIST
- PLUMBER
- TRANSMISSION REBUILDER

SURPLUSES

- CANNERY WORKER
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
- FAST FOOD WORKER
- HARVEST WORKER, VEGETABLE
- SECRETARY

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS

- MATERIAL HANDLER
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
- CLERK, GENERAL
- YARD WORKER
- LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST
- CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.
- KITCHEN HELPER
- MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.
- SECURITY GUARD

TOP 10 APPLICANTS

- CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
- CLERK, GENERAL
- CASHIER-CHECKER
- SECRETARY
- CARPENTER
- CASHIER II
- OPERATING ENGINEER
- TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
- RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.

- HOME HEALTH AIDE
- PARALEGAL
- MEDICAL ASSISTANT
- MEDICAL SECRETARY
- PHYSICAL THERAPIST
- CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)
- TRAVEL AGENT
- PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT
- SURGICAL TECHNICIAN
- PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.

OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS

- SALESPERSON, RETAIL
- WAITER & WAITRESS
- FOOD COUNTER WORKER
- CASHIER
- GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
- SECRETARY
- JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
- GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
- REGISTERED NURSE
- TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A: CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A - Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: the Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval and Valencia Counties), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

The state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, and Socorro counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using new data or techniques.

Seasonal Adjustment

The procedure of applying smoothing factors to an economic data series to remove the effects of routine fluctuations associated with weather and institutional schedules such as the school year.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4020 PEGGY SE	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
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21094

New Mexico Department of Labor
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The humpback flute player Kokopelli displayed on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is found throughout prehistoric cultures in the Southwest. Kokopelli's symbolism varies from a fertility image, to a rain priest, to a hunting magician. In his hump he carries seeds of plants and flowers and with the music of his flute creates warmth for their germination as he scatters them.

New Mexico DRUG FREE It's a State of Mind!

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New Mexico Labor Market Review is a monthly publication dealing with the economy of the state.

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S5624-2

New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 23, No. 4, May 31, 1994

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - April 1994

...Total nonagricultural employment at 647,000 in April, is some 24,500 jobs or 3.9 percent higher than its year ago level.

...Construction continues to lead all major industry groups in the rate of job growth by adding 4,500 workers for substantial 13.3 percent growth over the year.

...Total nonfarm payroll employment in Albuquerque now stands at 296,400, an over the year gain of 10,300 jobs or 3.6 percent.

...The April 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.1 percent, down a slight on tenth of a point from the 5.2 percent rate in March and February.

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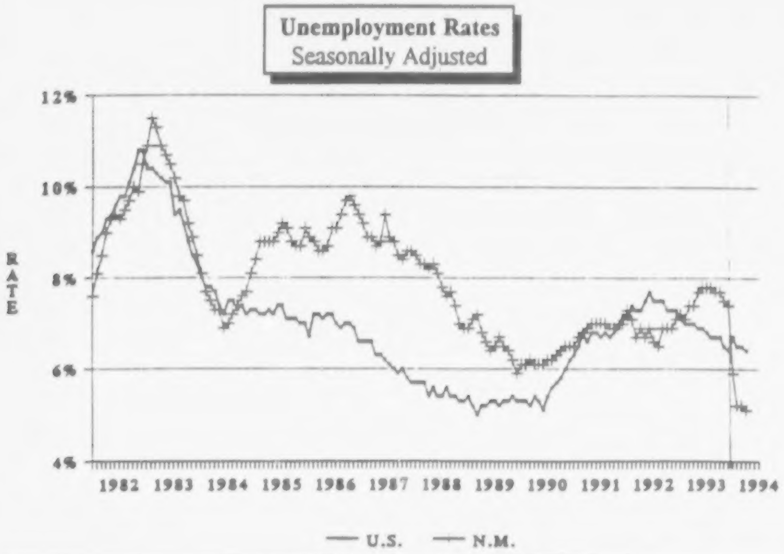

Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted

Beginning this January, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the January 1994 estimates are not comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to January as illustrated in the adjoining graph.

Prepared by Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, N.M. 87103
(505) 841-8645

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

United States
(in thousands)

	Prel. Apr. 1994	Revised Mar. 1994	Change From Mar. 1994	Percent Change From Mar. '94
Civilian Labor Force	129,682	129,718	-36	0.0%
Employment	121,604	120,844	+760	+0.6%
Unemployment	8,078	8,874	-796	-9.0%
Rate	6.2%	6.8%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	6.4%	6.5%		

New Mexico

The April 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.1 percent, down a slight one tenth of a point from the 5.2 percent rate in March and February but down substantially from 5.9 percent in January. The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate continues its trend below the comparable U.S. rate throughout 1994. The U.S. seasonally adjusted rate in January was 6.7 percent, 6.5 percent in February and March, dropping to 6.4 percent in April. This run of New Mexico unemployment rates below the national average agrees with New Mexico's nonagricultural job growth strength. New Mexico job growth in April was 4.0 percent over the year or roughly twice the national rate.

Data from the Covered Employment and Wages program for the third quarter of 1993, which became available recently, show that employment in New Mexico continued to increase rapidly into the second half of 1993. The Covered Employment and Wages series is drawn from the administrative records of the Unemployment Insurance system and provides the foundation for the employment data system. Overall state job growth from third quarter 1992 (1992-III) to third quarter 1993 (1993-III) was 25,100 or 4.3 percent. The nonagricultural sector showing the most rapid growth from 1992-III to 1993-III was construction, with growth of 5,300 or 16.3 percent. Construction growth accounted for more than one-fifth of total growth. Other private sector categories posting strong growth include manufacturing (1,700 or 4.1 percent), retail trade (4,200 or 3.5 percent), finance, insurance and real estate (1,000 or 3.8 percent) and services (5,800 or 3.8 percent). The public sector saw a decrease in federal government employment, while employment in state and local government increased.

	Prel. Apr. 1994	Revised Mar. 1994	Change From Mar. 1994	Percent Change From Mar. '94
Civilian Labor Force	784,700	773,900	+10,800	+1.4%
Employment	744,900	733,600	+11,300	+1.5%
Unemployment	39,800	40,300	-500	-1.2%
Rate	5.1%	5.2%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.1%	5.2%		

Albuquerque MSA 1/

The Albuquerque MSA's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) dropped four tenths of a point to 3.5 percent in April 1994. The redefined MSA, now including Valencia and Sandoval Counties as well as Bernalillo County, tied for 30th in a ranking of unemployment rates among New Mexico's Counties and MSA's. The Santa Fe MSA had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.0 percent, while the Las Cruces MSA ranked 9th with a rate of 6.9 percent. Luna County continued to post the highest unemployment rate at 23.9 percent.

Bernalillo County experienced more than one-third of the total state job growth, 9,900 or 3.9 percent. Other counties reporting strong job growth included Colfax (300 or 6.1 percent), Dona Ana (1,750 or 3.7 percent), Grant (540 or 6.7 percent), Lincoln (300 or 4.0 percent), McKinley (1,040 or 5.8 percent), Rio Arriba (320 or 4.7 percent), Sandoval (2,280 or 22 percent), San Miguel (450 or 6.7 percent), Santa Fe (2,580 or 5.4 percent), Taos (330 or 4.3 percent), and Valencia (960 or 12.2 percent).

	Prel. Apr. 1994	Revised Mar. 1994	Change From Mar. 1994	Percent Change From Mar. '94
Civilian Labor Force	338,200	335,000	+3,200	+1.0%
Employment	326,500	321,800	+4,700	+1.5%
Unemployment	11,700	13,200	-1,500	-11.4%
Rate	3.5%	3.9%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	3.7%	4.1%		

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY APRIL 1994				REVISED MARCH 1994				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	784,674	744,908	39,766	5.1%	773,943	733,633	40,310	5.2%	10,731	11,275	−544	1.4%	1.5%	−1.3%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	338,183	326,528	11,655	3.4%	335,050	321,803	13,247	4.0%	3,133	4,725	−1,592	0.9%	1.5%	−12.0%
Bernalillo	281,327	271,797	9,530	3.4%	278,638	267,864	10,774	3.9%	2,689	3,933	−1,244	1.0%	1.5%	−11.5%
Sandoval	34,415	33,109	1,306	3.8%	34,127	32,630	1,497	4.4%	288	479	−191	0.8%	1.5%	−12.8%
Valencia	22,440	21,621	819	3.6%	22,284	21,308	976	4.4%	156	313	−157	0.7%	1.5%	−16.1%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	64,221	59,766	4,455	6.9%	63,674	59,017	4,657	7.3%	547	749	−202	0.9%	1.3%	−4.3%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	75,657	73,425	2,232	3.0%	74,008	71,991	2,017	2.7%	1,649	1,434	215	2.2%	2.0%	10.7%
Catron	1,151	993	158	13.7%	1,137	970	167	14.7%	14	23	−9	1.2%	2.4%	−5.4%
Chaves	24,168	23,061	1,107	4.6%	24,076	22,907	1,169	4.9%	92	154	−62	0.4%	0.7%	−5.3%
Cibola	9,178	8,460	718	7.8%	9,032	8,276	756	8.4%	146	184	−38	1.6%	2.2%	−5.0%
Colfax	6,581	6,188	393	6.0%	6,411	6,082	329	5.1%	170	106	64	2.7%	1.7%	19.5%
Curry	19,070	18,187	883	4.6%	18,844	17,979	865	4.6%	226	208	18	1.2%	1.2%	2.1%
De Baca	1,010	968	42	4.2%	992	961	31	3.1%	18	7	11	1.8%	0.7%	35.5%
Eddy	23,204	21,708	1,496	6.4%	22,895	21,370	1,525	6.7%	309	338	−29	1.3%	1.6%	−1.9%
Grant	11,982	11,348	634	5.3%	11,901	11,231	670	5.6%	81	117	−36	0.7%	1.0%	−5.4%
Guadalupe	1,828	1,678	150	8.2%	1,797	1,635	162	9.0%	31	43	−12	1.7%	2.6%	−7.4%
Harding	559	527	32	5.7%	549	522	27	4.9%	10	5	5	1.8%	1.0%	18.5%
Hidalgo	3,127	3,007	120	3.8%	3,102	2,991	111	3.6%	25	16	9	0.8%	0.5%	8.1%
Lea	25,778	24,440	1,338	5.2%	25,385	24,133	1,252	4.9%	393	307	86	1.5%	1.3%	6.9%
Lincoln	6,486	6,161	325	5.0%	6,379	6,037	342	5.4%	107	124	−17	1.7%	2.1%	−5.0%
Luna	9,154	6,963	2,191	23.9%	8,714	6,804	1,910	21.9%	440	159	281	5.0%	2.3%	14.7%
McKinley	25,813	24,317	1,496	5.8%	25,312	23,903	1,409	5.6%	501	414	87	2.0%	1.7%	6.2%
Mora	1,620	1,302	318	19.6%	1,558	1,294	264	16.9%	62	8	54	4.0%	0.6%	20.5%
Otero	20,508	19,261	1,247	6.1%	20,209	18,992	1,217	6.0%	299	269	30	1.5%	1.4%	2.5%
Quay	5,013	4,709	304	6.1%	4,885	4,648	237	4.9%	128	61	67	2.6%	1.3%	28.3%
Rio Arriba	16,077	14,488	1,589	9.9%	15,722	14,144	1,578	10.0%	355	344	11	2.3%	2.4%	0.7%
Roosevelt	8,057	7,772	285	3.5%	7,832	7,536	296	3.8%	225	236	−11	2.9%	3.1%	−3.7%
San Juan	44,113	40,727	3,386	7.7%	43,241	39,972	3,269	7.6%	872	755	117	2.0%	1.9%	3.6%
San Miguel	11,554	10,870	684	5.9%	11,485	10,801	684	6.0%	69	69	0	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%
Sierra	3,597	3,451	146	4.1%	3,489	3,332	157	4.5%	108	119	−11	3.1%	3.6%	−7.0%
Socorro	7,010	6,596	414	5.9%	6,836	6,455	381	5.6%	174	141	33	2.5%	2.2%	8.7%
Taos	13,309	11,659	1,650	12.4%	12,805	11,545	1,260	9.8%	504	114	390	3.9%	1.0%	31.0%
Torrance	4,680	4,428	252	5.4%	4,646	4,384	262	5.6%	34	44	−10	0.7%	1.0%	−3.8%
Union	1,988	1,920	68	3.4%	1,978	1,920	58	2.9%	10	0	10	0.5%	0.0%	17.2%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

March and April Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (highest to lowest)
Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREAS	PREL. 1994 RANKING	APRIL 1994 RATE
LUNA	1	23.9%
MORA	2	19.6%
CATRON	3	13.7%
TAOS	4	12.4%
RIO ARRIBA	5	9.9%
GUADALUPE	6	8.2%
CIBOLA	7	7.8%
SAN JUAN	8	7.7%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	9	6.9%
EDDY	10	6.4%
OTERO	11	6.1%
QUAY	11	6.1%
COLFAX	13	6.0%
SAN MIGUEL	14	5.9%
SOCORRO	14	5.9%
MCKINLEY	16	5.8%
HARDING	17	5.7%
TORRANCE	18	5.4%
GRANT	19	5.3%
LEA	20	5.2%
STATEWIDE		**5.1%**
LINCOLN	21	5.0%
CHAVES	22	4.6%
CURRY	22	4.6%
DE BACA	24	4.2%
SIERRA	25	4.1%
SANDOVAL	26	3.8%
HIDALGO	26	3.8%
VALENCIA	28	3.6%
ROOSEVELT	29	3.5%
BERNALILLO	30	3.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	3.4%
UNION	30	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	3.0%

AREAS	REVISED 1994 RANKING	MARCH 1994 RATE
LUNA	1	21.9%
MORA	2	16.9%
CATRON	3	14.7%
RIO ARRIBA	4	10.0%
TAOS	5	9.8%
GUADALUPE	6	9.0%
CIBOLA	7	8.4%
SAN JUAN	8	7.6%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	9	7.3%
EDDY	10	6.7%
SAN MIGUEL	11	6.0%
OTERO	11	6.0%
MCKINLEY	13	5.6%
GRANT	13	5.6%
TORRANCE	13	5.6%
SOCORRO	13	5.6%
LINCOLN	17	5.4%
STATEWIDE		**5.2%**
COLFAX	18	5.1%
HARDING	19	4.9%
LEA	19	4.9%
QUAY	19	4.9%
CHAVES	19	4.9%
CURRY	23	4.6%
SIERRA	24	4.5%
SANDOVAL	25	4.4%
VALENCIA	25	4.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	27	4.0%
BERNALILLO	28	3.9%
ROOSEVELT	29	3.8%
HIDALGO	30	3.6%
DE BACA	31	3.1%
UNION	32	2.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	2.7%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Seasonally adjusted nonagricultural employment was up by 6,300 jobs, or one percent, in April according to preliminary estimates. All major industry group with the exception of mining contributed to the over the month growth. Finance & insurance grew by 1.8 percent; construction and manufacturing by 1.6 percent each; and services, government, and trade by 1.0, 0.9, and 0.8 percent, respectively. Transportation & public utilities was up by 0.3 percent, while employment in mining remained unchanged in April.

Looking at the specific industry subsector detail, which must be done on a not seasonally adjusted basis, shows that construction hired 1,500 additional workers in April, almost evenly spread among the subsectors. Trade added 2,500 jobs, more than half in eating & drinking places. Services gained 1,800 jobs, distributed among health services, educational services, social services, and membership organizations. Government added 2,000 employees, largely in state government. Manufacturing was up by 500, about evenly spread between durable and nondurable goods. Finance & insurance added 500 jobs, with real estate providing most of the increase.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted) was some 24,500 jobs or 3.9 percent higher than its year ago level. All major industry groups contributed to the healthy growth, with most at growth rates exceeding four percent. Construction continues to lead all industry groups with 4,500 additional jobs for substantial 13.3 percent over the year growth. General building contractors and special trade contractors were particularly strong. Construction employment in New Mexico has now surpassed its all-time high employment level achieved in 1985. Services gained the largest number of jobs, up 7,700 or 4.6 percent from this time last year. Social services, educational services, and membership organizations continue to provide the driving force for growth in the industry. Trade was right behind, adding 4,800 positions to its year ago level for 3.3 percent annual growth. Almost one half of the trade job growth was in eating and drinking places, with the remainder spread evenly among all other trade subsectors with the exception of apparel. Furniture & home furnishing as well as building materials & garden supplies were particularly strong. Construction, services, and trade together account for almost 70 percent of all nonfarm jobs created in New Mexico over the last year.

Government added 2,800 jobs to its payroll for 1.7 percent growth over the year. State supported universities and public education accounted for 80 percent of the government job gains. Manufacturing is up 1,900 jobs for 4.6 percent annual growth, lead by strength in electronic equipment and food & kindred products. Mining employment is up 1,100 for 7.2 percent growth, almost all in metal mining and oil & gas extraction. Finance & insurance and transportation & public utilities also added jobs with growth rates of 4.4 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose by 1,300 jobs in April on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to preliminary estimates. The largest contributor to the seasonally adjusted increase was services, with a gain of 600. Finance, insurance, & real estate and retail trade each contributed an additional 300 jobs. In the remaining categories, there were small movements, both up and down, which largely offset one another.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, Albuquerque saw an over the month gain of 2,700 jobs in April. Retail trade and services together accounted for nearly three-fourths of the total increase, while these two categories account for barely one-half of total employment. Eating & drinking places and building materials & garden supplies (part of other retail trade) supplied nearly all of the gain in retail trade, while the expansion in services was dominated by health services, hotels & lodging places and all other services (particularly educational services, amusement & recreation services, and animal, landscape & horticultural services). The over the month increase in construction was about average for April, while transportation declined slightly more than normally expected. The April rise in manufacturing jobs was broadly based, with several industrial categories contributing modest additions.

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA now totals 296,400, which is 10,300 jobs (+3.6 percent) more than in April 1993. Construction leads all other industrial divisions in terms of rate of job growth over the year; construction's over the year gain of 2,700 represents a robust 16.2 percent rate of annual job growth. Services boasts the largest numerical growth figure, with 3,600 more jobs than a year ago; this figure represents a growth rate of 4.1 percent. Finance, insurance, & real estate, manufacturing, and trade continue to be very strong, with year to year growth rates of 4.6 percent, 3.1 percent, and 2.9 percent respectively. Government continues to show a more modest two percent increase. Transportation & public utilities has been below its year ago level for the past twelve months.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
–Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM APR 1994	REVISED MAR 1994	CHANGE FROM MAR
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**648,100**	**641,800**	**6,300**
MINING	**16,800**	**16,800**	**0**
CONSTRUCTION	**38,900**	**38,300**	**600**
MANUFACTURING	**44,100**	**43,400**	**700**
DURABLE GOODS	29,500	29,000	500
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,600	14,400	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**30,000**	**29,900**	**100**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**152,400**	**151,200**	**1,200**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,200	26,100	100
RETAIL TRADE	126,200	125,100	1,100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**28,800**	**28,300**	**500**
SERVICES	**175,000**	**173,300**	**1,700**
GOVERNMENT	**162,100**	**160,600**	**1,500**

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)	PRELIM APR 1994	REVISED MAR 1994	CHANGE FROM MAR
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**297,000**	**295,700**	**1,300**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**19,600**	**19,600**	**0**
MANUFACTURING	**27,000**	**26,900**	**100**
DURABLE GOODS	20,400	20,500	−100
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,600	6,400	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,300**	**12,400**	**−100**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**71,300**	**71,100**	**200**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,400	15,500	−100
RETAIL TRADE	55,900	55,600	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,000**	**15,700**	**300**
SERVICES	**91,400**	**90,800**	**600**
GOVERNMENT	**59,400**	**59,200**	**200**

1/ Estimates include all full–time and part–time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Not Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM APR 1994	REVISED MAR 1994	REVISED APR 1993	APR CHANGE FROM MAR 1994	APR CHANGE FROM APR 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	**647,000**	**638,100**	**622,500**	**8,900**	**24,500**
GOODS PRODUCING	98,200	96,100	90,700	2,100	7,500
SERVICE PRODUCING	548,800	542,000	531,800	6,800	17,000
MINING	**16,400**	**16,300**	**15,300**	**100**	**1,100**
Metal Mining	1,800	1,700	1,500	100	300
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,200	4,500	0	−300
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,400	10,400	9,300	0	1,100
CONSTRUCTION	**38,300**	**36,800**	**33,800**	**1,500**	**4,500**
MANUFACTURING	**43,500**	**43,000**	**41,600**	**500**	**1,900**
DURABLE GOODS	29,200	28,900	28,300	300	900
Lumber & Wood Products	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,600	2,500	2,600	100	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	8,000	7,900	7,200	100	800
Transportation Equipment	3,600	3,700	3,800	−100	−200
Other Durable Goods	12,900	12,700	12,600	200	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,300	14,100	13,300	200	1,000
Food & Kindred Products	4,100	4,000	3,700	100	400
Textile & Apparel	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Other Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,300	6,900	100	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,900**	**29,900**	**29,400**	**0**	**500**
TRANSPORTATION	16,300	16,200	15,300	100	1,000
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,600	7,600	7,300	0	300
Other Transportation	7,200	7,100	6,500	100	700
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,600	13,700	14,100	−100	−500
Communication	5,600	5,700	5,800	−100	−200
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,000	8,000	8,300	0	−300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**150,700**	**148,200**	**145,900**	**2,500**	**4,800**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,000	25,900	25,300	100	700
Durable Goods	14,900	14,800	14,600	100	300
Nondurable Goods	11,100	11,100	10.700	0	400
RETAIL TRADE	124,700	122,300	120,600	2,400	4,100
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	5,200	4,900	4,900	300	300
General Merchandise Stores	14,200	13,800	13,700	400	500
Food Stores	16,200	16,000	15,900	200	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,600	15,500	15,300	100	300
Apparel & Accessories	4,900	4,900	5,000	0	−100
Furniture & Furnishing	5,400	5,400	5,000	0	400
Eating & Drinking Places	48,400	47,000	46,300	1,400	2,100
Miscellaneous Retail	14,800	14,800	14,500	0	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**28,600**	**28,100**	**27,400**	**500**	**1,200**
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,200	10,100	100	200
Insurance Carriers	5,000	4,900	4,800	100	200
Insurance Agents	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	100
Real Estate	6,600	6,300	6,100	300	500
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,600	3,600	3,400	0	200
SERVICES	**174,100**	**172,300**	**166,400**	**1,800**	**7,700**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,900	12,700	12,500	200	400
Personal Services	6,200	6,200	6,000	0	200
Business Services	24,700	24,600	24,400	100	300
Health Services	43,200	42,700	41,500	500	1,700
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
Educational Services	7,900	7,500	7,300	400	600
Social Services	14,800	14,400	13,300	400	1,500
Membership Organizations	12,200	11,800	11,400	400	800
Engineering & Management Services	27,500	27,500	26,300	0	1,200
Other Services	19,900	20,100	18,900	−200	1,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**165,500**	**163,500**	**162,700**	**2,000**	**2,800**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,200	31,100	31,500	100	−300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	134,300	132,400	131,200	1,900	3,100
State Government 2/	60,700	59,300	59,300	1,400	1,400
Universities	28,300	27,900	27,200	400	1,100
Local Government	73,600	73,100	71,900	500	1,700
Schools	45,700	45,700	44,500	0	1,200

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	PRELIM APR 1994	REVISED MAR 1994	REVISED APR 1993	APR CHANGE FROM MAR 1994	 APR 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**296,400**	**293,700**	**286,100**	**2,700**	**10,300**
GOODS PRODUCING	46,100	45,600	42,600	500	3,500
SERVICE PRODUCING	250,300	248,100	243,500	2,200	6,800
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**19,400**	**19,100**	**16,700**	**300**	**2,700**
MANUFACTURING	**26,700**	**26,500**	**25,900**	**200**	**800**
Durable Goods	20,200	20,100	19,600	100	600
Nondurable Goods	6,500	6,400	6,300	100	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,300**	**12,500**	**13,000**	**−200**	**−700**
Transportation	7,300	7,500	7,600	−200	−300
Communication & Public Utilities	5,000	5,000	5,400	0	−400
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**70,700**	**69,700**	**68,700**	**1,000**	**2,000**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,300	15,400	14,800	−100	500
Durable Goods	9,400	9,400	9,200	0	200
Nondurable Goods	5,900	6,000	5,600	−100	300
RETAIL TRADE	55,400	54,300	53,900	1,100	1,500
General Merchandise Stores	5,700	5,600	5,600	100	100
Food Stores	6,400	6,400	6,200	0	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,200	6,100	5,800	100	400
Eating & Drinking Places	22,000	21,300	21,400	700	600
Other Retail Trade	15,100	14,900	14,900	200	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,000**	**15,600**	**15,300**	**400**	**700**
Depository Institutions	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,500	5,400	5,200	100	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,900	5,600	5,600	300	300
SERVICES	**91,300**	**90,400**	**87,700**	**900**	**3,600**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	4,000	3,800	4,100	200	−100
Personal Services	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Business Services	17,200	17,100	15,700	100	1,500
Health Services	20,900	20,700	20,300	200	600
Social Services	6,300	6,300	5,800	0	500
Membership Organizations	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	100
Engineering & Management Services	19,600	19,500	18,900	100	700
Other Services	16,500	16,200	16,300	300	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**60,000**	**59,900**	**58,800**	**100**	**1,200**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,400	14,500	14,700	−100	−300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	45,600	45,400	44,100	200	1,500
State Government 2/	18,100	18,000	17,400	100	700
Local Government	27,500	27,400	26,700	100	800

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM APR 1994	REVISED MAR 1994	REVISED APR 1993	APR CHANGE FROM MAR 1994	 APR 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	47,850	46,650	46,200	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOODS PRODUCING	4,950	4,800	5,150	150	−200
SERVICE PRODUCING	42,100	41,850	41,050	250	1,050
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,600	2,500	2,700	100	−100
MANUFACTURING	2,350	2,300	2,450	50	−100
Durable Goods	750	750	800	0	−50
Nondurable Goods	1,600	1,550	1,650	50	−50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,700	1,700	1,650	0	50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,950	9,850	9,700	100	250
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,050	1,000	50	100
RETAIL TRADE	8,850	8,800	8,700	50	150
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,150	1,200	50	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,200	0	−50
Other Retail Trade	6,500	6,500	6,300	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,950	1,900	1,900	50	50
SERVICES	9,900	9,900	9,300	0	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,600	18,500	18,500	100	100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,700	3,700	3,900	0	−200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,900	14,800	14,600	100	300
State Government	7,900	7,800	7,700	100	200
Local Government	7,000	7,000	6,900	0	100

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM APR 1994	REVISED MAR 1994	REVISED APR 1993	APR CHANGE FROM MAR 1994	 APR 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	67,400	66,800	65,900	600	1,500
GOODS PRODUCING	5,450	5,200	5,100	250	350
SERVICE PRODUCING	61,950	61,600	60,800	350	1,150
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,300	3,100	3,100	200	200
MANUFACTURING	2,150	2,100	2,000	50	150
Durable Goods	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
Nondurable Goods	850	800	800	50	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Transportation	650	650	600	0	50
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	550	0	−50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	14,050	13,750	13,700	300	350
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,250	1,250	1,150	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	12,800	12,500	12,550	300	250
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,100	1,150	0	−50
Eating & Drinking Places	5,200	5,000	5,100	200	100
Other Retail Trade	6,500	6,400	6,300	100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,900	2,900	2,600	0	300
SERVICES	19,500	19,500	18,600	0	900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,400	2,200	2,400	200	0
Health Services	4,600	4,600	4,600	0	0
Other Services	12,500	12,700	11,600	−200	900
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,350	24,300	24,750	50	−400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,650	1,600	1,650	50	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,700	22,700	23,100	0	−400
State Government 3/	17,700	17,700	18,200	0	−500
Local Government	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.

2/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR 1994	MAR 1994	APR 1993	APR 1994	MAR 1994	APR 1993	APR 1994	MAR 1994	APR 1993
MINING	$624.99	$608.75	$595.58	44.2	42.6	43.6	14.14	14.29	13.66
CONSTRUCTION	$481.11	$467.65	$448.92	40.6	39.8	38.7	11.85	11.75	11.60
MANUFACTURING	$416.83	$406.62	$392.52	41.6	40.5	40.3	10.02	10.04	9.74
Durable Goods	$443.08	$432.72	$418.99	41.8	40.9	40.6	10.60	10.58	10.32
Nondurable Goods	$356.34	$348.08	$335.41	41.1	39.6	39.6	8.67	8.79	8.47
COMMUNICATIONS	$377.99	$370.16	$643.17	33.9	32.7	41.9	11.15	11.32	15.35
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$701.66	$703.70	$682.88	43.5	43.6	45.8	16.13	16.14	14.91
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$226.01	$226.31	$227.92	30.5	30.5	30.8	7.41	7.42	7.40
Wholesale Trade	$360.19	$351.12	$345.08	38.4	38.0	38.3	9.38	9.24	9.01
Retail Trade	$200.39	$200.86	$205.51	29.0	28.9	29.4	6.91	6.95	6.99
BANKING	$275.80	$278.10	$251.17	36.1	36.4	37.1	7.64	7.64	6.77

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	APR 1994	MAR 1994	APR 1993	APR 1994	MAR 1994	APR 1993	APR 1994	MAR 1994	APR 1993
MANUFACTURING	$429.45	$421.54	$426.59	40.9	40.3	40.9	10.50	10.46	10.43
Durable Goods	$468.95	$462.48	$462.18	41.5	41.0	41.6	11.30	11.28	11.11
Nondurable Goods	$315.90	$304.45	$330.72	39.0	38.2	39.0	8.10	7.97	8.48

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

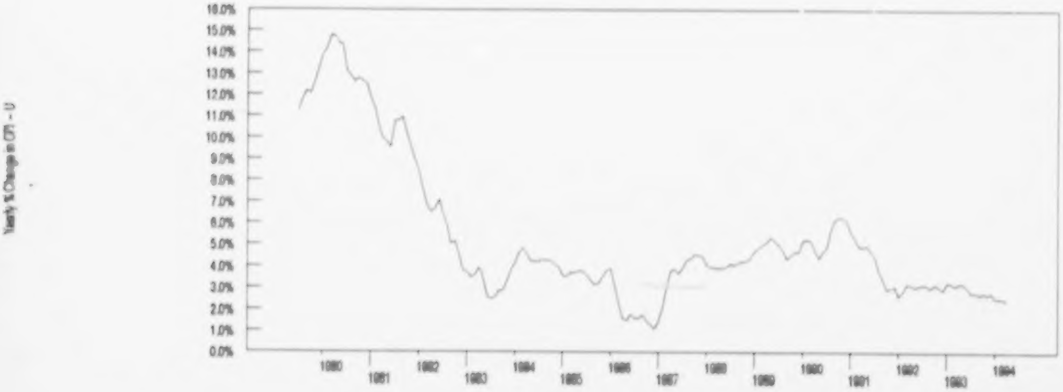
	April 1994	March 1994	April 1993	PERCENT CHANGE Mar '94-Apr '94	PERCENT CHANGE Apr '93-Apr '94
CPI-U	147.4	147.2	144.0	0.1%	2.4%
CPI-W	144.7	144.4	141.6	0.2%	2.2%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)



April Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Year to Year change

STATE	PREL. 1994 RANKING	APRIL 1994 RATE
NEVADA	1	7.5%
IDAHO	2	6.3%
UTAH	3	5.9%
GEORGIA	4	4.6%
NEW MEXICO	**5**	**3.9%**
ARIZONA	6	3.6%
FLORIDA	7	3.5%
VIRGINIA	7	3.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	9	3.4%
MISSISSIPPI	10	3.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	3.2%
TEXAS	12	3.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	13	3.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13	3.0%
MISSOURI	15	2.8%
MINNESOTA	16	2.7%
COLORADO	16	2.7%
MICHIGAN	18	2.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	19	2.5%
TENNESSEE	19	2.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	19	2.5%
OREGON	19	2.5%
IOWA	23	2.4%
ALASKA	24	2.3%
WISCONSIN	25	2.2%
INDIANA	26	2.1%
MONTANA	26	2.1%
ARKANSAS	26	2.1%
UNITED STATES		**2.1%**
DELAWARE	29	1.9%
KANSAS	30	1.8%
WASHINGTON	31	1.7%
NEW JERSEY	32	1.6%
LOUISIANA	32	1.6%
ILLINOIS	32	1.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	32	1.6%
RHODE ISLAND	32	1.6%
MAINE	37	1.5%
VERMONT	38	1.4%
ALABAMA	38	1.4%
WYOMING	40	1.2%
NEBRASKA	41	1.1%
KENTUCKY	41	1.1%
NEW YORK	43	1.0%
OKLAHOMA	43	1.0%
MARYLAND	43	1.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	46	0.7%
OHIO	46	0.7%
CONNECTICUT	48	0.1%
CALIFORNIA	49	−0.5%
HAWAII	50	−1.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	51	−1.5%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	REVISED 1993 RANKING	APRIL 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	5.1%
COLORADO	2	4.9%
IDAHO	3	4.5%
NEW MEXICO	**4**	**4.4%**
NEVADA	5	4.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	6	4.2%
FLORIDA	6	4.2%
TENNESSEE	8	4.0%
MISSISSIPPI	9	3.9%
GEORGIA	9	3.9%
ARIZONA	11	3.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	3.1%
MONTANA	14	2.9%
OREGON	14	2.9%
ARKANSAS	14	2.9%
ALABAMA	14	2.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14	2.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	19	2.8%
MINNESOTA	20	2.7%
TEXAS	20	2.7%
VERMONT	22	2.4%
MISSOURI	23	2.3%
VIRGINIA	23	2.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	23	2.3%
NEBRASKA	26	2.2%
WYOMING	27	2.1%
KENTUCKY	28	2.0%
WISCONSIN	29	1.8%
DELAWARE	29	1.8%
OKLAHOMA	31	1.7%
ILLINOIS	31	1.7%
MAINE	33	1.6%
IOWA	34	1.5%
WASHINGTON	35	1.4%
MICHIGAN	35	1.4%
UNITED STATES		**1.3%**
MASSACHUSETTS	37	1.3%
LOUISIANA	37	1.3%
INDIANA	37	1.3%
KANSAS	40	1.2%
NEW JERSEY	41	1.1%
OHIO	41	1.1%
ALASKA	41	1.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	44	0.8%
MARYLAND	45	0.7%
RHODE ISLAND	46	0.2%
CONNECTICUT	47	0.1%
NEW YORK	48	−0.2%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48	−0.2%
HAWAII	50	−0.3%
CALIFORNIA	51	−1.4%

National Labor Update from the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics
April 1994

Data from the household survey for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the introduction in January 1994 of a major redesign to the survey and 1990 census-based population-controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. In addition, the 1994 data may be affected by the transition to the redesigned survey. For example, seasonal factors, of necessity, have been computed based on data collected in the survey prior to its revision, and these factors many not fully capture the pattern of seasonality in the current data. Hence, over-the-month comparisons of unemployment and other labor force estimates should be made with caution.

U.S. Employment - April 1994 Overview

On May 6, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that nonfarm payroll employment continued to increase in April and unemployment was little changed. The unemployment rate was 6.4 percent in April; it had been 6.5 percent in the prior two months. The number of unemployed persons stood at 8.4 million. Since January the overall unemployment rate has declined by 0.3 percentage point and the total number of jobless persons has fallen by close to 300,000. The jobless rate for adult women, which has shown no clear trend in recent months, fell by 0.4 percentage point to 5.6 percent in April, equaling the rate for adult men. The jobless rates for the remaining major demographic groups in April were as follows: teenagers (19.9 percent, up two and one tenth of a percentage point from 17.8 percent), whites (5.7 percent, up from 5.6 percent), blacks (11.8 percent, down from 12.5 percent), and Hispanics (10.8 percent, up from 10.0 percent).

Civilian Employment (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment rose by was 301,000 in April to 122.338 million. The employment-population ratio--the proportion of the working-age population with jobs--was 62.3 percent, about the same as in January, February and March. A total of 7.3 million workers or 6.0 percent of all employed persons, held two or more jobs in March. The civilian labor force (now at 130.700 million) was little changed from March, while the overall labor force participation rate held at 66.6 percent.

The median duration of unemployment was 9.2 weeks in April an increase of 0.7 weeks since January 1994. 2.951 million (35.8 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in April 1994, compared to 3.110 million or 37.0 percent in March. Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs totalled 3.790 million or 44.4 percent of the unemployed in April, compared to 4.037 million or 46.9 percent in March. Job leavers totalled 825,000, while persons re-entering the labor force (2.843 million) and new entrants 689 thousand constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The household survey redesign included a major change in the definition of discouraged workers. Two requirements were added: To be classified as discouraged, one must have searched for work during the prior year and be explicitly reported as currently available for work. Using this new definition, the number of discouraged workers was 500,000 in April on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Under the former, less restrictive definition, the number of discouraged workers had held steady at about 1.1 million (seasonally adjusted) for over 2 years.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 267,000 in April to 112.1 million in April, seasonally adjusted, despite a strike in the trucking industry which reduced the job count by about 70,000. As in March, some of the April gains reflect a recovery from weather-related weakness earlier in the year. Employment in construction, up 64,000 in April, increased sharply for the second consecutive month. As with the March gain, part of this was a recovery from weather-related declines in January and February, but much of it reflected strong growth in the industry.

Following a sharp rebound in March, the average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in April. The manufacturing workweek held at a level (42.2 hours) not seen since the end of World War II.

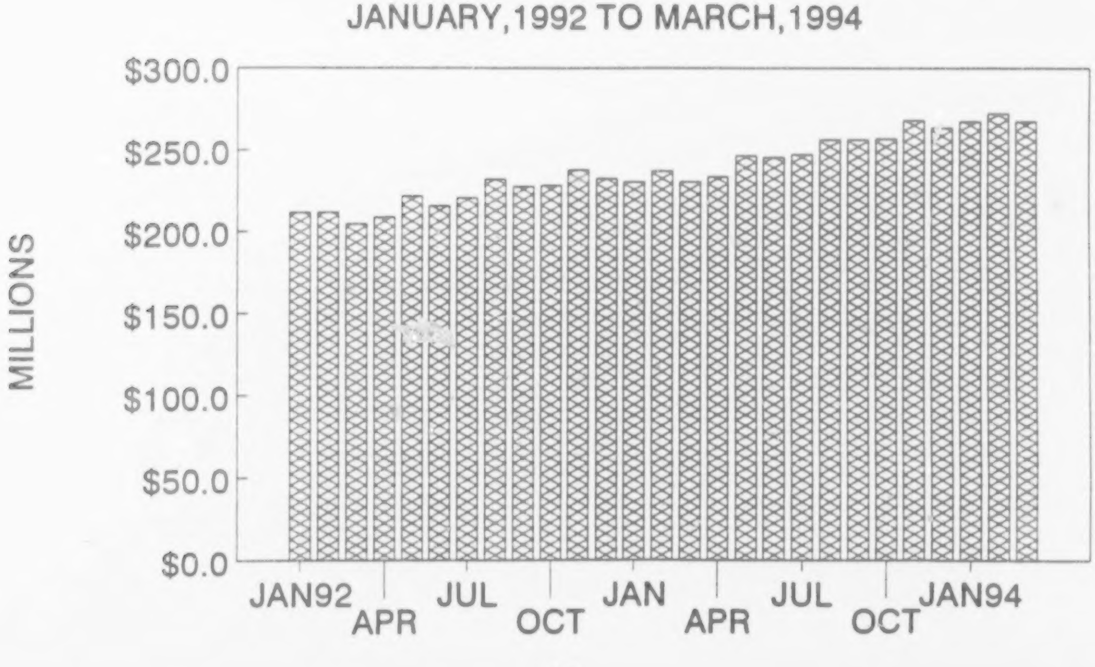
New Mexico
Unemployment Insurance
Unemployment Compensation Regular Program
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	April 1994	March 1994	April 1993	CHANGE FROM: Mar.'94	Apr. '93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,897	5,330	5,805	−433	−908
Continued Claims	52,688	67,599	56,924	−14,911	−4,236
# Insured Unemployed *	13,489	13,253	13,759	236	−270
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.4	2.4	2.5		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,173	2,538	2,441	−365	−268
Final Payments	754	777	843	−23	−89
Weeks Compensated	41,480	53,088	42,984	−11,608	−1,504
Net Benefit Payments	$5,853,033	$7,476,258	$5,978,067	−$1,623,225	−$125,034
Average Weekly Check	$141.10	$140.83	$139.08	$0.27	$2.02

** Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.*

New claims for unemployment insurance fell 433 or 8.1 percent over the month. This decrease is in contrast to increases seen in the same period the two previous years. Over the year, initial claims were down 908 for a 15.6 percent decrease. The number of insured unemployed per week rose 235 or 1.8 percent during the month, leaving the insured unemployment rate unchanged at 2.4 percent. Benefit payments for April totaled $5.85 million, down $1.62 million or 21.7 percent from March and down $125,034 from April, 1993. The average weekly check increased $0.27 from March to $141.10.

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund



Unemployment Insurance Program
Quality Control Annual Report
Calendar Year 1993

The New Mexico Department of Labor administers the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Quality Control program which is used as a diagnostic tool in identifying payment errors and their causes and in correcting and tracking solutions to these problems. Representative samples of UI payments are selected and all aspects of the claimant's eligibility to receive UI benefits are reviewed to determine if the payments are correct.

New Mexico's overpayment rate increased by 1.1 percent to 8.0 percent in 1993. The majority of UI benefit overpayments are attributed to claimants' failure to report earnings while drawing UI benefits.

……

Total Dollars Paid in Population	$63,590,636
Sample Size	591

	Percentage of Dollars	95% Confidence Interval (+/-)
Proper payments	92.0%	2.3%
Overpayments	8.0%	2.3%
	100.0%	
Underpayments	0.7%	0.4%

Claimants failing to conduct required work search were given formal warnings and no overpayment was established. The proper payment rate would be lower and the overpayment rate would be higher if these cases were counted as erroneous payments.

……

Supplemental Data

Responsibility for Overpayments (Percent of Dollars Overpaid)	
Claimant Only	62.2
Agency Only	12.3
Claimant + Employer	10.9
Claimant + Agency	7.8
Employer Only	4.1
Claimant + Employer + Agency	1.5
Employer + Agency	1.2

Cause for Overpayments (Percent of Dollars Overpaid)	
Work Search Issues	33.6
Separation Issues	32.2
Benefit Year Earnings Issues	17.1
Other Issues	7.1
Base Period Wage Issues	5.4
Eligibility Issues Excluding Work Search	4.6

Unemployment Insurance Tax Rates and Trust Fund Solvency

The federal-state Unemployment Insurance(UI) system was established by Congress in 1935 in response to economic conditions in the 1930's. The Social Security Act of 1935 authorized the Unemployment Insurance program.

The first major objective of the program was to provide unemployed workers the means of getting through a temporary period of involuntary unemployment. The second objective was to serve the business community by getting money into circulation at the outset of an economic downturn, thus slowing down recessionary pressures. Having employers pay into a trust fund during periods of prosperity provided funds workers could draw upon to provide partial wage replacement while unemployed.

The administration of the Unemployment Compensation program is a federal-state cooperative effort. Each state law outlines a tax structure, benefit levels, and eligibility conditions. State law, however, must conform to federal regulations.

The Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund is entirely supported by employer contributions. In New Mexico, monies in the Fund may only be used to pay Unemployment Insurance benefits. In general, the Fund balance is a function of the UI tax schedule in effect, the amount of wages paid by contributory (tax rated) employers, and the amount of benefits paid to UI recipients.

The New Mexico Unemployment Compensation Law includes six different tax schedules, each containing varying levels of tax rates. These rate schedules are triggered depending on the solvency level of the Trust Fund. The solvency of the Fund is measured by dividing the Fund balance by the amount of total wages paid by contributory employers. The resulting percentage is known as the Fund Reserve Ratio.

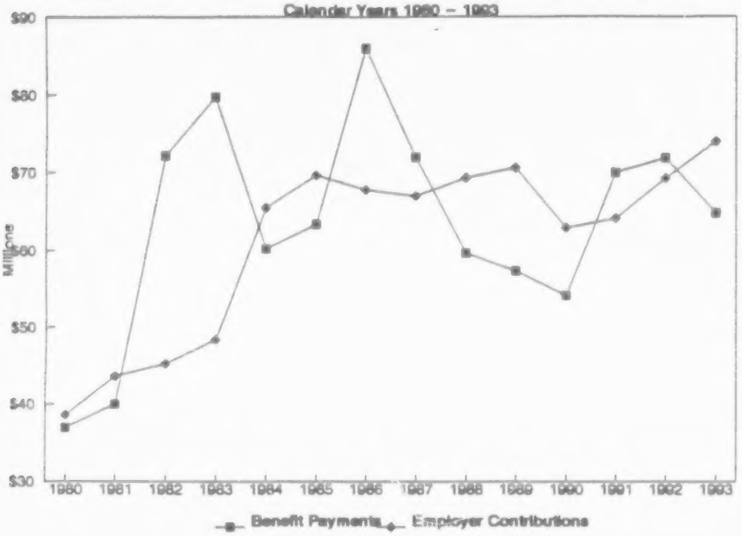
During economically depressed times, an increase in the amount of benefit payments draws down the reserves in the Fund. This leads to a reduction in the Reserve Ratio which triggers a higher tax schedule. Conversely, as benefit payments decline and employer contributions rise, the Fund Reserve Ratio increases, causing a lower tax schedule to trigger.

Optimally, the Fund should have only enough reserves to meet anticipated demand for benefits. Too much money in the Fund deprives the private economy of investment capital, whereas too little money will not be sufficient to meet future demands for benefit payments. The six rate schedules contained in the Unemployment Compensation Law were established in order to address different contingencies regarding solvency. Of these six rate schedules, Schedule 3 is the "optimal" schedule. Schedule 3 is triggered when the Fund has reached a level of reserves sufficient to meet anticipated demand, while at the same time minimizing employer contribution rates. In contrast, Schedules 1 and 2 trigger when the Fund has too much money in reserves. The lower rates contained in these schedules are a means of returning this overflow back to the economy. Schedule 4 triggers when the Fund has been drawn down and higher rates are required for rebuilding. Schedules 5 and 6, on the other hand, are triggered when the Fund balance is so low that significantly higher rates are required to rebuild the Fund very quickly in order to avert insolvency.

Each December, the Fund Reserve Ratio is computed by dividing the Fund balance, as of June 30 of that year, by total wages paid by contributory employers for the same period. The Fund Reserve Ratio is used to determine which of the six tax schedules will be in effect for the next calendar year. The Fund Reserve Ratio for 1993, computed by dividing the fund balance of $248,502,234 by total contributory wages of $8,886,433,600, was 2.8 percent. As a result, Schedule 3 is used to set tax rates for calendar year 1994. An individual employer's tax rate is based upon their reserves relative to their taxable payroll. The higher their reserves are, the lower the tax rate is. On Schedule 3, the lowest tax rate is 0.6 percent and the highest rate is 5.4 percent. This is the fifth year that Schedule 3 has been in effect.

As noted above, an increase in the tax rates follows a period in which benefit payments have been high and the balance in the Trust Fund has declined. This increase in the tax rates normally occurs one-and-one-half to two years after a high benefit period. This time lag allows the monies paid in benefits to have time to circulate in the economy for stabilization purposes before they are pulled out of the economy to rebuild the fund. The following graph illustrates this counter-cyclical effect between benefit payments and employer contributions.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS & EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

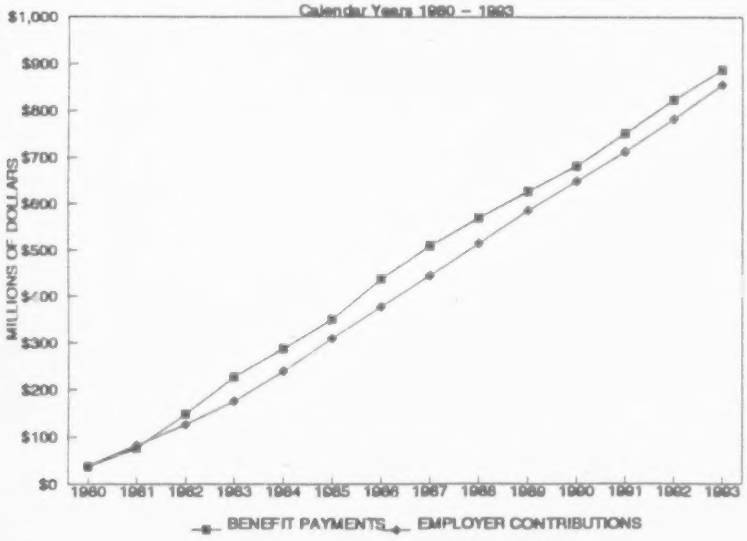


ANNUAL TOTALS

	BENEFITS	CONTRIBUTIONS
1980	$37,003,015	38,593,549
1981	39,969,995	43,668,687
1982	72,139,308	45,320,265
1983	79,699,465	48,379,567
1984	60,176,550	65,428,106
1985	63,308,330	69,570,498
1986	85,965,518	67,742,910
1987	71,875,253	66,945,305
1988	59,608,154	69,257,821
1989	57,291,345	70,554,704
1990	54,140,636	62,883,311
1991	69,921,398	64,017,373
1992	71,739,698	69,186,537
1993	64,697,671	73,933,043

Over time, however, the amount collected in employer contributions is roughly the same as the amount paid in benefit payments. For example, for the calendar years 1980 through 1993, $887.5 million was paid in benefit payments whereas $855.0 was collected in employer contributions. The following graph shows the relationship between cumulative amounts of benefit payments and employer contributions.

CUMULATIVE TOTALS



CUMULATIVE TOTALS

	BENEFITS	CONTRIBUTIONS
1980	37,003,015	38,593,549
1981	76,973,010	82,262,236
1982	149,112,318	127,582,501
1983	228,811,783	175,962,068
1984	288,988,333	241,390,174
1985	352,296,663	310,960,672
1986	438,262,181	378,703,582
1987	510,137,434	445,648,887
1988	569,745,588	514,906,708
1989	627,036,933	585,461,412
1990	681,177,569	648,344,723
1991	751,098,967	712,362,096
1992	822,838,665	781,548,633
1993	887,536,336	855,481,676

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources

Statewide:

The May 1994 issue of General Fund Report of the **New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)**, covering developments through February 1994, states that New Mexico General Fund revenues for February 1994 were $170.9 million, with a year-to-date total of $1.537 billion, 13.4 percent higher than the total for the first eight months in the previous fiscal year. According to the General Fund Report, this growth exceeds the latest DFA revenue forecast for FY94 of 11.9 percent. Severance tax revenues have grown 15.8 percent over the same period in the previous fiscal year, reflecting strong gains in the production of natural gas. Gross receipts tax revenues grew 6.1 percent on a year-to-date basis, compared to projected fiscal year growth of 7.5 percent. Net personal income tax revenues for the 1994 fiscal year to date were $272.1 million for growth of 21.7 percent.

The April issue of the **DFA General Fund Report** discussed tax relief legislation passed by the 1994 session of the New Mexico Legislature that is expected to result in a $59.7 million decrease in recurring General Fund revenues in FY 1995. The major tax reductions provide for a two cent reduction in the gasoline tax for three years; restructuring of the personal income tax (to mitigate the so-called marriage penalty), expansion of the low income tax credit, and a personal income tax credit for a portion of gross receipts tax paid on prescription drugs. The May issue of the General Fund Report notes, in a special report entitled "1994 Appropriations for Public Schools", that over $1.2 billion of the $2.6 billion total FY95 General Fund appropriation will go to support public education at the elementary and secondary levels in New Mexico. This amount is $98.0 million or 8.8 percent higher than the current year's funding. This increase was achieved despite a three-year repeal of two cents of a five cent gasoline tax increase earmarked for education by the 1993 Legislature.

The 1994 consensus forecast for the New Mexico economy published by the Economic Outlook Center at the Arizona State University College of Business in the April 1994 issue of the **Western Blue Chip Economic Forecast**, is for 6.8 percent personal income growth, a 2.5 percent increase in manufacturing employment, a 3.1 percent increase in nonfarm wage and salary employment, a 1.8 percent population growth and a substantial 16.4 percent increase in housing permits. The consensus forecasts for all variables were identical to those made one month earlier. The consensus forecast for [illegible]95 is for 6.5 percent personal income growth, manufacturing employment up by 2.0 percent, nonfarm wage & salary employment up by 2.7 percent, population growth of 1.7 percent, and housing permits up 7.8 percent. The Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of New Mexico and First Security Corporation remain the most optimistic of the five forecasting organizations, expecting 7.7 and 7.5 percent 1994 personal income growth respectively. First Interstate Bank, New Mexico State University and US West Communications expect personal income growth of 6.6, 6.5 and 5.5 percent respectively.

The **Monthly Statistical Report** published by the New Mexico Human Services Department is the primary data source on anti-poverty programs administered by the state of New Mexico. The latest issue of the report, dated May 1994, provides summaries of human services program activity through March 1994. The number of Food Stamp cases in New Mexico increased by 1,930 during the month of March 1994, and the Food Stamp caseload is now 2,017 higher than one year ago, a 2.3 percent increase. The food stamp caseload had increased by 197 in February 1994. The number of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cases increased by 356 during the month of March 1994. New Mexico has 2,373 more AFDC cases than at this time last year, a 7.5 percent increase. The number of AFDC-Unemployed Parent cases increased from 1,783 in January and 1,822 in February to 1,858 in March. The AFDC caseload growth rate has was 0.6 percent in December, 0.8 percent in January, 0.3 percent in February, before rising to 1.1 percent in March. The number of General Assistance (GA) cases in New Mexico increased by 49 during the month. New Mexico has 238 more GA cases than at this time last year, a 17.4 percent increase.

The March issue of the **New Mexico Business Current Economic Report**, published by the University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research, provides mining sector data for the last part of 1993. Petroleum production in December 1993 was 5,976.7 (000 bbls.) up 2.4 percent over December 1992, while natural gas production was 124.9 (bil.cu.ft.) up 7.6 percent. On an annual average basis, oil production fell 2.3 percent and natural gas production rose by 13.4 percent. In December 1993, coal production was 2,607 (000 short tons) up 15.9 percent over December 1992, presumably reflecting production under the new contract obtained by Pittsburgh and Midway for coal from the York Canyon mine. Oil well completions, at 73 in January 1994, were down 26 percent from January 1993. Gas well completions, at 48, were down 34 percent from the previous year. November 1993 oil sales, at $80.6 million, were down 22.1 percent over the same month last year, while gas sales, at $196.2 million, were down 14.2 percent over November 1992.

The March 1994 issue of the **New Mexico Business Current Economic Report** features an article by Kevin Kargacin on "New City and Metro Population Estimates". The article points out that New Mexico is substantially less metropolitan than the immediate region and the nation as a whole. Only 56 percent of New Mexicans were classified as residents of a metropolitan area in 1992. Compared with the five surrounding states (Arizona, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, and Utah) New Mexico had the smallest proportion of persons living in metropolitan areas. New Mexico is also the least populated in the six-state area (1.515 million persons); Utah is closest to New Mexico with 1.811 million persons, 14.5 percent more than New Mexico. Despite its small overall size, New Mexico's nonmetro population is larger than the nonmetro estimates for Arizona, Colorado and Utah.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

According to an item in the May 16 to 29 New Mexico Business News, **Honeywell's** defense avionics plant in Albuquerque has received a $406,965 contract to supply electron tubes to the federal government. The contract was announced by the Defense Electronics Supply Center, the U.S. Department of Defense's principal procurement center for electronic items for the U.S. military and a number of federal civilian agencies.

According to an article in the Albuquerque Journal, Albuquerque's rising hotel occupancy rates have prompted several national hotel chains to plan expansions here. **Marriott** plans to build a 150-room Marriott Courtyard hotel on five acres just west of Interstate 25 and south of Paseo del Norte in Journal Center. There are plans to build an **Embassy Suites Hotel** near Interstate 40 and Louisiana Blvd. NE. A 1995 groundbreaking is planned. **Hampton Inn** plans to start building a second Albuquerque hotel in June near the Albuquerque International Airport. The new Hampton Inn will be at Yale Blvd. and Renard Place SE. It will have 62 rooms and employ 12 to 15 people. Construction is scheduled to start June 11, with a target opening date of December 12. **Albuquerque Midtown Travelodge** is to open in late May or early June on Candelaria Rd. NE, west of Interstate 25, with 20 to 25 employees. Construction is to start this fall on a new 70-room **Super-8** motel at the northwest corner of Gibson and Yale, near the Albuquerque Airport. The new Super-8, Albuquerque's third, is scheduled to open in April 1995. Industry officials say healthy growth in Albuquerque's hotel/motel industry is luring the big hotel chains. The hotel occupancy rate has grown from 57 percent in 1986 to 74.3 percent in 1993. The rate was 79.8 percent in March 1994.

The **Desert Hills Center for Youth and Families** is planning a $1.3 million construction project to expand its outpatient and alternative residential care program. The expansion will triple the size of the center's day treatment services and require the addition of 50 staff positions at the long term residential treatment facility. The center will employ just under 200 people when the addition is completed.

The **Albuquerque Tribune** recently reported that a survey taken by the Apartment Association of New Mexico showed that apartment rental costs are up 1.5 percent since the beginning of January 1994. If that pace of rent increase were maintained for all of 1994, the total increase would be 6 percent. However, in 1993, rents were up by 12 percent. In March 1994, the apartment vacancy rate was 3.4 percent, while in September 1993 the rate was 1.7 percent. Developers plan 4,800 new apartments to respond to the increasing rents and low vacancy rates.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

New Mexico State University has received a $406,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Energy. The grant will help fund a three-year sub-atomic research program. The grant may later be supplemented to a total value of more than $1.3 million.

Silver City Area, Grant County:

Ecko Manufacturing, a producer of bicycle helmets, is moving its manufacturing facility to Silver City in late spring. The company is bringing 15 to 20 jobs to the community, with plans for expansion within five years. The owners are relocating their business from Idaho.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Construction began in May on a new **Smith's** supermarket in Hobbs, according to an article in the Hobbs News-Sun. The 50,000-square-foot store will create about 80 new jobs. The store will contain several specialty departments, including a bakery, service deli, produce section, floral, liquor, pharmacy and customer service booth in addition to regular grocery and non-food sections. Smith's operated two grocery stores in Hobbs when it was known as Smith's Foodway, but closed the stores in 1983 and 1985.

The closure of **Rich Meat Services** recently put about 100 people out of work in Hobbs recently. Rich Meat closed after losing a contract to sell meat to a Japanese company. Rich Meat Service is currently negotiating with other companies to put another food processing business in the same location.

Los Lunas Area, Valencia County:

According to an article in **The Villager,** published in Belen, the state plans to decrease the Los Lunas Hospital and Training School staff by 17 percent and clients by 40 percent by July 1995. The downsizing will reduce the number of developmentally disabled clients the facility serves from 340 to 200. The number of staff members will fall from 840 to 700, according to the facility's administrator. The staff reductions are to take place without layoffs.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

About 18 of the Carson National Forest's approximately 200 employees have taken advantage of an early retirement plan that the U.S. Forest Service is offering. The plan is part of an effort nationally to trim the Forest Service's work force.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES

- COOK
- ELECTRICIAN
- LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
- REGISTERED NURSE
- TRUCK DRIVER

MAJOR SURPLUSES

- CASHIER
- CLERK, GENERAL
- CONSTRUCTION WKR, UNSKILLED
- LABORER
- SALES CLERK
- SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION

- BILINGUAL TEACHER
- EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN
- SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST
- SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

HEALTH

- CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
- CRITICAL CARE NURSE
- HOME HEALTH AIDE
- LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
- NURSE PRACTITIONER
- PHYSICIAN
- PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
- REGISTERED NURSE
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES

- CARDIOVASCULAR TECHNOLOGIST
- CARPENTER
- CORRECTIONAL OFFICER
- ELECTRICIAN
- ENGINEER (CHEM., ELEC., MECH.)
- FAST FOOD WORKER
- HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE
- LOCKSMITH
- MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER
- MOTEL CLEANER
- PHARMACIST
- RADIOGRAPHER
- SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR
- SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST
- TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE, READING, SPECIAL ED.)
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)
- TRUCK DRIVER

SURPLUSES

- ACCOUNTANT
- CLERK, GENERAL
- ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
- LABORER
- LAWYER
- MACHINIST
- MANAGER, ALL INDUSTRIES
- RECEPTIONIST
- SECRETARY
- TEACHER (ELEMENTARY, HOME EC., SOC. STUDIES)

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES

- AUTOBODY REPAIR
- BOOKKEEPER, COMPUTER
- FAST FOOD WORKER
- GLASS INSTALLER, AUTOMOTIVE
- HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR
- HOUSEKEEPER
- LIVE-IN COMPANION
- SECURITY GUARD

SURPLUSES

- ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
- CASHIER
- CLERK, GENERAL
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
- FRONT DESK CLERK
- MANAGER, RETAIL SALES
- RECEPTIONIST
- SALES CLERK

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES

- COOK, INSTITUTIONAL
- ELECTRICIAN
- NIGHT AUDITOR
- PLUMBER
- PRINTER
- SHEET METAL WORKER

SURPLUSES

- CANNERY WORKER
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
- HARVEST WORKER, VEGETABLE
- MOTEL CLEANER
- TRUCK DRIVER, TRACTOR-TRAILER

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS

- MATERIAL HANDLER
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
- CLERK, GENERAL
- YARD WORKER
- LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST
- CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.
- KITCHEN HELPER
- MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.
- SECURITY GUARD

TOP 10 APPLICANTS

- CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
- CLERK, GENERAL
- CASHIER-CHECKER
- SECRETARY
- CARPENTER
- CASHIER II
- OPERATING ENGINEER
- TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
- RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.

- HOME HEALTH AIDE
- PARALEGAL
- MEDICAL ASSISTANT
- MEDICAL SECRETARY
- PHYSICAL THERAPIST
- CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)
- TRAVEL AGENT
- PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT
- SURGICAL TECHNICIAN
- PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.

OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS

- SALESPERSON, RETAIL
- WAITER & WAITRESS
- FOOD COUNTER WORKER
- CASHIER
- GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
- SECRETARY
- JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
- GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
- REGISTERED NURSE
- TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC 6097)
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

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The humpback flute player Kokopelli displayed on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is found throughout prehistoric cultures in the Southwest. Kokopelli's symbolism varies from a fertility image, to a rain priest, to a hunting magician. In his hump he carries seeds of plants and flowers and with the music of his flute creates warmth for their germination as he scatters them.

New Mexico
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New Mexico Labor Market Review is a monthly publication dealing with the economy of the state.

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New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 23, No. 5, June 30, 1994

Bruce King
Governor

Patrick G. Baca
Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - May 1994

...Total nonagricultural employment, at 655,700 in May, is some 29,700 jobs or 4.7 percent higher than its year ago level.

...Construction continues to lead all major industry groups in the rate of job growth by adding 5,400 workers for substantial 15.3 percent growth over the year.

...Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area is up by 13,200 or 4.6 percent from one year ago.

...The May 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.5 percent, up a slight three tenths of a point from the 5.2 percent rate that held in April, March and February, but down substantially from 5.9 percent in January.

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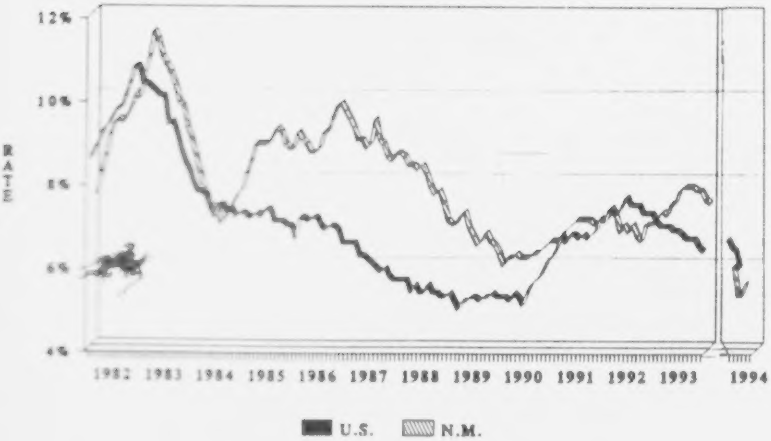
Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted



Beginning in January 1994, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the 1994 estimates are not comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to January as illustrated in the adjoining graph.

Prepared by Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, N.M. 87103
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New Mexico
Department of
LABOR

Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

United States
(in thousands)

	Prel. May 1994	Revised Apr. 1994	Change From Apr. 1994	Percent Change From Apr. '94
Civilian Labor Force	130,602	129,682	+920	+0.7%
Employment	122,946	121,604	+1,342	+1.1%
Unemployment	7,656	8,078	-422	-5.2%
Rate	5.9%	6.2%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	6.0%	6.4%		

New Mexico

The May 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.5 percent, up a slight three tenths of a point from the 5.2 percent rate that held in April, March and February, but down substantially from 5.9 percent in January. New Mexico's low unemployment rate is due to strong employment growth, especially in the goods-producing sectors. Underlying New Mexico's economic strength is a confluence of favorable national factors, especially the low interest rate structure fostered by national monetary policy. Interest rates affect such sectors as investment in business equipment, residential construction, and the purchase of consumer durables, such as cars. The Intel construction project, located in Rio Rancho in the Albuquerque MSA, can be attributed in part to the favorable impact of low interest rates, since semiconductors are used in computers, a major factor in business equipment investment. Another favorable factor in the current strength of the semiconductor industry is the fairly low value of the US dollar relative to other major currencies, which encourages exports. The Intel project, according to published reports, is employing around 3,400 workers during the construction of the new manufacturing units. After construction is completed, in mid-1995, some 2,400 additional manufacturing workers will be hired at the plant. Residential construction has been boosted by relatively low mortgage rates, now near 8.2 percent, which can also be attributed to the low interest rate structure. The low mortgage rates have contributed to a growth rate in employment by general building contractors in New Mexico of 17 percent over the last year. Finally, oil prices have risen in recent months and are expected to stabilize in the $18 per bbl. range, contributing to increased employment in oil exploration activity in the southeastern part of the state.

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate continues its trend below the comparable U.S. rate throughout 1994. The U.S. seasonally adjusted rate in January was 6.7 percent, 6.5 percent in February and March, 6.4 percent in April and 6.0 percent in May. This run of New Mexico unemployment rates below the national average agrees with New Mexico's nonagricultural job growth strength. New Mexico job growth in May was 4.7 percent over the year or roughly twice the national rate.

	Prel. May 1994	Revised Apr. 1994	Change From Apr. 1994	Percent Change From Apr. '94
Civilian Labor Force	783,200	786,300	-3,100	-0.4%
Employment	740,900	745,700	-4,800	-0.6%
Unemployment	42,300	40,600	+1,700	+4.2%
Rate	5.4%	5.2%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.5%	5.2%		

Albuquerque MSA 1/

The Albuquerque MSA's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased half of a percentage point to 4.0 percent in May 1994. The redefined MSA, now including Valencia and Sandoval Counties as well as Bernalillo County, placed 29th in a ranking of unemployment rates among New Mexico's Counties and MSA's. The Santa Fe MSA had the second lowest unemployment rate at 3.2 percent, while the Las Cruces MSA ranked 11th at 7.2 percent. De Baca County had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.0 percent. Luna County continued to post the highest unemployment rate at 22.1 percent.

	Prel. May 1994	Revised Apr. 1994	Change From Apr. 1994	Percent Change From Apr. '94
Civilian Labor Force	339,200	338,500	+700	+0.2%
Employment	325,700	326,700	-1,000	-0.3%
Unemployment	13,500	11,800	+1,700	+14.4%
Rate	4.0%	3.5%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	4.0%	3.8%		

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY MAY 1994				REVISED APRIL 1994				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	783,155	740,890	42,265	5.4%	786,316	745,731	40,585	5.2%	−3,161	−4,841	1,680	−0.4%	−0.6%	4.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	339,281	325,748	13,533	4.0%	338,465	326,657	11,808	3.5%	816	−909	1,725	0.2%	−0.3%	14.6%
Bernalillo	282,194	271,148	11,046	3.9%	281,545	271,905	9,640	3.4%	649	−757	1,406	0.2%	−0.3%	14.6%
Sandoval	34,478	33,030	1,448	4.2%	34,467	33,122	1,345	3.9%	11	−92	103	0.0%	−0.3%	7.7%
Valencia	22,608	21,570	1,038	4.6%	22,452	21,630	822	3.7%	156	−60	216	0.7%	−0.3%	26.3%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	64,328	59,710	4,618	7.2%	64,427	59,843	4,584	7.1%	−99	−133	34	−0.2%	−0.2%	0.7%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	75,516	73,104	2,412	3.2%	75,749	73,507	2,242	3.0%	−233	−403	170	−0.3%	−0.5%	7.6%
Catron	1,151	1,022	129	11.2%	1,156	994	162	14.0%	−5	28	−33	−0.4%	2.8%	−20.4%
Chaves	24,116	22,910	1,206	5.0%	24,211	23,086	1,125	4.6%	−95	−176	81	−0.4%	−0.8%	7.2%
Cibola	9,042	8,320	722	8.0%	9,195	8,469	726	7.9%	−153	−149	−4	−1.7%	−1.8%	−0.6%
Colfax	6,559	6,181	378	5.8%	6,597	6,194	403	6.1%	−38	−13	−25	−0.6%	−0.2%	−6.2%
Curry	18,826	17,959	867	4.6%	19,119	18,207	912	4.8%	−293	−248	−45	−1.5%	−1.4%	−4.9%
De Baca	1,024	993	31	3.0%	1,010	969	41	4.1%	14	24	−10	1.4%	2.5%	−24.4%
Eddy	23,028	21,358	1,670	7.3%	23,252	21,731	1,521	6.5%	−224	−373	149	−1.0%	−1.7%	9.8%
Grant	11,903	11,155	748	6.3%	12,013	11,361	652	5.4%	−110	−206	96	−0.9%	−1.8%	14.7%
Guadalupe	1,817	1,655	162	8.9%	1,838	1,680	158	8.6%	−21	−25	4	−1.1%	−1.5%	2.5%
Harding	575	520	55	9.6%	560	528	32	5.7%	15	−8	23	2.7%	−1.5%	71.9%
Hidalgo	3,136	2,974	162	5.2%	3,138	3,010	128	4.1%	−2	−36	34	−0.1%	−1.2%	26.6%
Lea	25,578	24,000	1,578	6.2%	25,850	24,466	1,384	5.4%	−272	−466	194	−1.1%	−1.9%	14.0%
Lincoln	6,487	6,215	272	4.2%	6,488	6,167	321	4.9%	−1	48	−49	0.0%	0.8%	−15.3%
Luna	9,051	7,048	2,003	22.1%	9,191	6,970	2,221	24.2%	−140	78	−218	−1.5%	1.1%	−9.8%
McKinley	25,461	23,750	1,711	6.7%	25,847	24,343	1,504	5.8%	−386	−593	207	−1.5%	−2.4%	13.8%
Mora	1,575	1,318	257	16.3%	1,666	1,328	338	20.3%	−91	−10	−81	−5.5%	−0.8%	−24.0%
Otero	20,188	19,015	1,173	5.8%	20,577	19,281	1,296	6.3%	−389	−266	−123	−1.9%	−1.4%	−9.5%
Quay	4,949	4,693	256	5.2%	5,017	4,714	303	6.0%	−68	−21	−47	−1.4%	−0.4%	−15.5%
Rio Arriba	15,732	14,344	1,388	8.8%	16,116	14,504	1,612	10.0%	−384	−160	−224	−2.4%	−1.1%	−13.9%
Roosevelt	8,186	7,904	282	3.4%	8,083	7,780	303	3.7%	103	124	−21	1.3%	1.6%	−6.9%
San Juan	43,609	40,138	3,471	8.0%	44,232	40,770	3,462	7.8%	−623	−632	9	−1.4%	−1.6%	0.3%
San Miguel	11,621	11,003	618	5.3%	11,777	11,090	687	5.8%	−156	−87	−69	−1.3%	−0.8%	−10.0%
Sierra	3,628	3,467	161	4.4%	3,615	3,455	160	4.4%	13	12	1	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%
Socorro	6,936	6,556	380	5.5%	7,028	6,603	425	6.0%	−92	−47	−45	−1.3%	−0.7%	−10.6%
Taos	13,071	11,391	1,680	12.9%	13,432	11,671	1,761	13.1%	−361	−280	−81	−2.7%	−2.4%	−4.6%
Torrance	4,714	4,463	251	5.3%	4,679	4,432	247	5.3%	35	31	4	0.7%	0.7%	1.6%
Union	2,067	1,975	92	4.5%	1,991	1,922	69	3.5%	76	53	23	3.8%	2.8%	33.3%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

May and April Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (highest to lowest)

Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREAS	PREL. 1994 RANKING	MAY 1994 RATE
LUNA	1	22.1%
MORA	2	16.3%
TAOS	3	12.9%
CATRON	4	11.2%
HARDING	5	9.6%
GUADALUPE	6	8.9%
RIO ARRIBA	7	8.8%
SAN JUAN	8	8.0%
CIBOLA	8	8.0%
EDDY	10	7.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	11	7.2%
MCKINLEY	12	6.7%
GRANT	13	6.3%
LEA	14	6.2%
OTERO	15	5.8%
COLFAX	15	5.8%
SOCORRO	17	5.5%
STATEWIDE		5.4%
TORRANCE	18	5.3%
SAN MIGUEL	18	5.3%
QUAY	20	5.2%
HIDALGO	20	5.2%
CHAVES	22	5.0%
VALENCIA	23	4.6%
CURRY	23	4.6%
UNION	25	4.5%
SIERRA	26	4.4%
LINCOLN	27	4.2%
SANDOVAL	27	4.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	29	4.0%
BERNALILLO	30	3.9%
ROOSEVELT	31	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.2%
DE BACA	33	3.0%

AREAS	REVISED 1994 RANKING	APRIL 1994 RATE
LUNA	1	24.2%
MORA	2	20.3%
CATRON	3	14.0%
TAOS	4	13.1%
RIO ARRIBA	5	10.0%
GUADALUPE	6	8.6%
CIBOLA	7	7.9%
SAN JUAN	8	7.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	9	7.1%
EDDY	10	6.5%
OTERO	11	6.3%
COLFAX	12	6.1%
SOCORRO	13	6.0%
QUAY	13	6.0%
MCKINLEY	15	5.8%
SAN MIGUEL	15	5.8%
HARDING	17	5.7%
LEA	18	5.4%
GRANT	18	5.4%
TORRANCE	20	5.3%
STATEWIDE		5.2%
LINCOLN	21	4.9%
CURRY	22	4.8%
CHAVES	23	4.6%
SIERRA	24	4.4%
HIDALGO	25	4.1%
DE BACA	25	4.1%
SANDOVAL	27	3.9%
VALENCIA	28	3.7%
ROOSEVELT	28	3.7%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	3.5%
UNION	30	3.5%
BERNALILLO	32	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	3.0%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Nonagricultural employment in New Mexico continued its upward trend in May with a seasonally adjusted increase of 1,800 jobs or 0.3 percent, according to preliminary estimates. The May gain was the seventeenth consecutive monthly increase in New Mexico's seasonally adjusted nonag. employment, going back to January of 1993. Construction was up substantially more than its usual springtime increase with an impressive 2.6 percent May job gain, seasonally adjusted. Finance & insurance (FIRE), government, services, and transportation (TCPU) also reported growth, ranging from 0.3 to 0.7 percent. Mining, manufacturing, and trade employment were the only industries not experiencing May employment gains larger than usual.

On an actual basis (not seasonally adjusted), construction added 2,200 workers to its payroll, with special trade contractors reporting the majority of the hiring. Services added 1,600 positions during the month, largely in business, health, and engineering & management services. The trade industry was up by 1,500 jobs, and government added 1,100 employees, evenly split between federal and local governments. FIRE, TCPU, manufacturing, and mining hired additional workers ranging from 300 to 100.

Over the year, total nonagricultural employment grew by 29,700 jobs or 4.7 percent. All major industry groups contributed to the healthy gain, most of them at rates exceeding four percent. Construction continues to lead all major industries in rate of growth by hiring 5,400 additional workers equating to a 15.3 percent annual growth rate. Almost all of the annual construction gains were by general building contractors and special trade contractors. Next in line was mining with growth of 1,100 or 7.1 percent, and oil & gas extraction provided most of the increase in the industry. Employers in finance, insurance & real estate hired 1,500 additional workers over the year for 5.5 percent growth. Services added 8,700 jobs for 5.2 percent annual growth. Educational and social services, membership organizations, and engineering & management services were particularly strong. Manufacturing grew by 1,700 positions for 4.1 percent annual growth, afforded by strength in electronic equipment and other nondurable goods subsectors. Trade is up 6,300 for annual growth of 4.3 percent. Retail trade was much stronger than wholesale. Eating & drinking places and general merchandise stores fueled retail trade's strong showing.

Transportation & public utilities added 1,000 jobs for 3.4 percent growth. Lastly, government added 4,000 jobs to its payroll for 2.5 percent growth over the year. All of the government gains were in state and local government, which includes state supported universities and public schools.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose by 3,400 jobs in May on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to preliminary estimates. Every industrial division recorded a seasonally adjusted increase. Retail trade and services together accounted for one-half of the total advance; and construction, manufacturing, and transportation & public utilities also logged strong performances.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, total nonfarm employment rose by 4,900 jobs in May. Trade was the largest gainer among industrial divisions, adding 1,700 jobs; almost one-half of this figure was contributed by eating & drinking places, but nearly every subsector of trade showed some increase. Close behind trade was services, which added 1,400 jobs over the month. The windup of the income tax preparation season caused the decrease in personal services, but every other component of services showed an increase. Within the all other services category, amusement & recreation services was the leading job gainer, as springtime outdoor activities returned to normal seasonal staffing levels. Manufacturing was dominated by new hiring in the electronic & other electric equipment sector. Led by special trade contractors, construction recorded another strong month, as Albuquerque's building boom continued unabated. Trucking firms fueled the expansion in the transportation sector. Government employment decreased less than usual for May; the decline was primarily in education and was partially offset by new federal hiring.

Albuquerque's nonfarm job total now stands at 300,900, an increase of 13,200 compared to May 1993. Services and trade together account for more than one-half of the year to year expansion. Construction also contributes strongly, leading all other industrial divisions with a percentage gain of 17 percent compared to a year ago. Over the year increases are comparatively smaller yet still impressive in manufacturing, finance, insurance, & real estate, and government. Transportation & public utilities has apparently recovered from last year's downsizing in the public utility sector and no longer shows a year to year job deficit. Below the division level, the largest year over year increases are seen in special trade contractors, electronic & other electric equipment, business services, eating & drinking places, and engineering & management services.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM MAY 1994	REVISED APR 1994	CHANGE FROM APR
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	651,500	649,700	1,800
MINING	16,600	16,800	−200
CONSTRUCTION	40,000	39,000	1,000
MANUFACTURING	43,700	44,000	−300
DURABLE GOODS	29,200	29,500	−300
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,500	14,500	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	30,100	30,000	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	152,900	153,400	−500
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,800	26,500	300
RETAIL TRADE	126,100	126,900	−800
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	29,100	28,900	200
SERVICES	176,200	175,500	700
GOVERNMENT	162,900	162,100	800

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)	PRELIM MAY 1994	REVISED APR 1994	CHANGE FROM APR
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	300,000	296,600	3,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	20,000	19,600	400
MANUFACTURING	27,600	27,200	400
DURABLE GOODS	20,900	20,600	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,700	6,600	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,800	12,400	400
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	72,300	71,300	1,000
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,600	15,400	200
RETAIL TRADE	56,700	55,900	800
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	16,100	15,900	200
SERVICES	91,600	90,700	900
GOVERNMENT	59,600	59,500	100

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Not Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM MAY 1994	REVISED APR 1994	REVISED MAY 1993	MAY CHANGE FROM APR 1994	MAY CHANGE FROM MAY 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	**655,700**	**648,600**	**626,000**	**7,100**	**29,700**
GOODS PRODUCING	100,600	98,200	92,400	2,400	8,200
SERVICE PRODUCING	555,100	550,400	533,600	4,700	21,500
MINING	**16,500**	**16,400**	**15,400**	**100**	**1,100**
Metal Mining	1,800	1,800	1,600	0	200
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,300	4,200	4,100	100	200
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,400	10,400	9,700	0	700
CONSTRUCTION	**40,600**	**38,400**	**35,200**	**2,200**	**5,400**
MANUFACTURING	**43,500**	**43,400**	**41,800**	**100**	**1,700**
DURABLE GOODS	29,200	29,200	28,300	0	900
Lumber & Wood Products	2,000	2,100	2,100	−100	−100
Machinery(except electric)	2,600	2,600	2,500	0	100
Elec & Electronic Equip	8,200	8,000	7,300	200	900
Transportation Equipment	3,400	3,600	3,800	−200	−400
Other Durable Goods	13,000	12,900	12,600	100	400
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,300	14,200	13,500	100	800
Food & Kindred Products	4,000	4,000	3,800	0	200
Textile & Apparel	2,900	2,800	2,800	100	100
Other Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,400	6,900	0	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**30,100**	**29,900**	**29,100**	**200**	**1,000**
TRANSPORTATION	16,500	16,300	15,500	200	1,000
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,700	7,600	7,400	100	300
Other Transportation	7,300	7,200	6,600	100	700
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,600	13,600	13,600	0	0
Communication	5,600	5,600	5,800	0	−200
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,000	8,000	7,800	0	200
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**153,200**	**151,700**	**146,900**	**1,500**	**6,300**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,700	26,300	25,500	400	1,200
Durable Goods	15,300	15,000	14,800	300	500
Nondurable Goods	11,400	11,300	10,700	100	700
RETAIL TRADE	126,500	125,400	121,400	1,100	5,100
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	5,300	5,200	5,000	100	300
General Merchandise Stores	14,100	14,400	13,200	−300	900
Food Stores	16,200	16,200	15,800	0	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,900	15,700	15,500	200	400
Apparel & Accessories	5,100	5,000	5,000	100	100
Furniture & Furnishing	5,300	5,400	5,000	−100	300
Eating & Drinking Places	49,500	48,700	47,100	800	2,400
Miscellaneous Retail	15,100	14,800	14,800	300	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,000**	**28,700**	**27,500**	**300**	**1,500**
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,300	10,200	0	100
Insurance Carriers	5,000	5,000	4,800	0	200
Insurance Agents	3,200	3,200	3,100	0	100
Real Estate	6,700	6,600	6,200	100	500
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,800	3,600	3,200	200	600
SERVICES	**176,200**	**174,600**	**167,500**	**1,600**	**8,700**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13,000	12,900	12,800	100	200
Personal Services	6,000	6,200	5,800	−200	200
Business Services	25,900	24,900	25,100	1,000	800
Health Services	43,600	43,200	41,600	400	2,000
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
Educational Services	8,000	7,900	7,200	100	800
Social Services	14,600	14,800	13,400	−200	1,200
Membership Organizations	12,400	12,200	11,500	200	900
Engineering & Management Services	28,200	27,800	26,400	400	1,800
Other Services	19,700	19,900	18,900	−200	800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**166,600**	**165,500**	**162,600**	**1,100**	**4,000**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,800	31,200	31,900	600	−100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	134,800	134,300	130,700	500	4,100
State Government 2/	60,100	60,700	58,500	−600	1,600
Universities	27,600	28,300	26,500	−700	1,100
Local Government	74,700	73,600	72,200	1,100	2,500
Schools	46,300	45,700	44,600	600	1,700

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Not Seasonally Adjusted

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	PRELIM MAY 1994	REVISED APR 1994	REVISED MAY 1993	MAY CHANGE FROM APR 1994	 MAY 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**300,900**	**296,000**	**287,700**	**4,900**	**13,200**
GOODS PRODUCING	47,700	46,300	43,400	1,400	4,300
SERVICE PRODUCING	253,200	249,700	244,300	3,500	8,900
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**20,200**	**19,400**	**17,300**	**800**	**2,900**
MANUFACTURING	**27,500**	**26,900**	**26,100**	**600**	**1,400**
Durable Goods	20,800	20,400	19,800	400	1,000
Nondurable Goods	6,700	6,500	6,300	200	400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,800**	**12,400**	**12,800**	**400**	**0**
Transportation	7,700	7,400	7,700	300	0
Communication & Public Utilities	5,100	5,000	5,100	100	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**72,400**	**70,700**	**69,100**	**1,700**	**3,300**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,600	15,300	14,900	300	700
Durable Goods	9,600	9,400	9,300	200	300
Nondurable Goods	6,000	5,900	5,600	100	400
RETAIL TRADE	56,800	55,400	54,200	1,400	2,600
General Merchandise Stores	5,800	5,700	5,400	100	400
Food Stores	6,500	6,400	6,100	100	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,300	6,200	5,800	100	500
Eating & Drinking Places	22,800	22,000	21,800	800	1,000
Other Retail Trade	15,400	15,100	15,100	300	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,100**	**15,900**	**15,300**	**200**	**800**
Depository Institutions	4,700	4,600	4,500	100	200
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,500	5,500	5,200	0	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,900	5,800	5,600	100	300
SERVICES	**92,000**	**90,600**	**88,500**	**1,400**	**3,500**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	4,100	4,000	4,100	100	0
Personal Services	2,700	3,000	2,900	−300	−200
Business Services	17,100	16,800	16,000	300	1,100
Health Services	20,700	20,400	20,300	300	400
Social Services	6,500	6,300	5,900	200	600
Membership Organizations	3,900	3,900	3,800	0	100
Engineering & Management Services	19,800	19,600	18,900	200	900
Other Services	17,200	16,600	16,600	600	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**59,900**	**60,100**	**58,600**	**−200**	**1,300**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,800	14,500	14,900	300	−100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	45,100	45,600	43,700	−500	1,400
State Government 2/	17,700	18,100	17,100	−400	600
Local Government	27,400	27,500	26,600	−100	800

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM MAY 1994	REVISED APR 1994	REVISED MAY 1993	MAY CHANGE FROM APR 1994	 MAY 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	47,400	47,050	46,300	350	1,100
GOODS PRODUCING	5,050	4,950	5,100	100	−50
SERVICE PRODUCING	42,350	42,100	41,200	250	1,150
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,700	2,600	2,700	100	0
MANUFACTURING	2,350	2,350	2,400	0	−50
Durable Goods	750	750	800	0	−50
Nondurable Goods	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,700	1,700	1,650	0	50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	10,100	9,950	9,650	150	450
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,000	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	9,000	8,850	8,650	150	350
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,200	1,150	0	50
Food Stores	1,200	1,150	1,200	50	0
Other Retail Trade	6,600	6,500	6,300	100	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,950	1,950	1,900	0	50
SERVICES	9,900	9,900	9,400	0	500
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	18,700	18,600	18,600	100	100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,700	3,700	3,900	0	−200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	15,000	14,900	14,700	100	300
State Government	7,900	7,900	7,800	0	100
Local Government	7,100	7,000	6,900	100	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM MAY 1994	REVISED APR 1994	REVISED MAY 1993	MAY CHANGE FROM APR 1994	 MAY 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	68,200	67,250	66,500	950	1,700
GOODS PRODUCING	5,550	5,400	5,400	150	150
SERVICE PRODUCING	62,650	61,850	61,100	800	1,550
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,400	3,300	3,300	100	100
MANUFACTURING	2,150	2,100	2,100	50	50
Durable Goods	1,300	1,300	1,250	0	50
Nondurable Goods	850	800	850	50	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,150	1,150	1,100	0	50
Transportation	650	650	600	0	50
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	500	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	14,350	14,050	13,900	300	450
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,250	1,150	50	150
RETAIL TRADE	13,050	12,800	12,750	250	300
General Merchandise Stores	1,050	1,100	1,050	−50	0
Eating & Drinking Places	5,400	5,200	5,300	200	100
Other Retail Trade	6,600	6,500	6,400	100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	3,000	2,900	2,700	100	300
SERVICES	19,800	19,500	18,700	300	1,100
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,600	2,400	2,500	200	100
Health Services	4,600	4,600	4,600	0	0
Other Services	12,600	12,500	11,600	100	1,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,350	24,250	24,700	100	−350
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,750	1,650	1,700	100	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,600	22,600	23,000	0	−400
State Government 3/	17,700	17,700	18,100	0	−400
Local Government	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.

2/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	MAY 1994	APR 1994	MAY 1993	MAY 1994	APR 1994	MAY 1993	MAY 1994	APR 1994	MAY 1993
MINING	$626.26	$630.48	$589.05	43.4	44.4	42.5	14.43	14.20	13.86
CONSTRUCTION	$466.80	$486.26	$466.76	38.9	41.0	40.1	12.00	11.86	11.64
MANUFACTURING	$399.19	$411.31	$396.88	40.2	41.8	41.0	9.93	9.84	9.68
Durable Goods	$427.03	$436.96	$425.18	40.4	42.3	41.2	10.57	10.33	10.32
Nondurable Goods	$336.31	$351.54	$338.22	39.8	40.5	40.7	8.45	8.68	8.31
COMMUNICATIONS	$595.31	$587.08	$651.29	39.9	38.7	42.1	14.92	15.17	15.47
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$711.76	$717.84	$687.93	42.8	43.4	44.7	16.63	16.54	15.39
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$226.69	$223.87	$232.26	32.2	30.5	31.6	7.04	7.34	7.35
Wholesale Trade	$349.48	$357.50	$357.37	37.7	38.4	39.1	9.27	9.31	9.14
Retail Trade	$203.11	$197.39	$207.39	31.2	28.9	30.1	6.51	6.83	6.89
BANKING	$309.14	$278.10	$264.65	40.2	36.4	37.7	7.69	7.64	7.02

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	MAY 1994	APR 1994	MAY 1993	MAY 1994	APR 1994	MAY 1993	MAY 1994	APR 1994	MAY 1993
MANUFACTURING	$428.40	$427.99	$425.59	40.8	40.8	41.4	10.50	10.49	10.28
Durable Goods	$470.79	$468.53	$463.94	41.7	41.5	42.1	11.29	11.29	11.02
Nondurable Goods	$309.85	$312.73	$326.33	38.3	38.8	39.7	8.09	8.06	8.22

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

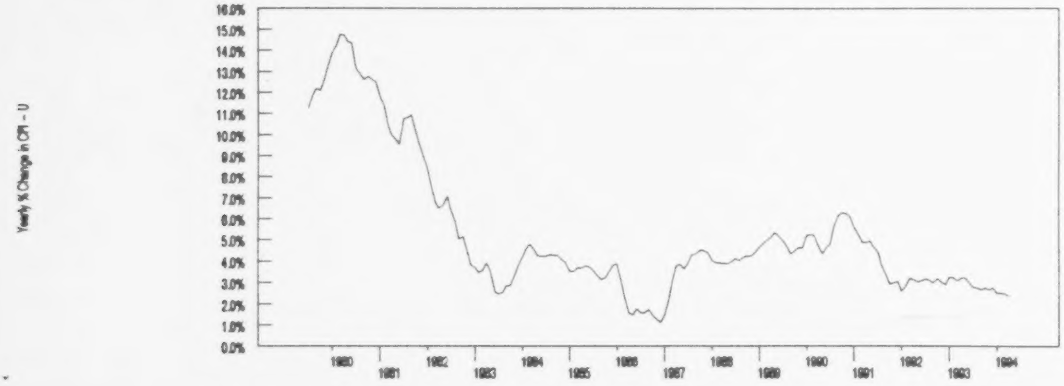
	May 1994	April 1994	May 1993	PERCENT CHANGE Apr '94-May '94	PERCENT CHANGE May '93-May '94
CPI-U	147.5	147.4	144.2	0.1%	2.3%
CPI-W	144.9	144.7	141.9	0.1%	2.1%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers* **CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)



May Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Year to Year change

STATE	PREL. 1994 RANKING	MAY 1994 RATE
NEVADA	1	7.1%
UTAH	2	6.2%
IDAHO	3	5.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	4	4.9%
GEORGIA	5	4.8%
NEW MEXICO	6	4.7%
ARIZONA	7	3.9%
FLORIDA	8	3.4%
COLORADO	9	3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	9	3.1%
VIRGINIA	9	3.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	12	3.0%
TENNESSEE	12	3.0%
TEXAS	12	3.0%
MISSOURI	15	2.9%
OREGON	16	2.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	16	2.8%
MISSISSIPPI	16	2.8%
MICHIGAN	19	2.7%
MINNESOTA	20	2.6%
IOWA	21	2.4%
UNITED STATES		2.3%
ARKANSAS	22	2.3%
INDIANA	22	2.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	24	2.1%
ALASKA	24	2.1%
KANSAS	24	2.1%
DELAWARE	27	2.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	27	2.0%
MONTANA	29	1.8%
WISCONSIN	29	1.8%
OKLAHOMA	31	1.7%
LOUISIANA	31	1.7%
NEW JERSEY	33	1.6%
WASHINGTON	34	1.5%
ILLINOIS	34	1.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	34	1.5%
WYOMING	37	1.4%
RHODE ISLAND	38	1.3%
ALABAMA	39	1.2%
KENTUCKY	40	1.1%
MAINE	40	1.1%
NEBRASKA	40	1.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	43	1.0%
VERMONT	43	1.0%
NEW YORK	45	0.8%
MARYLAND	45	0.8%
OHIO	47	0.7%
CONNECTICUT	48	0.3%
CALIFORNIA	49	−0.5%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	−1.3%
HAWAII	51	−2.1%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	REVISED 1993 RANKING	MAY 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	4.8%
IDAHO	2	4.6%
COLORADO	3	4.2%
MISSISSIPPI	3	4.2%
NEW MEXICO	5	4.1%
FLORIDA	6	3.9%
NEVADA	6	3.9%
TENNESSEE	8	3.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	8	3.8%
GEORGIA	10	3.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	11	3.3%
ARIZONA	12	3.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	13	2.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	13	2.9%
VERMONT	15	2.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	16	2.7%
TEXAS	17	2.6%
MONTANA	17	2.6%
ARKANSAS	17	2.6%
OREGON	17	2.6%
MINNESOTA	21	2.5%
ALABAMA	22	2.4%
VIRGINIA	22	2.4%
MISSOURI	24	2.3%
WISCONSIN	25	2.1%
MAINE	26	1.8%
IOWA	26	1.8%
DELAWARE	28	1.7%
UNITED STATES		1.7%
ILLINOIS	28	1.7%
NEBRASKA	28	1.7%
OKLAHOMA	31	1.6%
KANSAS	31	1.6%
WYOMING	33	1.4%
MICHIGAN	33	1.4%
MASSACHUSETTS	33	1.4%
KENTUCKY	36	1.3%
NEW JERSEY	37	1.2%
ALASKA	37	1.2%
WASHINGTON	37	1.2%
OHIO	40	1.0%
LOUISIANA	41	0.9%
MARYLAND	41	0.9%
INDIANA	43	0.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	43	0.8%
RHODE ISLAND	45	0.7%
WEST VIRGINIA	46	0.4%
CONNECTICUT	47	0.2%
NEW YORK	48	0.1%
HAWAII	49	−0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	−0.8%
CALIFORNIA	51	−1.4%

National Labor Update from the U.S Bureau of Labor Statistics
May 1994

The U.S. Employment Situation - May Overview

On June 3, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell four tenths of a point to 6.0 percent in May, after dropping a tenth of a point to 6.4 percent in April. The unemployment rate for adult men fell four tenths of a point to 5.2 percent, for adult women the rate was down two tenths of a point to 5.4 percent, while the rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 18.3 percent (down by one and six tenths of a percentage point). The May rate for Blacks was down by three tenths of a point to 11.5 percent. The rate for Hispanics was down one and three tenths percentage point to 9.5 percent. The rate for Whites was also down, by four tenths of a point to 5.2 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was up by 534,000 in May to 122.872 million, after rising by 301,000 last month, and the employment-population ratio was up by two tenths of a point to 62.5 percent. The employment-to-population ratio is eight tenths of a percentage point higher than in May of last year. The civilian labor force (now at 130.774 million) has risen 2.699 million or 2.1 percent over last May, while the labor force participation rate (66.5 percent) was down one tenth of a point over the month, and up two tenths of a point since last May.

Duration of Unemployment

The median duration of unemployment was 9.2 weeks in May (this measure has increased by nine tenths of a week since May 1993). 2.801 million (or 35.6 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in May 1994, compared to 3.046 million and 34.6 percent in May 1993. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job or completed a temporary job was 45.4 percent in May, down from 53.8 percent in May 1993. Job losers totaled 3.531 million in May 1994, as compared to 796 thousand job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.838 million) and new entrants (609,000) constitute the remainder of the unemployed. Reentrants decreased by 397,000 over the month.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they want to work but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 436 thousand in May of 1994, a decrease of 64,000 from the previous month.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in May, by 191,000 jobs to 112.847 million, following a revised March to April increase of 358,000. Nonfarm jobs have increased by 2,562,000 or by 2.3 percent since last May, with most of the increase occurring in the service-producing sector. The goods-producing industries gained 8,000 jobs over the month and 218,000 jobs over the year. The service-producing industries gained 183,000 jobs over the month, with increases in all sectors except finance, insurance & real estate and government. Government was down by 3,000 jobs over the month and up by 181,000 over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures

Job losers and persons completing temporary jobs moved as a proportion of the labor force moved up one tenth of a point to 2.7 percent of the labor force in May. Job leavers were up unchanged at six tenths of a percent (0.6 percent) of the civilian labor force, while unemployed persons 25 years of age and older dropped three tenths of a point to 4.7 percent of the civilian labor force.

Multiple Jobholders

There were 7,316,000 persons in the labor force who had more than one job in May, or 5.9 percent of the civilian labor force. Of the total of multiple job holders, 4,117,000 had a primary full time job and a secondary part time job, 1,744,000 had part time primary and secondary jobs and 223,000 had full time primary and secondary jobs, while 1,187,000 had variable hours on one job. Six percent of men in the labor force were multiple jobholders, while 5.9 percent of the women were multiple jobholders.

New Mexico
Unemployment Insurance
Unemployment Compensation Regular Program

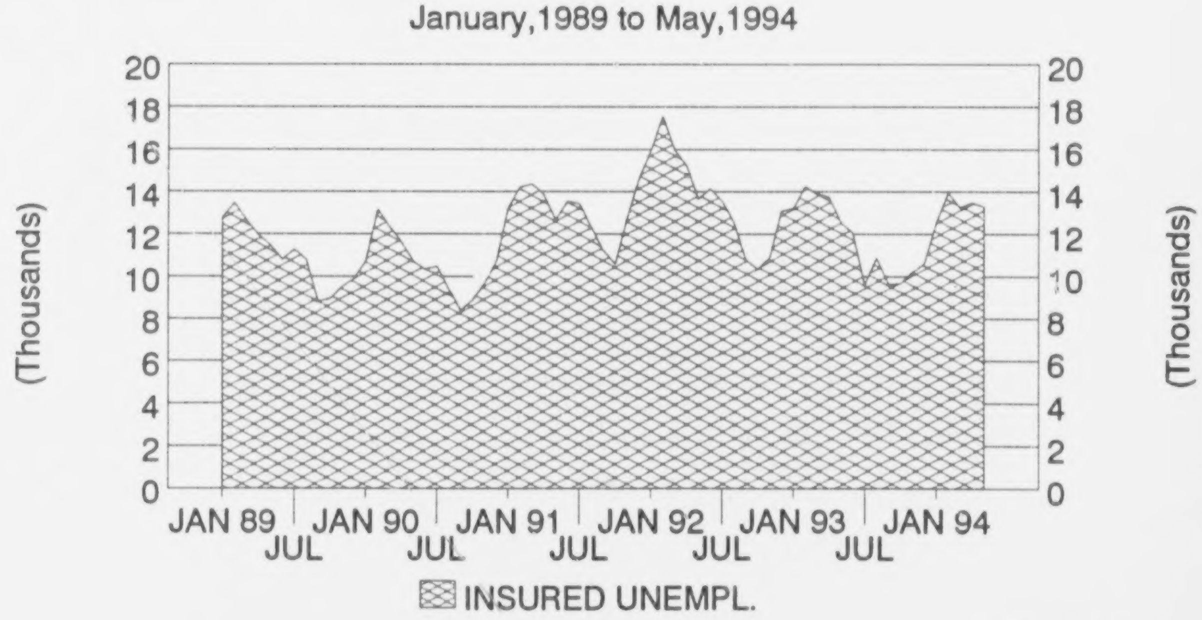
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	May 1994	April 1994	May 1993	CHANGE FROM: Apr.'94	CHANGE FROM: May '93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,029	4,897	4,339	132	690
Continued Claims	51,417	52,688	50,122	−1,271	1,295
# Insured Unemployed *	13,315	13,489	12,560	−174	755
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.3	2.4	2.3		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,072	2,173	1,944	−101	128
Final Payments	856	754	871	102	−15
Weeks Compensated	40,747	41,480	38,106	−733	2,641
Net Benefit Payments	$5,811,706	$5,853,033	$5,426,093	−$41,327	$385,613
Average Weekly Check	$142.63	$141.10	$142.39	$1.53	$0.24

** Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.*

New claims for unemployment insurance rose 132 or 2.7 percent over the month, in contrast to decreases seen in the same period during the two previous years. Over the year, initial claims were up 690 for a 15.9 percent increase. The number of insured unemployed per week fell 174 or −1.3 percent from the prior month and over the year insured unemployment was up 755 (or 6%). The insured unemployment rate dropped to 2.3 percent from April, mostly due to growth in covered employment. Benefit payments for May totaled $5.81 million, down $41,327 from April and up $385,613 from May, 1993. The average weekly check increased $1.53 from April to stand at $142.63.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT



New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources

Statewide:

According to an item in the **New Mexico Business News**, fifteen communities in New Mexico, including Albuquerque, are in the process of applying for federal money to establish "enterprise communities". If two of the communities are selected, New Mexico would probably be considered to be doing well. According to federal legislation, only 100 enterprise communities were to be designated nationwide. An approved enterprise community will be eligible for up to $2.95 million in federal funding. According to federal guidelines, proposed communities should have above-average unemployment and below-average household incomes.

The May 1994 issue of General Fund Report of the **New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)**, covering developments through March 1994, states that New Mexico General Fund revenues for March 1994 were $228.9 million, with a year-to-date total of $1.765 billion, 13.9 percent higher than the total for the first nine months of the previous fiscal year. According to the General Fund Report, this growth exceeds the latest DFA revenue forecast for FY 94 of about 12 percent. Severance tax revenues have grown 14.6 percent over the same period in the previous fiscal year, and are consistent with the most recent revenue forecast. Gross receipts tax revenues grew 6.7 percent on a year-to-date basis, compared to projected fiscal year growth of 7.5 percent. Net personal income tax revenues for the 1994 fiscal year to date were $322.2 million for growth of 19 percent.

The **Monthly Statistical Report** published by the New Mexico Human Services Department is the primary data source on anti-poverty programs administered by the state of New Mexico. The latest issue of the report, dated June 1994, provides summaries of human services program activity through April 1994. The number of Food Stamp cases in New Mexico decreased by 1,535 during the month of April 1994, and the Food Stamp caseload is now 1,396 or 1.6 percent higher than one year ago. The food stamp caseload had increased by 197 in February 1994 and by 1,930 in March. The number of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cases decreased by 27 during the month of April 1994. New Mexico has 2,420 more AFDC cases than at this time last year, a 7.7 percent increase. The number of AFDC-Unemployed Parent cases increased from 1,783 in January to 1,822 in February, to 1,858 in March, before falling to 1,806 in April. The AFDC caseload growth rate was 0.6 percent in December, 0.8 percent in January, 0.3 percent in February, rising to 1.1 percent in March and falling to -0.1 percent in April. The number of General Assistance (GA) cases in New Mexico increased by 49 during the month of March and by 41 cases in April. New Mexico has 267 more GA cases than at this time last year, a 19.3 percent increase.

According to an article in the May issue of **New Mexico Magazine**, the New Mexico dairy industry has experienced explosive growth over the past decade. The New Mexico Department of Agriculture recently reported that, while there were 58,000 dairy cows in New Mexico in 1987, there were 139,000 cows in January 1994. Chaves County has the most dairy cows, more than 50,000, and Dona Ana County has the second most, with about 30,000 cows. Other counties on the state's east side are also experiencing rapid growth. New Mexico's 1992 milk production was 2.2 billion pounds, worth $269 million, making dairy the state's second largest agricultural industry (beef production ranks first).

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

According to an article in the June 21 Albuquerque Journal, the Albuquerque City Council has voted to amend its industrial revenue bond agreement with **Sumitomo Sitix Silicon Inc.** to allow Sumitomo to open a second plant in north Albuquerque that will employ up to 75 workers. The plant will repair and reclaim damaged silicon wafers. That plant will be in addition to a Sumitomo plant under construction that will manufacture silicon wafers.

Motorola completed the latest addition to its Albuquerque plant in early June, and has announced plans to begin construction later this summer on yet another expansion. The electronic parts factory, which now employs about 2,200 people, will add between 300 and 400 more jobs over the next 12 months. The new hires will add about $8 million to the company's current payroll of about $48 million. Workers at the plant make ceramic components for cellular phones, pagers and other electronic communication devices, and are paid between $7 and $10 per hour. Most of the new positions will be for skilled assembly line workers. The new 47,000-square-foot building is the first phase of an 80,000-square-foot expansion announced by Motorola last June.

Borders Books and Music opened in Winrock Center in early June. The 24,000-square-foot store employs 41 booksellers.

Half of the employees were hired in Albuquerque, while half transferred from other Borders stores.

The median price of an existing single-family home was $99,519 in Albuquerque in April, according to the Board of Realtors. The price was 3 percent more than the median of $96,606 in April 1993. Median price means that half the homes sold during the month cost less and half cost more. The number of homes sold was 581, an 11.3 increase over the 522 sold in April 1993. The interest rate on mortgages was 8.17 percent in April, up from 7.9 percent for the same month in 1993.

Western Warehouse plans a summer opening for its new 10,000-square-foot store in the Plaza at Paseo shopping center on Albuquerque's west side. The store will replace an existing Western Warehouse store in the Alameda West shopping center. Western Warehouse also plans to open a new $1.5 million, 12,000-square-foot store in Albuquerque's Old Town area next spring. The Old Town store will employ about 30 people.

The **Cottonwood Mall** on Albuquerque's west side will begin initial site work in December 1994. The $150 million regional shopping center would be anchored by at least five major stores: Dillard's, Foley's, Mervyn's, Montgomery Ward, and J.C. Penney.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Hastings, a bookseller that closed its Roswell Mall outlet in April, will open a 21,000-square-foot store in the Wilshire Shopping Center. The store will hire between 35 and 50 employees, mostly part-time, according to a company spokesman.

Clovis Area, Curry County:

The U.S. Air Force is once again considering mothballing F-111 fighter bombers at Cannon Air Force Base, as reported in the June 9 issue of the Albuquerque Journal. The Air Force budget request for the years 1996-2001 recommends retiring the aging aircraft to save on high maintenance costs. The effect on employment at Cannon was not specified. A similar Air Force proposal last year called for replacing the aircraft with a squadron of F-16 fighters, with a loss of 700 to 1,000 persons to Cannon's workforce. The Air Force's fleet of 80 F-111's is based at Cannon, near Clovis in eastern New Mexico. The base is home to more than 5,200 military personnel, making it a mainstay of the Clovis-area economy.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

In a May 27 article, the **Las Cruces Sun News** reports that Manpower Inc.'s Employer Outlook Survey for the third quarter foresees little improvement in the slow-paced Las Cruces hiring scene this summer. Plans to recruit more workers were reported by ten percent of the employers surveyed, while three percent expect to carry a smaller staff. The remainder expect their work force to remain at the current level. The best summer job prospects are in construction and trade, while education related employers expect cutbacks and other industries will remain stable.

The U.S. House of Representatives gave its final approval to the Military Construction Appropriations package for fiscal year 1995, which includes $43.9 million for projects in New Mexico. Projects include $1.39 million to construct a weapons test range at the Naval Ordnance Missile Test Station at White Sands Missile Range.

New Mexico State University has been awarded a $101,997 U.S. Department of Education grant. NMSU will use the grant for a program to train personnel for education of handicapped children.

The **Gadsden Independent School District** has received $5,000 from an Environmental Education Grant under the National Environmental Education Act. Teachers in the District will be trained to use high school students to teach fifth graders about water quality issues in the Gadsden area.

According to an article in the **New Mexico Stockman,** Gov. Bruce King has signed legislation that provides more than $1.3 million to help fund the construction of a Center for Sustainable Development at New Mexico State University's College of Agriculture and Home Economics. The funding includes $340,000 in severance tax revenues and $1 million in general obligation bonds. The bond funding must be approved by state voters in the November general election.

Las Cruces' West Mesa Industrial Park will be the home of a cheese plant operated by **F & A Dairy Products,** which is based in Dressler, Wisconsin. The plant is expected to produce 120,000 pounds of cheese a day. City officials have issued $8 million in industrial revenue bonds to help F & A build the plant, which is expected to create 25 new jobs.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

The U.S. House of Representatives Armed Services Committee has recommended a 10 percent cut in the 1995 budget request for the **Waste Isolation Pilot Plant** near Carlsbad. The committee consulted a Department of Energy study that recommended staff cuts at WIPP. WIPP is not expected to receive nuclear wastes until 1998 or 1999.

Eddy Potash Co. will lay off 105 employees - one third of its workforce - due to poor conditions in the potash market. Potash is used to make fertilizer. The market for standard potash, a major component in half the company's product mix, has disappeared because of an oversupply, according to company a spokesman.

Silver City Area, Grant County:

Blake's Lota Burger is building a new restaurant in Silver City. Blake's own construction company, **Celco Investments,** will build the new restaurant, which is scheduled for completion in mid-July. The company also plans to build a new restaurant in Deming.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Southwestern Public Service Co., an electric utility serving southeastern New Mexico, is seeking a rate decrease averaging 2.9 percent per customer, according to an item in the New Mexico Business News. Texas-based SPS has filed for the rate decrease - its third since 1986 - with the New Mexico Public Utility Commission. Typical residential customers will see a 2.16 percent decrease in their bills. The decrease for small businesses will average 3.53 percent. Large industrial customers will average a 3.13 percent decrease.

Lovington Area, Lea County:

The **Lea County Cheese Co.** is the new name of a cheese company relocating its plant from Veblen, South Dakota to Lovington. The plant is expected to process about 20,000 pounds of cheese a day initially. After two or three months, production will increase to 40,000 pounds a day. Lea County Cheese Co.'s plant is expected to create 18 new jobs.

Ruidoso Area, Lincoln County:

According to an article in the April issue of the **New Mexico Business Journal,** four years of strong economic growth have energized the village of Ruidoso and much of Lincoln County. Real estate sales soared to nearly $80 million for 1993. Sales tax distribution hit $4.7 million in 1992, showing a full $1 million increase over 1988. Residential building permits are booming, accounting for most of the increase in total permits from February 1993 to February 1994. Taxable property value neared $100 million in the village of Ruidoso, with another $36 million in valuation around the village.

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

The U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Committee has recommended increased federal funding for the Los Alamos Meson Physics Facility. The committee has proposed $37 million in federal funding for the physics facility in the 1995 fiscal year, an increase of $6 million from current funding.

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

The **US Department of Education** has granted $350,879 to the Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Council to fund the "Talent Search Program". The council's Talent Search Program encourages disadvantaged students to enter college. The eight pueblos of San Juan, Santa Clara, San Ildefonso, Taos, Nambe, Pojoaque, Tesuque, and Picuris will benefit from the grant.

Truth or Consequences Area, Sierra County:

The **Sierra County Sentinel** reported in late May that the Sierra County Commission has adopted a resolution supporting the Alta Gold Company's redevelopment of the Copper Flat Mining project near Hillsboro. A representative of the Sierra County Economic Development Organization said that reopening the mine would have an annual payroll of about $3 million. The basic operation will employ about 150 employees. The company anticipates 12 to 14 years of operation, based on the quality and quantity of the ore mass and profitability considerations.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

Twenty-one workers from the **Arizona Public Service Four Corners Power Plant** near Shiprock were laid off in late May, according to an article in the Farmington Daily Times. Thirty-five of an additional 66 jobs scheduled for elimination will be kept in the organization to complete re-engineering work previously performed by contractors. Those workers will be released over the next few years as they complete their jobs. The Arizona Public Service plant work force has been reduced twice before - in 1988 and 1990. The current reduction drops the number of employees from 681 to 615.

The value of construction projects in the Farmington area dropped slightly during the first four months of 1994 compared to the same period one year ago. The city's building inspection office said that the value of building permits was $9,796,716 from January through April. A year ago, the total value for the four months was $9,827,631. In addition 559 permits were issued during the four months this year, compared to 535 permits during the same period in 1993.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

The occupancy rate for Santa Fe hotels and motels surveyed by the **Rocky Mountain Lodging Report** dropped to 75.2 percent in April compared to 79.5 percent the same month in 1993.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	CLERK, GENERAL
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	CONSTRUCTION WKR, UNSKILLED
REGISTERED NURSE	LABORER
TRUCK DRIVER	SALES CLERK
	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL TEACHER	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	CRITICAL CARE NURSE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	HOME HEALTH AIDE
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	NURSE PRACTITIONER
	PHYSICIAN
	PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
	REGISTERED NURSE
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CARDIOVASCULAR TECHNOLOGIST	ACCOUNTANT
CARPENTER	CLERK, GENERAL
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
ECOCARDIOGRAPHER	LABORER
ELECTRICIAN	LAWYER
ENGINEER (CHEM., ELEC., MECH.)	MANAGER, ALL INDUSTRIES
FAST FOOD WORKER	RECEPTIONIST
HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE	SECRETARY
MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER	TEACHER (ELEMENTARY, HOME EC., SOC.STUDIES)
MOTEL CLEANER	
PHARMACIST	
PRODUCTION WORKER (MFG.-TEMP.)	
RADIOGRAPHER	
SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST	
TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE, READING, SPECIAL ED.)	
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)	
TRUCK DRIVER	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOBODY REPAIR	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
BOOKKEEPER, COMPUTER	CASHIER
FAST FOOD WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
GLASS INSTALLER, AUTOMOTIVE	CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR	FRONT DESK CLERK
HOUSEKEEPER	MANAGER, RETAIL SALES
LIVE-IN COMPANION	RECEPTIONIST
SECURITY GUARD	SALES CLERK

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC	CANNERY WORKER
CARPENTER, ROUGH	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	COUNTER ATTENDANT
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	SALES CLERK
PLUMBER	SECRETARY
REGISTERED NURSE	

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CLERK, GENERAL
CLERK, GENERAL	CASHIER-CHECKER
YARD WORKER	SECRETARY
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST	CARPENTER
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.	CASHIER II
KITCHEN HELPER	OPERATING ENGINEER
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
SECURITY GUARD	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/ Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers lising job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A: CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using data or new techniques. Revision may not significantly change previously issued figures.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4020 PEGGY SE	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
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The humpback flute player Kokopelli displayed on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is found throughout prehistoric cultures in the Southwest. Kokopelli's symbolism varies from a fertility image, to a rain priest, to a hunting magician. In his hump he carries seeds of plants and flowers and with the music of his flute creates warmth for their germination as he scatters them.

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New Mexico Labor Market Review is a monthly publication dealing with the economy of the state.

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New Mexico

Labor Market Review

Volume 23, No. 6, July 29, 1994

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Governor

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Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - June 1994

...The June 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.0 percent, down five tenths of a percentage point from May, and one full percentage point below the national rate of 6.0 percent.

...Total nonagricultural employment at 657,200 in June, is some 29,600 jobs or 4.7 percent higher than its year ago level.

...Construction continues to lead all major industry groups in the rate of job growth by adding 5,200 workers for substantial 14.2 percent growth over the year.

...Total nonfarm payroll employment in Albuquerque now stands at 303,200, an over the year gain of 13,500 jobs or 4.7 percent.

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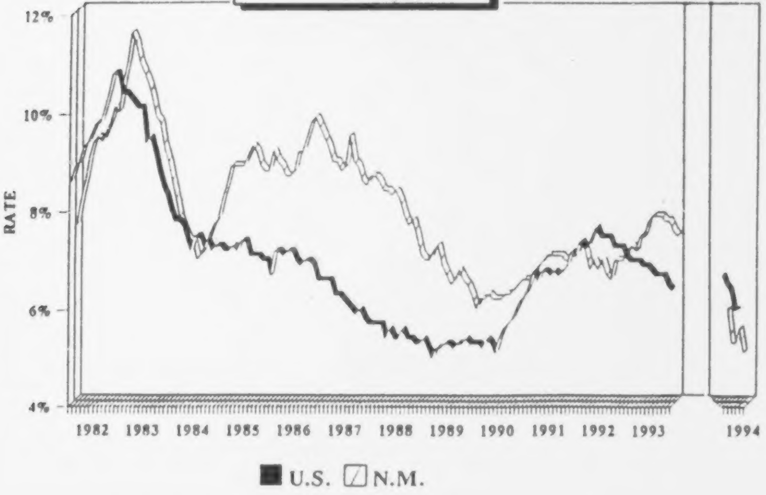
Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted



Beginning this January, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the January 1994 estimates are not comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to January as illustrated in the adjoining graph.

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New Mexico
Department of
LABOR

Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for June 1994 was 5.0 percent, down five tenths of a percentage point from May. New Mexico's seasonally adjusted rate is one full percentage point below the comparable national rate of 6.0 percent. The U.S. rate remained unchanged between May and June, while the New Mexico rate dropped. In related news, recently released data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis show that New Mexico personal income grew by a very strong 9.3 percent between the first quarter of 1993 and the first quarter of 1994, ranking New Mexico second in the nation after Nevada, which had a rate of 9.4 percent.

The employment situation within the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) of Albuquerque, Santa Fe and Las Cruces remains better than outside the MSA's. The overall MSA average unemployment rate was 4.9 percent in June, far lower than the 8.4 percent rate posted in the non-MSA area. The gap appears more pronounced this year as Valencia and Sandoval counties are now included in the Albuquerque MSA, since these are counties with strong growth patterns.

Several New Mexico counties experienced May-to-June unemployment rate increases attributable to developments in specific industries. The unemployment rate in Eddy County rose from 7.3 percent to 9.9 percent, due in part to layoffs in the potash industry. San Juan County's unemployment rate rose from 8.0 percent to 10.5 percent due in part to a layoff at the Arizona Public Service Company's San Juan generating station. The unemployment rate in Colfax County matches the state rate of 6.2 percent, as employment at the York Canyon mine owned by Pittsburg and Midway anchors a relatively strong local economy. Education-related employment contributes heavily to seasonal fluctuations in New Mexico employment, but the impact of these changes are felt disproportionately in counties where state institutions of higher education are located. State colleges and universities in Bernalillo, Chaves, Curry, Dona Ana, Grant, San Juan, San Miguel, and Valencia counties reduce employment of auxiliary workers and work study students at the end of the spring semester each year, causing a seasonal lift in June unemployment in these counties.

	Prel. June 1994	Revised May. 1994	Change From May '94	Percent Change From May '94
Civilian Labor Force	793,700	783,300	+10,400	+1.3%
Employment	744,200	740,900	+3,300	+0.4%
Unemployment	49,500	42,400	+7,100	+16.7%
Rate	6.2%	5.4%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.0%	5.5%		

Albuquerque MSA 1/

Albuquerque's unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) decreased two tenths of a percentage point in June to 3.8 percent. The June Albuquerque rate is now one and two tenths percentage point below the New Mexico June rate of 5.0 percent. Bernalillo had the state's third highest per capita income in 1992 (at $18,582), compared to a state average of $15,548, while Sandoval and Valencia ranked tenth & fifteenth.

Contributing to the Albuquerque MSA's low, and declining, unemployment rate is strength in the manufacturing sector. The powerful 4.9 percent over-the-year surge in Albuquerque manufacturing employment from June 1993 to June 1994 would be even larger were it not for layoffs of at least 1,200 workers over the last year: 600 at Martin Marietta's postal machine plant, nearly 100 laid off at Honeywell due to defense contract cutbacks, and the closure of the Digital Equipment plant with a loss of 440 jobs. General Electric, which manufactures jet engines for the Defense Department, has also shed workers.

Recent articles in the local business press have marvelled at the resilience of the MSA economy in the face of such setbacks. The thriving sectors of Albuquerque MSA manufacturing are not defense-related and are mainly in the consumer electronics area. The Intel microprocessor plant expansion in Rio Rancho, which will eventually result in 2,400 new manufacturing workers, is only the most visible manufacturing project taking place in the MSA. (Intel will have 5,000 manufacturing jobs by the time the expansion is completed at the end of 1996.) Other plants expanding or opening in the MSA include: Sumitomo (about 170 and 100 workers in two plants), Phillips Semiconductor and Motorola. Phillips Semiconductor has added 150 workers to bring employment to 1,128 in 1994. Motorola is in the process of adding 500 workers, and employed 1,715 in the first part of 1994. Economic forecasters at the University of New Mexico have recently asserted that the Albuquerque MSA may be approaching a "critical mass" in the semiconductor industry, as existing plants act as a magnet for other semiconductor firms.

	Prel . June 1994	Revised May 1994	Change From May '94	Percent Change From May '94
Civilian Labor Force	345,900	339,300	+6,600	+1.9%
Employment	330,100	325,700	+4,400	+1.4%
Unemployment	15,800	13,600	+2,200	+16.2%
Rate	4.6%	4.0%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	3.8%	4.0%		

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	PRELIMINARY JUNE 1994				REVISED MAY 1994				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	793,675	744,174	49,501	6.2%	783,257	740,870	42,387	5.4%	10,418	3,304	7,114	1.3%	0.4%	16.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	345,880	330,086	15,794	4.6%	339,301	325,729	13,572	4.0%	6,579	4,357	2,222	1.9%	1.3%	16.4%
Bernalillo	287,633	274,759	12,874	4.5%	282,210	271,132	11,078	3.9%	5,423	3,627	1,796	1.9%	1.3%	16.2%
Sandoval	35,208	33,470	1,738	4.9%	34,481	33,028	1,453	4.2%	727	442	285	2.1%	1.3%	19.6%
Valencia	23,039	21,857	1,182	5.1%	22,609	21,568	1,041	4.6%	430	289	141	1.9%	1.3%	13.5%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	63,259	58,451	4,808	7.6%	64,292	59,663	4,629	7.2%	−1,033	−1,212	179	−1.6%	−2.0%	3.9%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,798	74,583	3,215	4.1%	75,519	73,100	2,419	3.2%	2,279	1,483	796	3.0%	2.0%	32.9%
Catron	1,144	1,025	119	10.4%	1,152	1,022	130	11.3%	−8	3	−11	−0.7%	0.3%	−8.5%
Chaves	24,449	22,730	1,719	7.0%	24,121	22,912	1,209	5.0%	328	−182	510	1.4%	−0.8%	42.2%
Cibola	9,206	8,207	999	10.9%	9,045	8,321	724	8.0%	161	−114	275	1.8%	−1.4%	38.0%
Colfax	6,601	6,195	406	6.2%	6,561	6,182	379	5.8%	40	13	27	0.6%	0.2%	7.1%
Curry	18,974	17,766	1,208	6.4%	18,831	17,961	870	4.6%	143	−195	338	0.8%	−1.1%	38.9%
De Baca	1,022	956	66	6.5%	1,025	994	31	3.0%	−3	−38	35	−0.3%	−3.8%	112.9%
Eddy	23,475	21,158	2,317	9.9%	23,036	21,361	1,675	7.3%	439	−203	642	1.9%	−1.0%	38.3%
Grant	11,907	11,038	869	7.3%	11,906	11,156	750	6.3%	1	−118	119	0.0%	−1.1%	15.9%
Guadalupe	1,803	1,631	172	9.5%	1,818	1,655	163	9.0%	−15	−24	9	−0.8%	−1.5%	5.5%
Harding	588	522	66	11.2%	594	537	57	9.6%	−6	−15	9	−1.0%	−2.8%	15.8%
Hidalgo	3,132	2,923	209	6.7%	3,137	2,974	163	5.2%	−5	−51	46	−0.2%	−1.7%	28.2%
Lea	25,680	23,792	1,888	7.4%	25,585	24,003	1,582	6.2%	95	−211	306	0.4%	−0.9%	19.3%
Lincoln	6,555	6,197	358	5.5%	6,489	6,216	273	4.2%	66	−19	85	1.0%	−0.3%	31.1%
Luna	8,950	7,607	1,343	15.0%	9,057	7,049	2,008	22.2%	−107	558	−665	−1.2%	7.9%	−33.1%
McKinley	25,676	23,675	2,001	7.8%	25,469	23,753	1,716	6.7%	207	−78	285	0.8%	−0.3%	16.6%
Mora	1,560	1,321	239	15.3%	1,576	1,318	258	16.4%	−16	3	−19	−1.0%	0.2%	−7.4%
Otero	20,318	18,909	1,409	6.9%	20,193	19,017	1,176	5.8%	125	−108	233	0.6%	−0.6%	19.8%
Quay	4,980	4,657	323	6.5%	4,951	4,694	257	5.2%	29	−37	66	0.6%	−0.8%	25.7%
Rio Arriba	15,927	14,474	1,453	9.1%	15,738	14,346	1,392	8.8%	189	128	61	1.2%	0.9%	4.4%
Roosevelt	8,234	7,771	463	5.6%	8,188	7,905	283	3.5%	46	−134	180	0.6%	−1.7%	63.6%
San Juan	44,446	39,787	4,659	10.5%	43,624	40,143	3,481	8.0%	822	−356	1,178	1.9%	−0.9%	33.8%
San Miguel	11,811	11,026	785	6.6%	11,625	11,005	620	5.3%	186	21	165	1.6%	0.2%	26.6%
Sierra	3,629	3,450	179	4.9%	3,628	3,467	161	4.4%	1	−17	18	0.0%	−0.5%	11.2%
Socorro	7,026	6,430	596	8.5%	6,937	6,556	381	5.5%	89	−126	215	1.3%	−1.9%	56.4%
Taos	12,883	11,469	1,414	11.0%	13,076	11,392	1,684	12.9%	−193	77	−270	−1.5%	0.7%	−16.0%
Torrance	4,713	4,392	321	6.8%	4,715	4,464	251	5.3%	−2	−72	70	0.0%	−1.6%	27.9%
Union	2,050	1,947	103	5.0%	2,068	1,976	92	4.4%	−18	−29	11	−0.9%	−1.5%	12.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

(Prel.) JUNE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (highest to lowest)

(Seasonally Adjusted Year to Year Change)

STATE	PREL. 1994 RANKING	JUNE 1994 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	9.6%
CALIFORNIA	2	8.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	8.0%
ALASKA	4	7.8%
LOUISIANA	5	7.6%
NEW JERSEY	6	7.1%
NEW YORK	7	7.0%
TEXAS	8	6.7%
RHODE ISLAND	9	6.5%
WASHINGTON	9	6.5%
MISSISSIPPI	9	6.5%
ARIZONA	12	6.3%
FLORIDA	13	6.2%
MAINE	13	6.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	6.0%
WYOMING	15	6.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	15	6.0%
UNITED STATES		**6.0%**
OKLAHOMA	18	5.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	18	5.9%
ALABAMA	20	5.8%
OREGON	20	5.8%
ARKANSAS	20	5.8%
NEVADA	23	5.7%
OHIO	24	5.5%
MICHIGAN	25	5.4%
HAWAII	25	5.4%
GEORGIA	27	5.3%
IDAHO	28	5.2%
MARYLAND	28	5.2%
VIRGINIA	30	5.1%
CONNECTICUT	30	5.1%
NEW MEXICO	**32**	**5.0%**
KANSAS	33	4.9%
ILLINOIS	34	4.8%
DELAWARE	34	4.8%
COLORADO	34	4.8%
KENTUCKY	34	4.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	38	4.7%
INDIANA	38	4.7%
TENNESSEE	40	4.6%
MISSOURI	41	4.5%
WISCONSIN	42	4.3%
MONTANA	43	4.1%
VERMONT	44	4.0%
NORTH DAKOTA	45	3.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	46	3.7%
MINNESOTA	47	3.6%
IOWA	48	3.5%
UTAH	49	3.4%
NEBRASKA	50	3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	3.1%

STATE	REVISED 1993 RANKING	JUNE 1993 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	11.0%
CALIFORNIA	2	9.2%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	8.5%
MAINE	4	8.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	5	7.8%
ILLINOIS	5	7.8%
NEW MEXICO	**5**	**7.8%**
NEW YORK	8	7.7%
RHODE ISLAND	8	7.7%
ALASKA	8	7.7%
ALABAMA	11	7.6%
WASHINGTON	11	7.6%
NEVADA	13	7.4%
OREGON	14	7.3%
LOUISIANA	15	7.2%
MICHIGAN	15	7.2%
TEXAS	17	7.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	18	7.0%
FLORIDA	18	7.0%
NEW JERSEY	18	7.0%
UNITED STATES		**6.9%**
MISSOURI	21	6.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	21	6.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	23	6.4%
KENTUCKY	24	6.3%
IDAHO	24	6.3%
MARYLAND	24	6.3%
CONNECTICUT	24	6.3%
MISSISSIPPI	28	6.2%
ARKANSAS	28	6.2%
MONTANA	30	6.1%
OKLAHOMA	30	6.1%
OHIO	30	6.1%
ARIZONA	33	6.0%
TENNESSEE	34	5.8%
GEORGIA	35	5.7%
WYOMING	36	5.5%
INDIANA	37	5.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	38	5.3%
VERMONT	38	5.3%
DELAWARE	40	5.2%
MINNESOTA	40	5.2%
COLORADO	42	5.1%
KANSAS	42	5.1%
VIRGINIA	44	5.0%
WISCONSIN	45	4.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	4.4%
HAWAII	47	4.2%
IOWA	48	4.0%
UTAH	49	3.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	3.4%
NEBRASKA	51	2.6%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

June and May Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (highest to lowest)

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

AREAS	PREL. 1994 RANKING	JUNE 1994 RATE
MORA	1	15.3%
LUNA	2	15.0%
HARDING	3	11.2%
TAOS	4	11.0%
CIBOLA	5	10.9%
SAN JUAN	6	10.5%
CATRON	7	10.4%
EDDY	8	9.9%
GUADALUPE	9	9.5%
RIO ARRIBA	10	9.1%
SOCORRO	11	8.5%
MCKINLEY	12	7.8%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	13	7.6%
LEA	14	7.4%
GRANT	15	7.3%
CHAVES	16	7.0%
OTERO	17	6.9%
TORRANCE	18	6.8%
HIDALGO	19	6.7%
SAN MIGUEL	20	6.6%
DE BACA	21	6.5%
QUAY	21	6.5%
CURRY	23	6.4%
COLFAX	24	6.2%
STATEWIDE		**6.2%**
ROOSEVELT	25	5.6%
LINCOLN	26	5.5%
VALENCIA	27	5.1%
UNION	28	5.0%
SANDOVAL	29	4.9%
SIERRA	29	4.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	31	4.6%
BERNALILLO	32	4.5%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	4.1%

AREAS	REVISED 1994 RANKING	MAY 1994 RATE
LUNA	1	22.2%
MORA	2	16.4%
TAOS	3	12.9%
CATRON	4	11.3%
HARDING	5	9.6%
GUADALUPE	6	9.0%
RIO ARRIBA	7	8.8%
SAN JUAN	8	8.0%
CIBOLA	8	8.0%
EDDY	10	7.3%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	11	7.2%
MCKINLEY	12	6.7%
GRANT	13	6.3%
LEA	14	6.2%
OTERO	15	5.8%
COLFAX	15	5.8%
SOCORRO	17	5.5%
STATEWIDE		**5.4%**
TORRANCE	18	5.3%
SAN MIGUEL	18	5.3%
QUAY	20	5.2%
HIDALGO	20	5.2%
CHAVES	22	5.0%
VALENCIA	23	4.6%
CURRY	23	4.6%
SIERRA	25	4.4%
UNION	25	4.4%
LINCOLN	27	4.2%
SANDOVAL	27	4.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	29	4.0%
BERNALILLO	30	3.9%
ROOSEVELT	31	3.5%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.2%
DE BACA	33	3.0%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment in June increased by 3,500 jobs (0.5 percent) from last month, according to preliminary estimates. Major industry groups contributing to the over-the-month growth included mining, construction, manufacturing, trade and government. Sectors losing employment over the month were transportation, communications & utilities (TCU) and services. Finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) remained unchanged over the month. The largest over-the-month increases were in construction, which grew by 2.8 percent, and government, up by 1.6 percent. Trade and manufacturing posted more modest increases of 0.3 and 0.2 percent, respectively.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted) was estimated at 657,200 in June, 4.7 percent or 29,600 jobs higher than its year ago level. All major industry groups contributed to this healthy growth, five of them at rates exceeding four percent. Construction continues to lead all industries in rate of growth, hiring 5,200 additional workers for 14.2 percent over-the-year growth. General building contractors, heavy construction, and special trade contractors increased by 12.9, 3.7 and 19.7 percent respectively. Construction contracts are an indicator of future construction activity. Data on the value of construction contracts for April 1994 show residential contracts valued at $72.9 million (up 25.5 percent over last April), nonresidential contracts at $39.9 million (up 12.7 percent over last April) and nonbuilding contracts at $49.7 million (down 12 percent from last April, but up 18.2 percent on a twelve-month average basis). The Intel expansion, employing about 3,000, is included in nonresidential construction, evidence of the close connection between plant construction and future manufacturing employment.

Services gained the most workers (up 8,500) and grew 5.0 percent from last year. Trade followed closely, adding 7,300 positions to last year's level for 4.9 percent year over year growth. Furniture & home furnishing, as well as building materials & garden supplies, were particularly strong. Substantial increases in furniture and building materials are to be expected, given the increases in residential building. Construction, services, and trade together account for more than 70 percent of the jobs created over the past twelve months.

Government added 4,200 jobs to its payroll for 2.7 percent growth over the year. State supported universities and public education accounted for about half of the increase, with social workers and correctional workers accounting for much of the remainder. Federal government employment dropped 1,300 jobs or by 4.0 percent over the year. Manufacturing is up 1,400 jobs for 3.3 percent annual growth, brought about by strength in electronics & other electrical equipment and food & kindred products. Specific companies involved in electronics growth are Intel, Motorola and Phillips Semiconductor. Employment growth in mining is broad based, including increases in copper, coal, and oil & gas extraction, with potash (in nonmetallic minerals) the only sour note. Finance & insurance and transportation & public utilities also added jobs, growing at rates of 5.0 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose by 2,500 jobs in June on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to preliminary estimates. All major sectors were up over the month, with government the largest contributor, gaining 900. Services employment increased by 600, transportation & public utilities and trade each contributed 300 jobs, and manufacturing was up by 200.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, Albuquerque saw an over-the-month gain of 2,300 jobs in June. Construction increased by 700 jobs or by 3.5 percent from May to June, a modest increase to a May base that had been augmented by over 20 percent since 1988. Trade increased by 900, as did services. One index of tourism activity, motel/hotel occupancy rates, shows that the tourism industry is doing better in Albuquerque than in Santa Fe. Albuquerque's occupancy rate is 80.5 percent, while Santa Fe is at 79.8 percent. Employment in eating & drinking places, lodging places and amusement & recreation services are related to tourism, and together these subsectors showed a strong over-the-month increase of over 1,300, more than half of the total May to June rise The June increase in manufacturing jobs was focused in durable goods manufacturing, with increases in furniture, industrial machinery and instruments.

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA is now 303,200, which is 13,500 jobs (+4.7%) more than in June 1993. Construction continues to far outpace all other industrial divisions in over-the-year job growth rate; construction's over-the-year gain of 2,800 represents a powerful 15.6 percent rate of annual job growth. Services posted the largest numerical growth, with 3,800 more jobs than a year ago; this figure represents a growth rate of 4.3 percent. Finance, insurance, & real estate, manufacturing, and trade continue to be very strong, with year to year growth rates of 5.8%, 4.9%, and 5.0% respectively. Government showed a slim 1.2 percent increase, and federal government declined 1,300 jobs or 4%. Transportation & public utilities employment is now up 500 jobs or 4 percent over its year ago level.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Seasonally Adjusted)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JUN 1994	REVISED MAY 1994	CHANGE FROM MAY
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**655,100**	**651,600**	**3,500**
MINING	**16,700**	**16,600**	**100**
CONSTRUCTION	**40,700**	**39,600**	**1,100**
MANUFACTURING	**43,900**	**43,800**	**100**
DURABLE GOODS	29,400	29,200	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,500	14,600	-100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,500**	**30,100**	**-600**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**154,200**	**153,700**	**500**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,800	26,700	100
RETAIL TRADE	127,400	127,000	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,000**	**29,000**	**0**
SERVICES	**176,000**	**176,300**	**-300**
GOVERNMENT	**165,100**	**162,500**	**2,600**

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)	PRELIM JUN 1994	REVISED MAY 1994	CHANGE FROM MAY
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**302,500**	**300,000**	**2,500**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**20,000**	**19,900**	**100**
MANUFACTURING	**27,500**	**27,300**	**200**
DURABLE GOODS	20,800	20,700	100
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,700	6,600	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**13,200**	**12,900**	**300**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**72,700**	**72,400**	**300**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,800	15,600	200
RETAIL TRADE	56,900	56,800	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,200**	**16,100**	**100**
SERVICES	**92,300**	**91,700**	**600**
GOVERNMENT	**60,600**	**59,700**	**900**

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JUN 1994	REVISED MAY 1994	REVISED JUN 1993	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1994	JUN CHANGE FROM JUN 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMEN	**657,200**	**655,800**	**627,600**	**1,400**	**29,600**
GOODS PRODUCING	102,500	100,300	94,900	2,200	7,600
SERVICE PRODUCING	554,700	555,500	532,700	-800	22,000
MINING	**16,700**	**16,500**	**15,700**	**200**	**1,000**
Metal Mining	1,900	1,800	1,600	100	300
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,300	4,100	-100	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,600	10,400	10,000	200	600
CONSTRUCTION	**41,900**	**40,200**	**36,700**	**1,700**	**5,200**
MANUFACTURING	**43,900**	**43,600**	**42,500**	**300**	**1,400**
DURABLE GOODS	29,500	29,200	28,900	300	600
Lumber & Wood Products	2,000	2,000	2,200	0	-200
Machinery(except electric)	2,500	2,500	2,600	0	-100
Elec & Electronic Equip	8,300	8,200	7,500	100	800
Transportation Equipment	3,500	3,500	3,800	0	-300
Other Durable Goods	13,200	13,000	12,800	200	400
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,400	14,400	13,600	0	800
Food & Kindred Products	4,100	4,100	3,900	0	200
Textile & Apparel	2,800	2,800	2,800	0	0
Other Nondurable Goods	7,500	7,500	6,900	0	600
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**28,900**	**30,100**	**28,300**	**-1,200**	**600**
TRANSPORTATION	15,400	16,500	14,600	-1,100	800
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,800	7,700	7,500	100	300
Other Transportation	6,100	7,300	5,600	-1,200	500
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,500	13,600	13,700	-100	-200
Communication	5,600	5,600	5,800	0	-200
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7,900	8,000	7,900	-100	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**156,000**	**154,000**	**148,700**	**2,000**	**7,300**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,900	26,600	25,900	300	1,000
Durable Goods	15,400	15,200	15,000	200	400
Nondurable Goods	11,500	11,400	10,900	100	600
RETAIL TRADE	129,100	127,400	122,800	1,700	6,300
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
General Merchandise Stores	14,600	14,400	13,200	200	1,400
Food Stores	16,300	16,300	16,100	0	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	16,100	15,900	15,600	200	500
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,100	5,000	100	200
Furniture & Furnishing	5,500	5,500	5,000	0	500
Eating & Drinking Places	51,000	49,900	48,100	1,100	2,900
Miscellaneous Retail	15,200	15,100	14,800	100	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,300**	**28,900**	**27,900**	**400**	**1,400**
Depository Institutions	10,400	10,300	10,200	100	200
Insurance Carriers	5,100	5,000	4,800	100	300
Insurance Agents	3,300	3,200	3,100	100	200
Real Estate	6,900	6,700	6,300	200	600
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,600	3,700	3,500	-100	100
SERVICES	**179,000**	**176,300**	**170,500**	**2,700**	**8,500**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13,900	13,100	13,400	800	500
Personal Services	6,000	5,900	5,500	100	500
Business Services	26,200	25,700	25,900	500	300
Health Services	43,900	43,500	41,800	400	2,100
Legal Services	4,900	4,800	4,900	100	0
Educational Services	6,000	7,900	5,300	-1,900	700
Social Services	14,800	14,900	13,400	-100	1,400
Membership Organizations	13,800	12,500	13,300	1,300	500
Engineering & Management Services	28,600	28,100	27,100	500	1,500
Other Services	20,900	19,900	19,900	1,000	1,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**161,500**	**166,200**	**157,300**	**-4,700**	**4,200**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	30,900	31,700	32,200	-800	-1,300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	130,600	134,500	125,100	-3,900	5,500
State Government 2/	55,400	60,500	53,600	-5,100	1,800
Universities	22,500	28,100	21,500	-5,600	1,000
Local Government	75,200	74,000	71,500	1,200	3,700
Schools	44,200	45,600	42,900	-1,400	1,300

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	PRELIM JUN 1994	REVISED MAY 1994	REVISED JUN 1993	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1994	JUN CHANGE FROM JUN 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**303,200**	**300,900**	**289,700**	**2,300**	**13,500**
GOODS PRODUCING	48,400	47,300	44,300	1,100	4,100
SERVICE PRODUCING	254,800	253,600	245,400	1,200	9,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**20,800**	**20,100**	**18,000**	**700**	**2,800**
MANUFACTURING	**27,600**	**27,200**	**26,300**	**400**	**1,300**
Durable Goods	20,900	20,600	19,900	300	1,000
Nondurable Goods	6,700	6,600	6,400	100	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,900**	**12,900**	**12,400**	**0**	**500**
Transportation	7,800	7,800	7,300	0	500
Communication & Public Utilities	5,100	5,100	5,100	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**73,400**	**72,500**	**69,900**	**900**	**3,500**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,800	15,600	15,100	200	700
Durable Goods	9,700	9,600	9,400	100	300
Nondurable Goods	6,100	6,000	5,700	100	400
RETAIL TRADE	57,600	56,900	54,800	700	2,800
General Merchandise Stores	6,000	5,900	5,500	100	500
Food Stores	6,500	6,500	6,300	0	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,300	6,200	6,000	100	300
Eating & Drinking Places	23,200	22,800	22,100	400	1,100
Other Retail Trade	15,600	15,500	14,900	100	700
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,400**	**16,100**	**15,500**	**300**	**900**
Depository Institutions	4,700	4,600	4,500	100	200
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,600	5,500	5,300	100	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	6,100	6,000	5,700	100	400
SERVICES	**93,000**	**92,100**	**89,200**	**900**	**3,800**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	4,300	4,100	4,200	200	100
Personal Services	2,800	2,700	2,700	100	100
Business Services	17,200	17,100	16,500	100	700
Health Services	21,100	20,600	20,500	500	600
Social Services	6,400	6,600	5,900	-200	500
Membership Organizations	4,200	4,000	4,100	200	100
Engineering & Management Services	20,300	19,800	19,500	500	800
Other Services	16,700	17,200	15,800	-500	900
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**59,100**	**60,000**	**58,400**	**-900**	**700**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,900	14,800	15,000	100	-100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	44,200	45,200	43,400	-1,000	800
State Government 2/	15,600	17,800	14,800	-2,200	800
Local Government	28,600	27,400	28,600	1,200	0

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM JUN 1994	REVISED MAY 1994	REVISED JUN 1993	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1994	 JUN 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**45,900**	**47,400**	**45,950**	**−1,500**	**−50**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,050	5,050	5,150	0	−100
SERVICE PRODUCING	40,850	42,350	40,800	−1,500	50
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,700**	**2,700**	**2,700**	**0**	**0**
MANUFACTURING	**2,350**	**2,350**	**2,450**	**0**	**−100**
Durable Goods	750	750	800	0	−50
Nondurable Goods	1,600	1,600	1,650	0	−50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,450**	**1,700**	**1,450**	**−250**	**0**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**10,100**	**10,100**	**9,550**	**0**	**550**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	9,000	9,000	8,500	0	500
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,200	1,150	0	50
Food Stores	1,200	1,200	1,150	0	50
Other Retail Trade	6,600	6,600	6,200	0	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**1,900**	**1,950**	**1,900**	**−50**	**0**
SERVICES	**10,000**	**10,000**	**9,400**	**0**	**600**
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**17,400**	**18,600**	**18,500**	**−1,200**	**−1,100**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,700	3,700	3,900	0	−200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	13,700	14,900	14,600	−1,200	−900
State Government	6,600	7,800	7,700	−1,200	−1,100
Local Government	7,100	7,100	6,900	0	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM JUN 1994	REVISED MAY 1994	REVISED JUN 1993	JUN CHANGE FROM MAY 1994	 JUN 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**69,600**	**68,150**	**68,200**	**1,450**	**1,400**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,550	5,550	5,600	0	−50
SERVICE PRODUCING	64,050	62,600	62,600	1,450	1,450
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,400**	**3,400**	**3,500**	**0**	**−100**
MANUFACTURING	**2,150**	**2,150**	**2,100**	**0**	**50**
Durable Goods	1,300	1,300	1,250	0	50
Nondurable Goods	850	850	850	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,150**	**1,150**	**1,150**	**0**	**0**
Transportation	650	650	650	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	500	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**14,700**	**14,300**	**14,450**	**400**	**250**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	13,400	13,000	13,250	400	150
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
Eating & Drinking Places	5,600	5,300	5,600	300	0
Other Retail Trade	6,700	6,600	6,600	100	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**3,000**	**3,000**	**2,700**	**0**	**300**
SERVICES	**20,400**	**19,700**	**19,700**	**700**	**700**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,700	2,500	2,600	200	100
Health Services	4,600	4,600	4,600	0	0
Other Services	13,100	12,600	12,500	500	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**24,800**	**24,450**	**24,600**	**350**	**200**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,800	1,750	1,700	50	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	23,000	22,700	22,900	300	100
State Government 3/	18,000	17,700	18,000	300	0
Local Government	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JUN 1994	MAY 1994	JUN 1993	JUN 1994	MAY 1994	JUN 1993	JUN 1994	MAY 1994	JUN 1993
MINING	$625.58	$628.71	$601.31	43.9	43.6	43.7	14.25	14.42	13.76
CONSTRUCTION	$499.37	$466.83	$469.34	40.5	39.0	40.6	12.33	11.97	11.56
MANUFACTURING	$412.34	$403.16	$390.57	41.4	40.6	40.6	9.96	9.93	9.62
Durable Goods	$437.83	$434.02	$415.66	41.5	41.1	41.4	10.55	10.56	10.04
Nondurable Goods	$353.42	$334.96	$337.35	41.0	39.5	39.0	8.62	8.48	8.65
COMMUNICATIONS	$604.50	$616.00	$647.61	39.0	40.0	42.3	15.50	15.40	15.31
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$709.05	$719.71	$665.28	43.5	43.2	44.5	16.30	16.66	14.95
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$230.62	$227.72	$232.36	32.3	32.3	31.4	7.14	7.05	7.40
Wholesale Trade	$371.84	$354.92	$356.66	39.1	38.0	38.6	9.51	9.34	9.24
Retail Trade	$203.36	$202.80	$207.51	31.0	31.2	29.9	6.56	6.50	6.94
BANKING	$267.71	$296.44	$254.00	35.6	38.7	34.7	7.52	7.66	7.32

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	JUN 1994	MAY 1994	JUN 1993	JUN 1994	MAY 1994	JUN 1993	JUN 1994	MAY 1994	JUN 1993
MANUFACTURING	$430.13	$424.51	$434.66	41.2	40.2	41.2	10.44	10.56	10.55
Durable Goods	$469.41	$466.99	$474.18	41.8	41.0	42.3	11.23	11.39	11.21
Nondurable Goods	$319.95	$304.67	$330.24	39.5	37.8	38.4	8.10	8.06	8.60

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

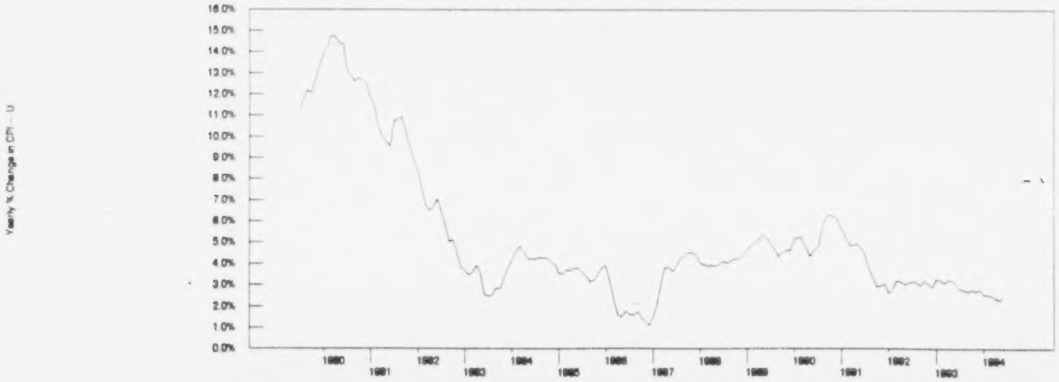
				PERCENT CHANGE	
	June 1994	May 1994	June 1993	May '94-Jun '94	Jun '93-Jun '94
CPI-U	148.0	147.5	144.4	0.3%	2.5%
CPI-W	145.4	144.9	142.0	0.3%	2.4%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)



June Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

(Year to Year Change)

STATE	Prel. 1994 RANKING	June 1994 RATE
NEVADA	1	6.0%
UTAH	2	5.9%
IDAHO	3	5.7%
GEORGIA	4	4.8%
NEW MEXICO	**5**	**4.7%**
ARIZONA	6	4.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	7	3.4%
FLORIDA	8	3.3%
TEXAS	9	3.0%
MICHIGAN	9	3.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	2.9%
MISSISSIPPI	11	2.9%
VIRGINIA	11	2.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	11	2.9%
DELAWARE	11	2.9%
MINNESOTA	16	2.8%
TENNESSEE	17	2.7%
OREGON	17	2.7%
UNITED STATES		**2.7%**
MISSOURI	17	2.7%
COLORADO	20	2.6%
ARKANSAS	20	2.6%
WISCONSIN	22	2.4%
IOWA	23	2.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	24	2.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	24	2.2%
LOUISIANA	26	2.1%
KANSAS	27	2.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	1.9%
INDIANA	29	1.8%
NEW JERSEY	29	1.8%
RHODE ISLAND	31	1.6%
WASHINGTON	31	1.6%
OKLAHOMA	33	1.5%
MONTANA	33	1.5%
ALABAMA	33	1.5%
ALASKA	33	1.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	33	1.5%
ILLINOIS	33	1.5%
KENTUCKY	39	1.4%
WYOMING	40	1.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	1.1%
NEW YORK	42	1.0%
OHIO	43	0.8%
NEBRASKA	44	0.7%
MAINE	44	0.7%
MARYLAND	46	0.6%
VERMONT	47	0.5%
CONNECTICUT	48	0.2%
CALIFORNIA	49	−0.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	−0.7%
HAWAII	51	−1.8%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	Revised 1993 RANKING	June 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	5.5%
NEVADA	2	5.3%
COLORADO	3	4.5%
MISSISSIPPI	4	4.3%
IDAHO	4	4.3%
FLORIDA	6	4.1%
NEW MEXICO	**7**	**3.9%**
TENNESSEE	8	3.8%
GEORGIA	8	3.8%
ARIZONA	10	3.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	10	3.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	3.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	3.2%
OREGON	14	3.1%
WYOMING	15	2.9%
VERMONT	15	2.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	2.9%
TEXAS	15	2.9%
MONTANA	19	2.8%
ARKANSAS	20	2.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	20	2.7%
MISSOURI	22	2.6%
ALABAMA	22	2.6%
VIRGINIA	24	2.5%
MINNESOTA	24	2.5%
OKLAHOMA	26	2.4%
KANSAS	27	2.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	28	2.1%
ALASKA	28	2.1%
IOWA	30	2.0%
WISCONSIN	31	1.9%
UNITED STATES		**1.7%**
NEBRASKA	32	1.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	32	1.7%
DELAWARE	32	1.7%
MAINE	35	1.5%
ILLINOIS	36	1.4%
KENTUCKY	36	1.4%
WASHINGTON	36	1.4%
NEW JERSEY	39	1.3%
OHIO	40	1.2%
INDIANA	40	1.2%
RHODE ISLAND	42	1.1%
MICHIGAN	43	1.0%
MARYLAND	44	0.9%
LOUISIANA	45	0.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	45	0.6%
NEW YORK	47	0.2%
CONNECTICUT	47	0.2%
HAWAII	49	−0.3%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	−1.3%
CALIFORNIA	51	−1.4%

National Labor Update from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
June 1994

U.S. Employment - June 1994 Overview

On July 8, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.0 percent in June, after falling four tenths of a point in May. The unemployment rate remained unchanged even though employment fell by 442,000, as unemployment also fell, by 85,000 and the number of those not in the labor force rose by 709,000. Both the number of unemployed and the rate have fallen since the beginning of 1994, the rate by 0.7 percentage point and the number of unemployed by 880,000. The unemployment rate for adult men rose one tenth of a point to 5.3 percent, the rate for adult women remained at 5.4 percent, while the rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 16.9 percent (down one and four tenth percentage point). The June rate for Blacks was down by three tenths of a point to 11.2 percent. The rate for Hispanics was up by eight tenths of a point to 10.3 percent. The rate for Whites was up by one tenth of a point to 5.3 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force
(Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment was down by 442,000 in June to 122.430 million, after rising by 534,000 last month, and the employment-population ratio was down by three tenths of a point to 62.2 percent. The employment-to-population ratio is four tenths of a point higher than in June of last year. The civilian labor force (now at 130.248 million) has risen 2,192,000 or 1.7 percent over last June, while the labor force participation rate (66.2 percent) was down three tenths of a point over the month, and one tenth of a point since last June.

The median duration of unemployment was 8.9 weeks in June (this measure has increased by six tenths since June 1993). The number of long term unemployed (27 weeks or more) unemployed workers fell by 176,000 in June to 1.5 million. 2.683 million (or 33.5 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in June 1994, compared to 3.025 million or 33.6 percent in June 1993. The number unemployed for fewer than 5 weeks increased by 219,000, returning to the April level. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job or completed a temporary job was 47.5 percent in June, down from 54.6 percent in June 1993. Job losers totaled 4.845 million in June 1993, compared to 940 thousand job leavers. Persons reentering the labor force (2.798 million) and new entrants (462 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers **(Household Survey Data)**

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they wanted to work and are available to work, but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 532,000 in June 1994, an increase of 96,000 from May. The methodology and conceptual basis for the estimate of discouraged workers changed drastically at the beginning of 1994, rendering over-the-year comparisons especially problematic in this measure.

Industry Payroll Employment **(Establishment Survey Data)**

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in June, by 379,000 jobs to 113.330 million, following a revised April to May increase of 252,000. Three quarters of the 379,000 over-the-month increase occurred and retail trade industries, although manufacturing also showed some strength. Nonfarm jobs have increased by 2.958 million or +2.7 percent since last June, with increases occurring in both the service-producing sector and in the goods-producing sector. The goods-producing industries gained 51,000 jobs over the month and 339,000 jobs over the year. The service-producing industries gained 328,000 jobs over the month, with broad-based increases in wholesale and retail trade, transportation, services, finance, insurance & real estate.

Range of Unemployment Measures
(Household Survey Data)

Job losers and persons completing temporary jobs moved up one tenth of a point to 2.8 percent of the labor force in June. Job leavers were unchanged at six tenths of a percentage point (0.6 percent) of the labor force. Labor force reentrants were 2.1 percent of the labor force, while new entrants to the labor force were four tenths of a percent (0.4 percent).

Multiple Jobholders **(Household Survey Data)**

There were 7,110,000 persons in the labor force who had more than one job in June, or 5.7 percent of the civilian labor force. Of the total number of multiple jobholders, 4,094,000 had a primary full time job and a secondary part time job, 1,499,000 had part time primary and secondary jobs, and 223,000 had full time primary and secondary jobs, while 1,237 had variable hours on one job. 5.8 percent of the men and 5.7 percent of the women in the labor force were multiple jobholders.

New Mexico
Unemployment Insurance
Unemployment Compensation Regular Program
Not Seasonally Adjusted

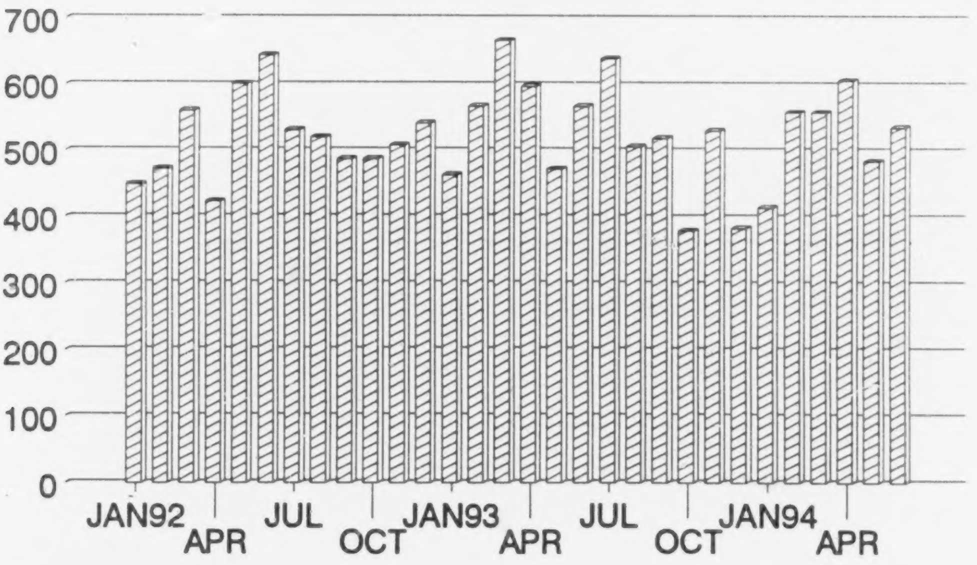
	June 1994	May 1994	June 1993	CHANGE FROM: May '94	June '93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	5,691	5,029	5,294	662	397
Continued Claims	55,819	51,417	55,185	4,402	634
# Insured Unemployed *	10,511	13,315	12,061	−2,804	−1,550
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.9	2.3	2.2		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,759	2,072	2,218	687	541
Final Payments	1,047	856	956	191	91
Weeks Compensated	43,599	40,747	40,847	2,852	2,752
Net Benefit Payments	$6,306,113	$5,811,706	$5,884,083	$494,407	$422,030
Average Weekly Check	$144.64	$142.63	$144.05	$2.01	$0.59

** Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.*

New claims for unemployment insurance rose 662 or 13.2 percent in June, following the normal seasonal pattern. The rise in initial claims reflects education related seasonal unemployment. Over the year, initial claims were up 397 for a 7.5 percent increase. The number of insured unemployed per week fell 2,804 or −21.1 percent from the prior month and over the year insured unemployment dropped 1,550 (−12.9%). The insured unemployment rate dropped to 1.9 percent in June, due to a decline in number of weeks claimed. Benefit payments for June totaled $6.3 million, an increase of $494,407 from May and up $422,030 from June, 1993. The average weekly check increased $2.01 from May to stand at $144.64.

BENEFIT APPEALS

JANUARY,1992 TO JUNE,1994



New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of

Statewide:

According to the June issue of the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration **General Fund Report,** General Fund revenues in April were $262.0 million. General Fund recurring revenues for the July to April period of the 1994 fiscal year were up 10.3 percent from the comparable period last fiscal year. The January DFA estimate of Fiscal Year 1993-94 recurring revenue growth was 12 percent. This gap is not expected to continue and is attributed to a one-time gross receipts tax refund of $3.1 million and the April and May processing pattern for personal income tax final settlements. The underlying year-to-date growth in gross receipts tax revenues, at 7.4 percent, is on track with the projected fiscal year growth of 7.5 percent. Personal income tax withholding in April was $38.5 million for a year-to-date total of $389.1 million, up 13.3 percent from a year ago. Net corporate income tax receipts in April were $16.3 million, the highest amount of recent years. Over the last five fiscal years, net corporate income taxes in April have ranged from $6.5 million in 1990 to $10.5 million in 1993. April severance tax receipts (on February production) were $11.5 million, with year-to-date severance tax revenues of $118.2 million. The year-to-date growth of severance tax revenues was 14.7 percent.

The **U.S. Department of Energy** will open 82 new jobs in New Mexico to improve its environmental oversight programs. Kirtland Air Force Base will get 43 of the new jobs, while the remainder will be based across New Mexico. Almost half of the new jobs will be for scientists and engineers. The Department of Energy employs about 950 people in New Mexico.

Desalination Systems Inc. plans to relocate its manufacturing facility from Escondido Ca., bringing about 170 jobs to Albuquerque in 1995. Desalination Systems Inc. makes membranes used in filtering water. The company plans to move into the former Martin Marrietta postal facility in Albuquerque.

According to the **Monthly Statistical Report** of the New Mexico Human Services Department, Food Stamp cases decreased by 259 during May 1994, after decreasing by 1,535 in April. New Mexico still has 1,670 more Food Stamp cases than in May 1993, a 1.9 percent increase. Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cases fell by 221 in May, following normal seasonal trends. People eligible for the Medicaid program have increased by 20,310 or 10.5 percent since May 1993.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

Albuquerque experienced an increase in private housing permits granted of 57.5 percent in the first quarter of 1994, according to **U.S. Housing Markets**, a publication of Lomas Mortgage USA. The number of private housing permits granted was 1,172. The rate of increase in permits was 54 percent in the fourth quarter, and 103 percent in the third quarter, of 1993. The report also noted that the Albuquerque rental vacancy rate was 3 percent in the first quarter of 1994, compared to 3 percent in the fourth quarter of 1993, and 1.7 percent in the third quarter of 1993.

According to an item in New Mexico Business, **Trammell Crow Residential,** a Phoenix-based company, plans to build a luxury rental community within a 900-acre development called High Desert at Academy and Tramway boulevards in Albuquerque's Northeast Heights. Groundbreaking took place in June for the multifamily housing development, which will consist of 40 two-story buildings, central clubhouse, and leasing office on a 33-acre site.

The Albuquerque **Convention and Visitors Bureau** reports that year-to date bookings for the Albuquerque Convention Center are 67 percent ahead of the goal. More than 166,000 room nights have been booked in local hotels and lodging places, compared to the Convention and Visitor's Bureau goal of 99,500 bookings. The total economic impact of the bookings has been projected at nearly $86 million. The Bureau's tourism division has reported that year-to-date contacts to travel agents and tour operators at about 4,500, a 14 percent increase over the same period a year earlier.

Motorola Ceramics Products plans to increase its work force from 2,200 to 2,600 employees, an 18 percent increase. Motorola management has stated that most of the jobs will be filled with local workers. Motorola's Albuquerque plant makes ceramic parts for telecommunications equipment.

Digital Equipment Corp. will close its Albuquerque plant by the end of the year, laying off 440 workers. About 85 employees will continue to work at the company's sales and service division in Albuquerque. Workers at the Albuquerque plant complete, test, and ship computers that are made from components assembled at a Digital factory in Chihuahua, Mexico. The Chihuahua plant is also shutting down.

New Mexico's only cement plant, located in Tijeras, has been bought by a Mexican company for $42 million. **Grupos Cementos** is the largest cement producer in the Mexican state of Chihuahua, with principal production plants in the cities of Chihuahua and Juarez. The Tijeras plant, built in the late 1950s, can produce 505,000 tons a year. The acquisition also includes more than 50 years' limestone reserves. The plant's 85 employees should not be affected by the buyout.

Media Play, a book, music, and video superstore, will open its first Albuquerque outlet in late September or early October. The 52,000 square-foot store will employ up to 110 workers. The company expects to initially bring store managers from other locations to work in the store.

According to an article in New Mexico Business News, **Honeywell Defense Avionics Systems** is planning to reduce its workforce at both its Albuquerque and Phoenix plants by a combined total of 100. About 80 of those jobs could be cut at the Albuquerque plant. Honeywell currently employs more than 1,300 people in Albuquerque compared to about 120 in Phoenix. Its avionics systems division designs, manufactures, and markets material for the defense industry.

Home Depot, a do-it-yourself home improvement store, plans to open its second Albuquerque store in mid-December on a 12-acre site near Eubank and Central. The store will open about the same time as Home Depot's first store, now being built in Renaissance Center North. Each store will employ about 150 people or more, depending on volume.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

A hail storm on May 26th damaged cotton, chile, alfalfa, and corn in Chaves County, leaving farmers in Hagerman and Dexter in need of disaster relief. A committee of agricultural organizations approved sending a disaster declaration to the state **Agriculture Stabilization Conservation Service Office** who, in turn, may send the information to the U.S. Soil and Conservation Service. Congress appropriates money each year for agricultural disaster relief loans and these New Mexico farmers would join a list of those in need across the country.

The **Golden Corral Restaurant** has moved to a new location in Roswell, to accommodate 80 extra seats, an in-house bakery, two hot food tables, and an expanded dessert bar. The new facility will require 42 additional employees, bringing total employment to 80.

Grants Area, Cibola County:

The city of Grants has been awarded $116,572 from the U.S. Department of Justice to hire two additional police officers and implement community policing programs as part of a nationwide effort called "Police Hiring Supplemental Program." Gallup and Las Cruces have also received grants of this kind.

Fort Sumner Area, De Baca County:

The **Fort Sumner Municipal Airport** has been awarded a $444,600 grant by the U.S. Transportation Department for work on runways and taxiways. Other cities awarded airport grants include Truth or Consequences, Artesia, Santa Rosa, Gallup, Carlsbad, and Clayton.

Las Cruces Area, Dona Ana County:

A new U.S. **Border Patrol** station housing about 50 agents will be built at the Santa Teresa international port of entry due to increased pressure from illegal crossings in that area.

Dona Ana county commissioners approved a zoning change which will allow the development of a proposed 280,000-square-foot outlet mall in Anthony. Also approved was a zoning change which will allow the former Alpo dog food company in Chamberino, vacant for two years, to be converted to a garment-finishing plant. The outlet mall will create an estimated 300 to 600 jobs, and the garment operation is expected to employ up to 100 people within two years.

White Sands Missile Range and Holloman Air Force Base will benefit from the $250.5 billion Department of Defense spending bill recently approved by the U.S. House of Representatives. The bill now goes to the Senate. Appropriations for southern New Mexico include $50 million for the Single Stage to Orbit program, which has allowed for test flights of the Delta Clipper Experimental rocket at

White Sands Missile Range; $24.8 million for the High Energy Laser Systems Test Facility at the missile range; $30 million for the Radar Targeting and Scattering Facility of the 46th Test Group at Holloman Air Force Base; and $650,000 for defense-related work at the Sacramento Peak National Solar Observatory at Sunspot.

Silver City Area, Grant County:

Grant County experienced $9.9 million in travel-generated revenue in 1993, with lodging revenues up 18.9 percent from 1992.

A 25,000-square-foot vacant building in Silver City has been purchased by **Gila Regional Medical Center** for use as a rehabilitation center. It will eventually house several new departments including speech and occupational therapy, industrial medicine, and pulmonary rehabilitation.

Hobbs/Lovington Area, Lea County:

Construction of a new **Smith's** grocery store in Hobbs is expected to begin in July and be completed in December, creating 80 to 100 new jobs.

Construction of a new whey plant in Lovington is also scheduled to begin in July. It is expected to be operational by mid-November and will hire 10 to 12 workers.

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

The Department of the Army will be providing **Los Alamos National Laboratory** with an additional $15 million this year to upgrade its Meson Physics Facility (LAMPF) bringing the facility's overall budget for fiscal year 1994 to $52 million. The NM congressional delegation is expected to push for an additional $20 million in Defense funds to complete the upgrade in fiscal year 1995.

Alamogordo Area, Otero County:

Thirty-one nuclear power plants around the nation will contribute $15,000 each to pay for legal research and further design efforts for a proposed complex to store used nuclear power plant fuel on the **Mescalero Apache reservation**.

Clovis Area, Roosevelt County:

Southwest Canners is likely to close its Portales plant within 12 to 18 months, possibly moving its operations to Albuquerque. The plant's closing would result in the loss of 95 jobs.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

Taco Bell Corp. will be relocating its accounting processing center to Rio Rancho in late August, with an initial gain of about 100 jobs. Approximately 90 employees will be hired locally, while 15 will be transferred from its present location in Irvine, CA. In the future, other divisions of Taco Bell's parent company, Pepsico, Inc., may consolidate their accounting processing centers with Taco Bell's in Rio Rancho, creating the need for additional workers.

Intel Corp.'s expansion of its Rio Rancho facility is expected to result in 2,400 new jobs by 1997, more than double the plant's original estimate of 1,000 jobs. Manufacturing technician positions will account for about 65 percent of the new jobs, with the remainder spread among professional, administrative, and engineering positions. About 3,000 temporary construction jobs have already been created.

A 16,500-square-foot, $1.8 million shopping center is under construction along N.M. 165 west of Placitas and is expected to open in mid-August.

Intuit, a California-based software company whose products include Quicken and Turbo Tax, is considering Rio Rancho for a new $12 million telecommunications center that could employ up to 1,200 workers within five years. About 90 percent of the jobs would be filled by local workers who would answer calls from customers about how to use the software. The center would initially employ 352 workers, increasing to 786 within a year.

Community Sciences Corp. has opened a branch office in Rio Rancho. The facility serves as headquarters for the firm's 18-member survey group. Community Sciences' main offices, housing an additional 45 employees are in neighboring Corrales. The company, which was founded in 1974, offers land planning, development consulting, surveying and civil engineering services.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

Arizona Public Service has laid off 21 workers at its Four Corners Power Plant and plans to lay off another 35 employees over the next few years, reducing the work force to 615. This reduction is expected to save the company $2 million a year.

Shiprock Alternative Schools, Inc., has received a $30 million grant from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, to build a new school for 600 students from preschool through twelfth grade. Construction is expected to take up to two years and is scheduled to begin as soon as Congress authorizes the funding.

Funding was approved by a Senate Appropriations Committee to staff the new 75-bed **Indian Health Service** hospital in Shiprock. The $9.4 million will fund 228 positions at the new facility, which is scheduled to open in September. The bill also includes $25.7 million for continued work on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, $3.3 million for the Tohatchi Health Clinic, and $1 million for the Gallup Alcohol Crisis Center.

According to a report from the Farmington Labor Service Center, **Navajo Agricultural Products Industry (NAPI)**, located south of Farmington, has exported 20,000 tons of alfalfa to Mexico in late spring. NAPI officials report almost 60,000 acres under irrigation.

Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:

New Mexico Highlands University has been awarded a five-year, $3.8 million research grant from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Part of a program targeting collegiate institutions with high minority populations, the grant will support multidisciplinary research in science and engineering at the university.

A new factory, **WoodTech Corp.**, is currently setting up machinery to start business operations sometime in July. WoodTech Corp. will be producing wooden products.

Santa Fe, Santa Fe County:

Hobby Lobby has opened a Santa Fe store in the College Plaza shopping center. The store sells arts and crafts supplies and will employ more than 40 people.

Taos Area, Taos County:

The **J.C. Penney** store in Taos has closed its doors after 65 years of operation, resulting in the loss of 15 jobs.

The ***County Reporter***, Taos County's second weekly newspaper, has published its first issue. At full operation, the newspaper will employ between 10 and 15 workers.

Thirty employees lost their jobs when **Ramona's Night Club**, a 9,000 square-foot dance hall, package store, and bakery, closed for business after only nine months of operation.

Two new health clinics, one in Questa and the other serving the Taos-Picuris Pueblos, are scheduled to open in July.

Los Lunas Area, Valencia County:

The **Valencia County Juvenile Detention Center** has been closed, resulting in the layoff of 24 employees. The county is seeking state funding to reopen the center.

Workers' Compensation Annual Report

The Workers' Compensation Administration announced the publication of it's Annual Report for 1993. Highlights include a continued decline in indemnity claims, or compensable injuries, of 6 percent from 1992, while comparable employment figures increased by 4 percent. Total workers' compensation costs also fell by 12 percent from 1992 to $184.5 million, and formal trials were down 23 percent. On-the-job fatalities however, rose to 37 from 23 in the previous year, though not all of these will ultimately be determined to be compensable. As in prior years, the construction and mining industries registered the highest claims rates (per 100 workers) as well as the highest average costs per claim. Also noteworthy is the fact that over 42 percent of compensable injuries occurred to workers in their first year with the employer. The report is available from the Administration at 1820 Randolph Road SE, Albuquerque, or by calling 841-6000 (or in-state toll-free number:1-800-255-7965).

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES

- COOK
- ELECTRICIAN
- LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
- REGISTERED NURSE
- TRUCK DRIVER

MAJOR SURPLUSES

- CASHIER
- CLERK, GENERAL
- CONSTRUCTION WKR, UNSKILLED
- LABORER
- SALES CLERK
- SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION

- BILINGUAL TEACHER
- EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN
- SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST
- SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

HEALTH

- CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
- CRITICAL CARE NURSE
- HOME HEALTH AIDE
- LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
- NURSE PRACTITIONER
- PHYSICIAN
- PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
- REGISTERED NURSE
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES

- AUTOMOTIVE TECHNICIAN
- CARDIOVASCULAR TECHNOLOGIST
- CARPENTER
- CONSTRUCTION LABORER
- CORRECTIONAL OFFICER
- ECOCARDIOGRAPHER
- ELECTRICIAN
- ENGINEER (CHEM., ELEC., MECH.)
- FAST FOOD WORKER
- HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE
- MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER
- PHARMACIST
- RADIOGRAPHER
- SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST
- TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE, READING, SPECIAL ED.)
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)
- TRUCK DRIVER

SURPLUSES

- ACCOUNTANT
- CLERK, GENERAL
- ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
- LAWYER
- MANAGER, ALL INDUSTRIES
- RECEPTIONIST
- SECRETARY
- TEACHER (ELEMENTARY, HOME EC., SOC STUDIES)

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES

- AUTOBODY REPAIR
- BOOKKEEPER, COMPUTER
- FAST FOOD WORKER
- GLASS INSTALLER, AUTOMOTIVE
- HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR
- HOUSEKEEPER
- LIVE-IN COMPANION
- SECURITY GUARD

SURPLUSES

- ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
- CASHIER
- CLERK, GENERAL
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
- FRONT DESK CLERK
- MANAGER, RETAIL SALES
- RECEPTIONIST
- SALES CLERK

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES

- ELECTRICIAN
- PLUMBER
- QUALITY CONTROL TECHNICIAN
- SHEET METAL WORKER
- SUPERINTENDENT, PRODUCTION

SURPLUSES

- CANNERY WORKER
- CASHIER
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
- SECRETARY

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CLERK, GENERAL
CLERK, GENERAL	CASHIER-CHECKER
YARD WORKER	SECRETARY
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST	CARPENTER
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI	CASHIER II
KITCHEN HELPER	OPERATING ENGINEER
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
SECURITY GUARD	RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/ Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A: CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, Socorro, and Valencia counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using data or new techniques. Revision may not significantly change previously issued figures.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437–9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841–9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841–8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL–A–TEEN	VENA GORDON	247–3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887–1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748–1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762–4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356–8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753–2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327–6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863–3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287–9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393–5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524–6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425–6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445–2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891–1911	4020 PEGGY SE	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624–6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827–7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538–3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546–0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835–0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758–4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	RAY ARAGON (acting)	461–2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

21094

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The humpback flute player Kokopelli displayed on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is found throughout prehistoric cultures in the Southwest. Kokopelli's Symbolism varies from a fertility image, to a rain priest, to a hunting magician. In his hump he carries seeds of plants and flowers and with the music of his flute creates warmth for their germination as he scatters them.

New Mexico DRUG FREE It's a State of Mind!

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New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 23, No. 7, August 31, 1994

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Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - July 1994

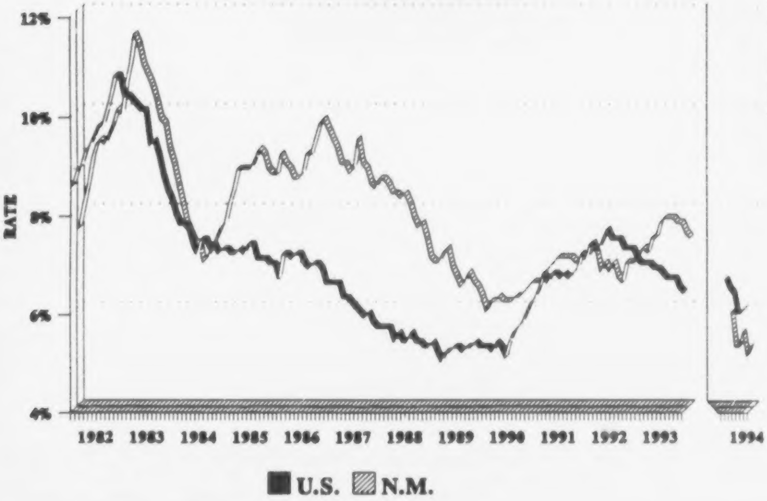
...The July 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.2 percent, up two tenths of a percentage point from June, and almost one full percentage point below the national rate of 6.1 percent.

...Total nonagricultural employment at 655,900 in June, is some 31,800 jobs or 5.1 percent higher than its year ago level.

...Construction continues to lead all major industry groups in the rate of job growth by adding 5,200 workers for substantial 13.9 percent growth over the year.

...Total nonfarm payroll employment in Albuquerque now stands at 304,800, an over the year gain of 14,800 jobs or 5.1 percent.

Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted



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Beginning in January 1994, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the 1994 estimates are not strictly comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to 1994 as illustrated in the adjoining graph.

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New Mexico
Department of
LABOR

Labor Force Estimates

(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for July 1994 was 5.2 percent, up two tenths of a percentage point from June. One year ago New Mexico's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.8 percent, although the two years are not strictly comparable due to changes in the Current Population Survey on which unemployment data is based. New Mexico's seasonally adjusted rate in July is almost a full percentage point below the national rate. The U.S. unemployment rate moved up one tenth of a point between June and July, while the New Mexico rate increased two tenths of a point. The U.S. unemployment rate has fallen seven tenths of a percentage point since July of last year.

Although many state-specific factors affect New Mexico's economy, national economic policy (including both monetary and fiscal policy) has an overriding impact on the state's employment picture. Monetary policy affects employment in retail trade, construction, and business investment through demand for the products furnished by these sectors. On August 16, the Federal Reserve raised its two key interest rates - the federal funds rate and the discount rate - by half a percentage point to their highest levels since 1991. Major banks responded by raising prime lending rates to 7.75 percent from 7.25 percent. (The prime rate is the interest rate charged by banks to their largest corporate borrowers.) All interest rates that are tied to bank's prime lending rates are expected to rise, including home equity loan, credit card, and personal loan rates. The yield on the US Treasury's benchmark 30-year bond fell to 7.37 from 7.51 the day before the announcement. Long term rates sometimes fall in response to increases in short term rates because higher short term rates are seen as anti-inflationary. In fact, part of the motivation for raising short term rates is often to move long term rates down, encouraging long term investment by business. (Another motivation may be to protect the value of the dollar internationally.) Several economic indicators, including growth in wage & salary employment, housing permits, and personal income, are expected to lose steam in 1995 as compared to 1994. The declining growth rates are due in part to tightening monetary policy. The recent federal reserve actions can also be expected to dampen consumer activity and to encourage sectors tied to long-term investment in New Mexico as elsewhere.

Fiscal policy, i.e. tax and expenditure policy at the national level, also affects the employment picture in New Mexico. Recently available figures show that the federal government spent $11.2 billion in New Mexico during the federal fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, an increase of 7.8 percent over the previous fiscal year. Per capita, New Mexico received $6,572, more than any other state except Alaska. Of the total federal expenditures in the state, 36 percent or $4.0 billion went to procurement contracts, mostly related to Defense or Energy Department installations. Direct payments to individuals were $3.8 billion or just over one third of the total. The remainder of the outlays were for wages and salaries ($1.6 billion, 14 percent), grants to state and local government ($1.5 billion, 13.7 percent) and miscellaneous programs ($294.5 million, 2.6 percent).

	Prel. July 1994	Revised June 1994	July 1993	Change From June 1994	Change From July 1993
Civilian Labor Force	788,100	794,800	766,800	-6,700	+21,300
Employment	743,800	744,800	704,200	-1,000	+39,600
Unemployment	44,300	50,000	62,600	-5,700	-18,300
Rate	5.6%	6.3%	8.2%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.2%	5.0%	7.8%		

Albuquerque MSA 1/

Albuquerque's unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) increased by two tenths of a percentage point in July to 4.1 percent. The July Albuquerque rate is now one and one tenth percentage point below the New Mexico rate of 5.2 percent. Albuquerque ranked sixth lowest out of New Mexico counties and MSA's in unemployment rate.

Albuquerque's unemployment declined by almost 35 percent over the year and by about 4 percent over the month. Unemployment statewide fell by 29 percent over the year and 11 percent over last month. The over-the-year unemployment decline for Bernalillo County, at 37.7 percent, was significantly larger than the declines for Sandoval and Valencia counties, which were 23.4 and 25.2 percent respectively. Over the month, the Bernalillo County decline was 3.6 percent, less than the 4 percent in Sandoval and the 7 percent decline in Valencia County.

The four quadrants of New Mexico outside the Metropolitan Statistical areas maintain unemployment rates higher than in the MSA's, with the exception of Las Cruces. The northwest quadrant currently has the highest unemployment rate (8.4 percent), followed by the southwest (7.7 percent), northeast (7.4 percent), and southeast (6.5 percent) quadrants. July is the first month this year that the northwest quadrant has an unemployment rate higher than the southwest quadrant, as the copper industry in the southwest part of the state is re-hiring mineworkers at both old and new mines.

	Prel. July 1994	Revised June 1994	July 1993	Change From June 1994	Change From July 1993
Civilian Labor Force	347,800	346,200	331,600	+1,600	+16,200
Employment	332,600	330,400	308,000	+2,200	+24,600
Unemployment	15,200	15,800	23,600	-600	-8,400
Rate	4.4%	4.6%	7.1%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	4.1%	3.9%	6.6%		

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

		Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate %	SA Rate %
1978		545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%	
1979		557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%	
1980		562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%	
1981		579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%	
1982		596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%	
1983		609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%	
1984		628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1985		644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%	
1986		678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%	
1987		682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%	
1988		688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1989		698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%	
1990		707,000	662,000	44,000	6.3%	
1991		725,000	675,000	50,000	6.9%	
1992		741,000	691,000	51,000	6.8%	
1993		756,000	700,000	57,000	7.5%	
1993	JAN	739,115	681,969	57,146	7.7%	7.2%
	FEB	743,680	691,320	52,360	7.0%	7.1%
	MAR	751,312	696,147	55,165	7.3%	7.4%
	APR	754,687	699,056	55,631	7.4%	7.4%
	MAY	755,049	697,959	57,090	7.6%	7.7%
	JUN	722,336	702,862	69,474	9.0%	7.8%
	JUL	766,772	704,205	62,567	8.2%	7.8%
	AUG	757,302	698,651	58,651	7.7%	7.8%
	SEP	757,812	701,692	56,120	7.4%	7.7%
	OCT	766,097	710,791	55,306	7.2%	7.7%
	NOV	763,563	710,573	52,990	6.9%	7.5%
	DEC	756,274	704,774	51,500	6.8%	7.4%
1994	JAN	772,298	723,486	48,812	6.3%	5.9%
	FEB	774,396	734,891	39,505	5.1%	5.2%
	MAR	773,943	733,633	40,310	5.2%	5.2%
	APR	786,316	745,731	40,585	5.2%	5.2%
	MAY	783,257	740,870	42,387	5.4%	5.5%
	JUN	794,805	744,778	50,027	6.3%	5.0%
	JUL	788,142	743,804	44,338	5.6%	5.2%
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
Month Ago		−6,663	−974	−5,689	−0.7%	0.2%
Year Ago		21,370	39,599	−18,229	−2.6%	−2.6%
2 Yrs. Ago		47,142	52,804	−6,662	−1.2%	
3 Yrs. Ago		63,142	68,804	−5,662	−1.3%	
% CHANGE FROM						
Month Ago		−0.8%	−0.1%	−11.4%		
Year Ago		2.8%	5.6%	−29.1%		
2 Yrs. Ago		6.4%	7.6%	−13.1%		
3 Yrs. Ago		8.7%	10.2%	−11.3%		

UNITED STATES (in thousands)

		Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate %	SA Rate %
1978		102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%	
1979		104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%	
1980		106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%	
1981		108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%	
1982		110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%	
1983		111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%	
1984		113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%	
1985		115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%	
1986		117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%	
1987		119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%	
1988		121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%	
1989		123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%	
1990		124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%	
1991		125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7%	
1992		126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4%	
1993		128,040	119,306	8,734	6.8%	
1993	JAN	126,034	116,123	9,911	7.9%	7.1%
	FEB	126,505	116,735	9,770	7.7%	7.0%
	MAR	126,682	117,406	9,276	7.3%	7.0%
	APR	126,491	117,856	8,635	6.8%	7.0%
	MAY	127,807	119,201	8,606	6.7%	6.9%
	JUN	129,839	120,586	9,252	7.1%	6.9%
	JUL	130,324	121,323	9,002	6.9%	6.8%
	AUG	129,472	121,002	8,470	6.5%	6.7%
	SEP	127,858	119,730	8,128	6.4%	6.7%
	OCT	128,547	120,446	8,101	6.3%	6.7%
	NOV	128,521	120,632	7,890	6.1%	6.5%
	DEC	128,401	120,636	7,764	6.0%	6.4%
1994	JAN	129,393	119,901	9,492	7.3%	6.7%
	FEB	129,764	120,503	9,262	7.1%	6.5%
	MAR	129,718	120,844	8,874	6.8%	6.5%
	APR	129,682	121,604	8,078	6.2%	6.4%
	MAY	130,602	122,946	7,656	5.9%	6.0%
	JUN	132,115	123,864	8,251	6.2%	6.0%
	JUL	132,783	124,503	8,281	6.2%	6.1%
	AUG					
	SEP					
	OCT					
	NOV					
	DEC					
# CHANGE FROM						
Month Ago		668	639	30	0.0%	0.1%
Year Ago		2,459	3,180	−721	−0.7%	−0.7%
2 Yrs. Ago		5,801	6,905	−1,103	−1.2%	
3 Yrs. Ago		7,480	7,626	−145	−0.5%	
% CHANGE FROM						
Month Ago		0.5%	0.5%	0.4%		
Year Ago		1.9%	2.6%	−8.0%		
2 Yrs. Ago		4.6%	5.9%	−11.8%		
3 Yrs. Ago		6.0%	6.5%	−1.7%		

Source: Based on current population survey

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.

Note 2: SA Rate is seasonally adjusted rate.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	PRELIMINARY JULY 1994				REVISED JULY 1993				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor F	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	788,142	743,804	44,338	5.6%	766,772	704,205	62,567	8.2%	21,370	39,599	−18,229	2.8%	5.6%	−29.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	347,851	332,627	15,224	4.4%	331,594	307,959	23,635	7.1%	16,257	24,668	−8,411	4.9%	8.0%	−35.6%
Bernalillo	289,329	276,874	12,455	4.3%	276,326	256,341	19,985	7.2%	13,003	20,533	−7,530	4.7%	8.0%	−37.7%
Sandoval	35,413	33,728	1,685	4.8%	33,427	31,226	2,201	6.6%	1,986	2,502	−516	5.9%	8.0%	−23.4%
Valencia	23,108	22,025	1,083	4.7%	21,840	20,392	1,448	6.6%	1,268	1,633	−365	5.8%	8.0%	−25.2%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	61,248	56,914	4,334	7.1%	60,674	54,014	6,660	11.0%	574	2,900	−2,326	0.9%	5.4%	−34.9%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,698	74,978	2,720	3.5%	75,869	72,759	3,110	4.1%	1,829	2,219	−390	2.4%	3.0%	−12.5%
Catron	1,130	1,021	109	9.6%	1,081	942	139	12.9%	49	79	−30	4.5%	8.4%	−21.6%
Chaves	24,049	22,401	1,648	6.9%	23,924	21,843	2,081	8.7%	125	558	−433	0.5%	2.6%	−20.8%
Cibola	9,123	8,171	952	10.4%	9,354	8,147	1,207	12.9%	−231	24	−255	−2.5%	0.3%	−21.1%
Colfax	6,702	6,301	401	6.0%	6,352	5,813	539	8.5%	350	488	−138	5.5%	8.4%	−25.6%
Curry	18,667	17,568	1,099	5.9%	18,093	16,647	1,446	8.0%	574	921	−347	3.2%	5.5%	−24.0%
De Baca	914	885	29	3.2%	912	859	53	5.8%	2	26	−24	0.2%	3.0%	−45.3%
Eddy	22,795	21,006	1,789	7.8%	23,233	20,629	2,604	11.2%	−438	377	−815	−1.9%	1.8%	−31.3%
Grant	11,816	11,005	811	6.9%	11,741	10,602	1,139	9.7%	75	403	−328	0.6%	3.8%	−28.8%
Guadalupe	1,774	1,629	145	8.2%	1,781	1,549	232	13.0%	−7	80	−87	−0.4%	5.2%	−37.5%
Harding	577	522	55	9.5%	510	470	40	7.8%	67	52	15	13.1%	11.1%	37.5%
Hidalgo	3,073	2,894	179	5.8%	2,941	2,722	219	7.4%	132	172	−40	4.5%	6.3%	−18.3%
Lea	25,606	23,834	1,772	6.9%	25,085	23,414	1,671	6.7%	521	420	101	2.1%	1.8%	6.0%
Lincoln	6,417	6,119	298	4.6%	6,239	5,860	379	6.1%	178	259	−81	2.9%	4.4%	−21.4%
Luna	7,886	6,923	963	12.2%	7,889	6,636	1,253	15.9%	−3	287	−290	0.0%	4.3%	−23.1%
McKinley	25,499	23,784	1,715	6.7%	25,177	23,175	2,002	8.0%	322	609	−287	1.3%	2.6%	−14.3%
Mora	1,531	1,318	213	13.9%	1,578	1,248	330	20.9%	−47	70	−117	−3.0%	5.6%	−35.5%
Otero	20,156	18,868	1,288	6.4%	20,184	18,329	1,855	9.2%	−28	539	−567	−0.1%	2.9%	−30.6%
Quay	4,850	4,602	248	5.1%	4,753	4,411	342	7.2%	97	191	−94	2.0%	4.3%	−27.5%
Rio Arriba	15,653	14,495	1,158	7.4%	16,088	14,119	1,969	12.2%	−435	376	−811	−2.7%	2.7%	−41.2%
Roosevelt	7,759	7,427	332	4.3%	7,150	6,678	472	6.6%	609	749	−140	8.5%	11.2%	−29.7%
San Juan	43,685	39,788	3,897	8.9%	43,408	38,580	4,828	11.1%	277	1,208	−931	0.6%	3.1%	−19.3%
San Miguel	11,726	11,004	722	6.2%	11,460	10,418	1,042	9.1%	266	586	−320	2.3%	5.6%	−30.7%
Sierra	3,513	3,385	128	3.6%	3,285	3,066	219	6.7%	228	319	−91	6.9%	10.4%	−41.6%
Socorro	6,912	6,460	452	6.5%	6,927	6,192	735	10.6%	−15	268	−283	−0.2%	4.3%	−38.5%
Taos	12,879	11,593	1,286	10.0%	13,032	11,186	1,846	14.2%	−153	407	−560	−1.2%	3.6%	−30.3%
Torrance	4,624	4,361	263	5.7%	4,611	4,169	442	9.6%	13	192	−179	0.3%	4.6%	−40.5%
Union	2,027	1,920	107	5.3%	1,848	1,769	79	4.3%	179	151	28	9.7%	8.5%	35.4%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County
4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	PRELIMINARY JULY 1994				REVISED JUNE 1994				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	788,142	743,804	44,338	5.6%	794,805	744,778	50,027	6.3%	−6,663	−974	−5,689	−0.8%	−0.1%	−11.4%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	347,851	332,627	15,224	4.4%	346,285	330,449	15,836	4.6%	1,566	2,178	−612	0.5%	0.7%	−3.9%
Bernalillo	289,329	276,874	12,455	4.3%	287,977	275,061	12,916	4.5%	1,352	1,813	−461	0.5%	0.7%	−3.6%
Sandoval	35,413	33,728	1,685	4.8%	35,262	33,507	1,755	5.0%	151	221	−70	0.4%	0.7%	−4.0%
Valencia	23,108	22,025	1,083	4.7%	23,046	21,881	1,165	5.1%	62	144	−82	0.3%	0.7%	−7.0%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	61,248	56,914	4,334	7.1%	63,778	58,788	4,990	7.8%	−2,530	−1,874	−656	−4.0%	−3.2%	−13.1%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,698	74,978	2,720	3.5%	77,804	74,616	3,188	4.1%	−106	362	−468	−0.1%	0.5%	−14.7%
Catron	1,130	1,021	109	9.6%	1,152	1,023	129	11.2%	−22	−2	−20	−1.9%	−0.2%	−15.5%
Chaves	24,049	22,401	1,648	6.9%	24,505	22,762	1,743	7.1%	−456	−361	−95	−1.9%	−1.6%	−5.5%
Cibola	9,123	8,171	952	10.4%	9,221	8,218	1,003	10.9%	−98	−47	−51	−1.1%	−0.6%	−5.1%
Colfax	6,702	6,301	401	6.0%	6,607	6,204	403	6.1%	95	97	−2	1.4%	1.6%	−0.5%
Curry	18,667	17,568	1,099	5.9%	19,009	17,791	1,218	6.4%	−342	−223	−119	−1.8%	−1.3%	−9.8%
De Baca	914	885	29	3.2%	1,023	957	66	6.5%	−109	−72	−37	−10.7%	−7.5%	−56.1%
Eddy	22,795	21,006	1,789	7.8%	23,498	21,189	2,309	9.8%	−703	−183	−520	−3.0%	−0.9%	−22.5%
Grant	11,816	11,005	811	6.9%	11,953	11,054	899	7.5%	−137	−49	−88	−1.1%	−0.4%	−9.8%
Guadalupe	1,774	1,629	145	8.2%	1,810	1,633	177	9.8%	−36	−4	−32	−2.0%	−0.2%	−18.1%
Harding	577	522	55	9.5%	582	523	59	10.1%	−5	−1	−4	−0.9%	−0.2%	−6.8%
Hidalgo	3,073	2,894	179	5.8%	3,140	2,927	213	6.8%	−67	−33	−34	−2.1%	−1.1%	−16.0%
Lea	25,606	23,834	1,772	6.9%	25,856	23,909	1,947	7.5%	−250	−75	−175	−1.0%	−0.3%	−9.0%
Lincoln	6,417	6,119	298	4.6%	6,563	6,205	358	5.5%	−146	−86	−60	−2.2%	−1.4%	−16.8%
Luna	7,886	6,923	963	12.2%	8,410	7,047	1,363	16.2%	−524	−124	−400	−6.2%	−1.8%	−29.3%
McKinley	25,499	23,784	1,715	6.7%	25,758	23,709	2,049	8.0%	−259	75	−334	−1.0%	0.3%	−16.3%
Mora	1,531	1,318	213	13.9%	1,566	1,323	243	15.5%	−35	−5	−30	−2.2%	−0.4%	−12.3%
Otero	20,156	18,868	1,288	6.4%	20,379	18,937	1,442	7.1%	−223	−69	−154	−1.1%	−0.4%	−10.7%
Quay	4,850	4,602	248	5.1%	4,986	4,664	322	6.5%	−136	−62	−74	−2.7%	−1.3%	−23.0%
Rio Arriba	15,653	14,495	1,158	7.4%	15,953	14,495	1,458	9.1%	−300	0	−300	−1.9%	0.0%	−20.6%
Roosevelt	7,759	7,427	332	4.3%	8,215	7,753	462	5.6%	−456	−326	−130	−5.6%	−4.2%	−28.1%
San Juan	43,685	39,788	3,897	8.9%	44,510	39,823	4,687	10.5%	−825	−35	−790	−1.9%	−0.1%	−16.9%
San Miguel	11,726	11,004	722	6.2%	11,850	11,042	808	6.8%	−124	−38	−86	−1.0%	−0.3%	−10.6%
Sierra	3,513	3,385	128	3.6%	3,638	3,455	183	5.0%	−125	−70	−55	−3.4%	−2.0%	−30.1%
Socorro	6,912	6,460	452	6.5%	7,041	6,448	593	8.4%	−129	12	−141	−1.8%	0.2%	−23.8%
Taos	12,879	11,593	1,286	10.0%	12,933	11,486	1,447	11.2%	−54	107	−161	−0.4%	0.9%	−11.1%
Torrance	4,624	4,361	263	5.7%	4,724	4,398	326	6.9%	−100	−37	−63	−2.1%	−0.8%	−19.3%
Union	2,027	1,920	107	5.3%	2,056	1,950	106	5.2%	−29	−30	1	−1.4%	−1.5%	0.9%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County
4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

(Prel.) JULY UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (highest to lowest)
(Prelimiary, Seasonally Adjusted, Year to Year Change)

STATE	PREL. 1994 RANKING	JULY 1994 RATE
CALIFORNIA	1	9.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	2	8.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	8.3%
ALASKA	4	8.1%
LOUISIANA	5	7.7%
NEW YORK	6	7.1%
MAINE	6	7.1%
RHODE ISLAND	8	7.0%
TEXAS	9	6.8%
MISSISSIPPI	10	6.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	11	6.5%
NEW JERSEY	12	6.4%
ILLINOIS	13	6.3%
FLORIDA	14	6.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	6.1%
UNITED STATES		**6.1%**
MICHIGAN	16	6.0%
WASHINGTON	16	6.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	18	5.9%
OKLAHOMA	18	5.9%
ALABAMA	18	5.9%
HAWAII	21	5.8%
ARIZONA	21	5.8%
OHIO	21	5.8%
ARKANSAS	24	5.7%
GEORGIA	24	5.7%
NEVADA	24	5.7%
MARYLAND	27	5.5%
OREGON	28	5.4%
WYOMING	29	5.3%
NEW MEXICO	**30**	**5.2%**
INDIANA	30	5.2%
KENTUCKY	30	5.2%
KANSAS	30	5.2%
VIRGINIA	34	5.1%
CONNECTICUT	35	5.0%
IDAHO	36	4.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	37	4.8%
DELAWARE	37	4.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	39	4.7%
COLORADO	40	4.6%
TENNESSEE	40	4.6%
MONTANA	42	4.5%
WISCONSIN	42	4.5%
MISSOURI	44	4.4%
VERMONT	45	4.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	3.8%
UTAH	47	3.7%
MINNESOTA	48	3.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	49	2.9%
IOWA	49	2.9%
NEBRASKA	51	2.6%

STATE	REVISED 1993 RANKING	JULY 1993 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.7%
CALIFORNIA	2	9.6%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	8.6%
MAINE	4	8.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	5	7.9%
ALABAMA	5	7.9%
NEW MEXICO	**7**	**7.8%**
NEW YORK	8	7.6%
WASHINGTON	8	7.6%
ALASKA	10	7.5%
RHODE ISLAND	10	7.5%
ILLINOIS	12	7.4%
NEVADA	12	7.4%
OREGON	14	7.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	15	7.2%
MICHIGAN	15	7.2%
TEXAS	17	7.1%
LOUISIANA	17	7.1%
NEW JERSEY	19	7.0%
FLORIDA	19	7.0%
UNITED STATES		**6.8%**
OHIO	21	6.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	22	6.5%
MISSOURI	22	6.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	6.4%
MARYLAND	25	6.3%
MONTANA	26	6.2%
KENTUCKY	26	6.2%
ARKANSAS	28	6.1%
CONNECTICUT	28	6.1%
OKLAHOMA	28	6.1%
IDAHO	31	6.0%
ARIZONA	32	5.9%
MISSISSIPPI	32	5.9%
GEORGIA	34	5.7%
TENNESSEE	34	5.7%
WYOMING	36	5.5%
DELAWARE	37	5.4%
VERMONT	38	5.3%
KANSAS	39	5.1%
INDIANA	39	5.1%
MINNESOTA	39	5.1%
COLORADO	42	5.0%
VIRGINIA	43	4.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	44	4.7%
WISCONSIN	44	4.7%
IOWA	46	4.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	4.4%
HAWAII	48	4.2%
UTAH	49	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	3.4%
NEBRASKA	51	2.5%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

July and June Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Highest to Lowest)

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

AREAS	PREL. 1994 RANKING	JULY 1994 RATE
MORA	1	13.9%
LUNA	2	12.2%
CIBOLA	3	10.4%
TAOS	4	10.0%
CATRON	5	9.6%
HARDING	6	9.5%
SAN JUAN	7	8.9%
GUADALUPE	8	8.2%
EDDY	9	7.8%
RIO ARRIBA	10	7.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	11	7.1%
CHAVES	12	6.9%
GRANT	12	6.9%
LEA	12	6.9%
MCKINLEY	15	6.7%
SOCORRO	16	6.5%
OTERO	17	6.4%
SAN MIGUEL	18	6.2%
COLFAX	19	6.0%
CURRY	20	5.9%
HIDALGO	21	5.8%
TORRANCE	22	5.7%
STATEWIDE		**5.6%**
UNION	23	5.3%
QUAY	24	5.1%
SANDOVAL	25	4.8%
VALENCIA	26	4.7%
LINCOLN	27	4.6%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	28	4.4%
ROOSEVELT	29	4.3%
BERNALILLO	29	4.3%
SIERRA	31	3.6%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.5%
DE BACA	33	3.2%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties

AREAS	REVISED 1994 RANKING	JUNE 1994 RATE
LUNA	1	16.2%
MORA	2	15.5%
CATRON	3	11.2%
TAOS	3	11.2%
CIBOLA	5	10.9%
SAN JUAN	6	10.5%
HARDING	7	10.1%
GUADALUPE	8	9.8%
EDDY	8	9.8%
RIO ARRIBA	10	9.1%
SOCORRO	11	8.4%
MCKINLEY	12	8.0%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	13	7.8%
GRANT	14	7.5%
LEA	14	7.5%
CHAVES	16	7.1%
OTERO	16	7.1%
TORRANCE	18	6.9%
HIDALGO	18	6.8%
SAN MIGUEL	18	6.8%
DE BACA	21	6.5%
QUAY	21	6.5%
CURRY	23	6.4%
STATEWIDE		**6.3%**
COLFAX	24	6.1%
ROOSEVELT	25	5.6%
LINCOLN	26	5.5%
UNION	27	5.2%
VALENCIA	28	5.1%
SANDOVAL	29	5.0%
SIERRA	29	5.0%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	31	4.6%
BERNALILLO	32	4.5%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	4.1%

NEW MEXICO

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION

1993 ANNUAL AVERAGES

SELECTED CATEGORIES	POPULATION	PARTICIPATION RATE 1/	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			
			TOTAL	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE 2/
Total 16 years and older	1,186,000	63.8%	756,000	700,000	57,000	7.5%
Men	576,000	73.5%	423,000	389,000	34,000	7.9%
Women	610,000	54.6%	333,000	310,000	23,000	6.9%
Both sexes, 16-19 years	93,000	46.9%	44,000	35,000	8,000	18.8%
White	1,057,000	64.1%	678,000	634,000	44,000	6.5%
Men	516,000	74.1%	382,000	356,000	26,000	6.9%
Women	541,000	54.7%	296,000	278,000	18,000	6.0%
Both sexes, 16-19 years	78,000	48.9%	38,000	32,000	6,000	16.7%
Hispanic Origin 3/	373,000	60.8%	227,000	207,000	20,000	8.8%
Men	179,000	71.7%	128,000	116,000	13,000	10.1%
Women	194,000	50.8%	98,000	91,000	7,000	7.3%
Both sexes, 16-19 years	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

1/ Participation rates are calculated from unrounded population and labor force estimates.

2/ Unemployment rates are calculated from unrounded labor force and unemployment estimates.

3/ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race; however, the majority are in the white category.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: Data from Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment in July increased by 300 jobs (less than a tenth of a percent) from last month, according to preliminary estimates. Major industry groups adding employment included construction, manufacturing, transportation, communications & public utilities (TCPU), trade, finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE), and services. Sectors losing employment in July were mining (down 100) and government (down 2,600). The government employment figures for June reflected temporary county hiring for the primary election. These workers were no longer on the payroll in July. The largest over-the-month increases were in construction, up by 1.0 percent, followed by manufacturing (0.9 percent), trade (0.8 percent), TCPU (0.7 percent). FIRE and services each posted a 0.3 percent increase.

Data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program (the foundation of the employment tracking system) for the fourth quarter of 1993 indicate that total U.I. covered employment was then increasing at a rate of 4.9 percent over fourth quarter 1992, and by 2.2 percent over the previous quarter. These growth rates substantiated the low unemployment rates and rapid employment growth shown by the labor force and nonfarm jobs sample-based series reported in the course of 1994.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted) was estimated at 655,900 in July, 5.1 percent or 31,800 jobs higher than its year ago level. The New Mexico growth rate, which was 4.5 percent at the beginning of the year, fell to 4.0 percent in March, but has risen over a percentage point since then. New Mexico's June nonfarm job growth rate ranked fifth in the nation, up from seventh in June 1993. All major industry groups contributed to this accelerating growth, six of them at rates at or exceeding five percent. Construction leads the industries in growth rate, hiring 5,200 additional workers for 13.9 percent over the year growth. The New Mexico construction growth rate ranked fourth in the country in June, trailing only Utah, Arizona and Idaho.

Services gained 8,500 and grew 5.0 percent from last year. New Mexico ranked thirteenth in service growth in June. Trade followed closely, adding 8,000 positions to last year's level for 5.4 percent over-the-year growth. New Mexico trade job growth ranked sixth in the country in June.

Government added 5,000 jobs to its payroll for 3.3 percent growth over the year and ranked fifth nationally in June. Manufacturing is up 2,400 jobs for 5.7 percent annual growth, ninth nationally in June. Employment growth in mining is broad based, including increases in metal (mostly copper), coal and oil & gas extraction. Mining job growth ranked fourth nationally in June. Finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) and transportation & public utilities (TCPU) also added jobs, growing at rates of 5.0 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively. New Mexico FIRE and TCPU job growth ranked fifth and twelfth nationally in June.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose by 1,900 jobs in July on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to preliminary estimates. All major sectors were up over the month, with trade the largest contributor, gaining 800. Services employment increased by 400, construction and finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) each increased by 300, transportation & public utilities (TCPU) and government each contributed 100 jobs. Manufacturing was down slightly (-100), although this is expected to be a temporary lull in onrushing growth.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, Albuquerque saw an over the month gain of 1,400 jobs or half a percent in July. Construction increased by 200 jobs or by 1.0 percent from June to July. Trade increased by 500, and services was up 600. The slight July rise in manufacturing jobs was focused in durable goods manufacturing, with an increase in electronic equipment.

Data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program for the fourth quarter 1993 show the growth patterns of the three counties composing the Albuquerque MSA. Bernalillo County added 12,843 jobs between the fourth quarter of 1993 and the fourth quarter of 1992 for 5.0 percent growth. Sandoval County grew by 2,712 positions over the same period for growth of almost 25 percent. Valencia County grew by slightly over one thousand jobs for 12 percent over the year growth. Santa Fe County U.I. covered employment was up 2,666 or 5.6 percent, while Los Alamos County employment was up by a minimal 67, due to last year's early retirement at the Los Alamos National Laboratories. Dona Ana County was up by 2,314 jobs or 4.9 percent.

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA is now 304,800, which is 14,800 jobs (+5.1%) more than in July 1993. Construction continues to far outpace all other industrial sectors in job growth rate over the year - Albuquerque's construction over the year gain of 2,900 (16.1 percent) represents one-fifth of the state's total annual job growth. Construction accounts for 9.1 percent of total jobs in Albuquerque, compared to 6.5 percent statewide. Services remains a mainstay of employment growth, posting 4,100 more jobs than a year ago for growth of 4.6 percent. Finance, insurance, & real estate, manufacturing, and trade continue to be very strong, with year to year growth rates of 6.5%, 5.7%, and 5.6% respectively. The manufacturing share of nonfarm jobs is now 9.1 percent in Albuquerque, while statewide the manufacturing sector share is 6.8 percent. Government showed a slim 1.6 percent increase, with federal government increasing by less than 1 percent. Albuquerque MSA employment is less weighted toward the public sector than the state as a whole, as government employment is about 19 percent of the Albuquerque total, compared to 24 percent statewide. Transportation & public utilities employment is now up 500 jobs or 4.0 percent over its year ago level.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Seasonally Adjusted)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JUL 1994	REVISED JUN 1994	CHANGE FROM JUN
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**656,400**	**656,100**	**300**
MINING	**16,700**	**16,800**	**−100**
CONSTRUCTION	**41,100**	**40,700**	**400**
MANUFACTURING	**44,600**	**44,200**	**400**
DURABLE GOODS	29,800	29,600	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,800	14,600	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,700**	**29,500**	**200**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**155,300**	**154,000**	**1,300**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,900	26,800	100
RETAIL TRADE	128,400	127,200	1,200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,100**	**29,000**	**100**
SERVICES	**176,500**	**175,900**	**600**
GOVERNMENT	**163,400**	**166,000**	**−2,600**

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)	PRELIM JUL 1994	REVISED JUN 1994	CHANGE FROM JUN
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**304,600**	**302,700**	**1,900**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**20,400**	**20,100**	**300**
MANUFACTURING	**27,500**	**27,600**	**−100**
DURABLE GOODS	20,800	20,900	−100
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,700	6,700	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**13,300**	**13,200**	**100**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**73,600**	**72,800**	**800**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,700	15,800	−100
RETAIL TRADE	57,900	57,000	900
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,300**	**16,000**	**300**
SERVICES	**92,800**	**92,400**	**400**
GOVERNMENT	**60,700**	**60,600**	**100**

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM JUL 1994	REVISED JUN 1994	REVISED JUL 1993	JUL CHANGE FROM JUN 1994	JUL CHANGE FROM JUL 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**655,900**	**658,100**	**624,100**	**-2,200**	**31,800**
GOODS PRODUCING	104,200	102,900	95,800	1,300	8,400
SERVICE PRODUCING	551,700	555,200	528,300	-3,500	23,400
MINING	**16,900**	**16,800**	**16,100**	**100**	**800**
Metal Mining	1,900	1,900	1,600	0	300
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,800	10,700	10,400	100	400
CONSTRUCTION	**42,700**	**41,900**	**37,500**	**800**	**5,200**
MANUFACTURING	**44,600**	**44,200**	**42,200**	**400**	**2,400**
DURABLE GOODS	30,000	29,700	28,900	300	1,100
Lumber & Wood Products	2,100	2,000	2,200	100	-100
Machinery(except electric)	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	8,800	8,500	7,600	300	1,200
Transportation Equipment	3,500	3,500	3,800	0	-300
Other Durable Goods	13,100	13,200	12,800	-100	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,600	14,500	13,300	100	1,300
Food & Kindred Products	4,300	4,100	3,900	200	400
Textile & Apparel	2,900	2,900	2,700	0	200
Other Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,500	6,700	-100	700
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**28,900**	**28,900**	**28,400**	**0**	**500**
TRANSPORTATION	15,400	15,400	14,700	0	700
Railroad Transportation	1,600	1,500	1,500	100	100
Trucking & Warehousing	7,800	7,800	7,600	0	200
Other Transportation	6,000	6,100	5,600	-100	400
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,500	13,500	13,700	0	-200
Communication	5,600	5,600	5,800	0	-200
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7,900	7,900	7,900	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**156,900**	**155,800**	**148,900**	**1,100**	**8,000**
WHOLESALE TRADE	27,000	26,900	25,900	100	1,100
Durable Goods	15,500	15,400	15,000	100	500
Nondurable Goods	11,500	11,500	10,900	0	600
RETAIL TRADE	129,900	128,900	123,000	1,000	6,900
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	5,400	5,200	5,000	200	400
General Merchandise Stores	14,700	14,600	13,200	100	1,500
Food Stores	16,600	16,300	16,200	300	400
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	16,300	16,200	15,700	100	600
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,200	5,000	0	200
Furniture & Furnishing	5,500	5,500	5,000	0	500
Eating & Drinking Places	50,900	50,800	47,900	100	3,000
Miscellaneous Retail	15,300	15,100	15,000	200	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,500**	**29,300**	**28,100**	**200**	**1,400**
Depository Institutions	10,400	10,400	10,300	0	100
Insurance Carriers	5,100	5,000	4,900	100	200
Insurance Agents	3,300	3,300	3,100	0	200
Real Estate	7,100	6,900	6,500	200	600
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,600	3,700	3,300	-100	300
SERVICES	**179,900**	**178,900**	**171,400**	**1,000**	**8,500**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	14,100	13,900	13,500	200	600
Personal Services	6,000	6,000	5,600	0	400
Business Services	26,600	26,300	25,900	300	700
Health Services	44,100	43,700	42,100	400	2,000
Legal Services	4,900	4,900	4,900	0	0
Educational Services	5,400	6,000	5,000	-600	400
Social Services	15,000	14,800	13,500	200	1,500
Membership Organizations	14,100	13,900	13,500	200	600
Engineering & Management Services	28,700	28,600	27,200	100	1,500
Other Services	21,000	20,800	20,200	200	800
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**156,500**	**162,300**	**151,500**	**-5,800**	**5,000**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,000	30,900	32,500	100	-1,500
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	125,500	131,400	119,000	-5,900	6,500
State Government 2/	54,700	55,300	52,200	-600	2,500
Universities	21,600	22,400	20,400	-800	1,200
Local Government	70,800	76,100	66,800	-5,300	4,000
Schools	40,400	44,300	37,900	-3,900	2,500

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U S Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	PRELIM JUL 1994	REVISED JUN 1994	REVISED JUL 1993	JUL CHANGE FROM JUN 1994	JUL CHANGE FROM JUL 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**304,800**	**303,400**	**290,000**	**1,400**	**14,800**
GOODS PRODUCING	48,900	48,600	44,500	300	4,400
SERVICE PRODUCING	255,900	254,800	245,500	1,100	10,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**21,100**	**20,900**	**18,200**	**200**	**2,900**
MANUFACTURING	**27,800**	**27,700**	**26,300**	**100**	**1,500**
Durable Goods	21,100	21,000	20,000	100	1,100
Nondurable Goods	6,700	6,700	6,300	0	400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**12,900**	**12,900**	**12,400**	**0**	**500**
Transportation	7,800	7,800	7,200	0	600
Communication & Public Utilities	5,100	5,100	5,200	0	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**74,000**	**73,500**	**70,100**	**500**	**3,900**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,800	15,800	15,000	0	800
Durable Goods	9,700	9,700	9,300	0	400
Nondurable Goods	6,100	6,100	5,700	0	400
RETAIL TRADE	58,200	57,700	55,100	500	3,100
General Merchandise Stores	6,100	6,000	5,500	100	600
Food Stores	6,600	6,500	6,300	100	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,400	6,300	6,100	100	300
Eating & Drinking Places	23,200	23,200	22,200	0	1,000
Other Retail Trade	15,900	15,700	15,000	200	900
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,400**	**16,200**	**15,400**	**200**	**1,000**
Depository Institutions	4,700	4,600	4,500	100	200
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,600	5,500	5,300	100	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	6,100	6,100	5,600	0	500
SERVICES	**93,700**	**93,100**	**89,600**	**600**	**4,100**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	4,300	4,300	4,200	0	100
Personal Services	2,700	2,800	2,600	-100	100
Business Services	17,500	17,300	16,700	200	800
Health Services	21,200	21,000	20,500	200	700
Social Services	6,600	6,500	6,300	100	300
Membership Organizations	4,300	4,200	4,100	100	200
Engineering & Management Services	20,400	20,300	19,600	100	800
Other Services	16,700	16,700	15,600	0	1,100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**58,900**	**59,100**	**58,000**	**-200**	**900**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	15,000	14,800	14,900	200	100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	43,900	44,300	43,100	-400	800
State Government 2/	15,500	15,600	14,800	-100	700
Local Government	28,400	28,700	28,300	-300	100

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	JUL CHANGE FROM	
LAS CRUCES MSA	JUL	JUN	JUL	JUN	JUL
(DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	1994	1994	1993	1994	1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**44,750**	**46,350**	**43,300**	**−1,600**	**1,450**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,150	5,050	4,900	100	250
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,600	41,300	38,400	−1,700	1,200
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,800**	**2,700**	**2,600**	**100**	**200**
MANUFACTURING	**2,350**	**2,350**	**2,300**	**0**	**50**
Durable Goods	750	750	800	0	−50
Nondurable Goods	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,450**	**1,450**	**1,450**	**0**	**0**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**10,100**	**10,100**	**9,650**	**0**	**450**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	9,000	9,000	8,600	0	400
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,200	1,150	0	50
Food Stores	1,200	1,200	1,150	0	50
Other Retail Trade	6,600	6,600	6,300	0	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**1,950**	**1,950**	**1,900**	**0**	**50**
SERVICES	**9,900**	**9,800**	**9,400**	**100**	**500**
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**16,200**	**18,000**	**16,000**	**−1,800**	**200**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,700	3,700	3,900	0	−200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	12,500	14,300	12,100	−1,800	400
State Government	6,000	6,600	5,900	−600	100
Local Government	6,500	7,700	6,200	−1,200	300

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	JUL CHANGE FROM	
SANTA FE MSA	JUL	JUN	JUL	JUN	JUL
(SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	1994	1994	1993	1994	1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**69,550**	**69,550**	**68,950**	**0**	**600**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,750	5,650	5,700	100	50
SERVICE PRODUCING	63,800	63,900	63,250	−100	550
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,600**	**3,500**	**3,600**	**100**	**0**
MANUFACTURING	**2,150**	**2,150**	**2,100**	**0**	**50**
Durable Goods	1,300	1,300	1,250	0	50
Nondurable Goods	850	850	850	0	0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,150**	**1,150**	**1,150**	**0**	**0**
Transportation	650	650	650	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	500	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**14,900**	**14,800**	**14,600**	**100**	**300**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	13,600	13,500	13,400	100	200
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	5,700	5,700	5,700	0	0
Other Retail Trade	6,800	6,700	6,600	100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**3,000**	**3,000**	**2,800**	**0**	**200**
SERVICES	**20,400**	**20,300**	**20,300**	**100**	**100**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,700	2,700	2,700	0	0
Health Services	4,700	4,600	4,600	100	100
Other Services	13,000	13,000	13,000	0	0
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**24,350**	**24,650**	**24,400**	**−300**	**−50**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,750	1,750	1,700	0	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,600	22,900	22,700	−300	−100
State Government 3/	17,900	17,900	18,200	0	−300
Local Government	4,700	5,000	4,500	−300	200

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(Hours and Earnings of Production, Constuction and Nonsupervisory Employees)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS JUL 1994	JUN 1994	JUL 1993	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS JUL 1994	JUN 1994	JUL 1993	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS JUL 1994	JUN 1994	JUL 1993
MINING	$632.06	$626.22	$607.75	43.5	43.7	44.2	14.53	14.33	13.75
CONSTRUCTION	$508.15	$487.04	$472.18	42.1	41.1	40.6	12.07	11.85	11.63
MANUFACTURING	$417.36	$410.18	$401.23	41.2	41.1	40.9	10.13	9.98	9.81
Durable Goods	$451.08	$435.48	$420.85	42.0	41.2	41.3	10.74	10.57	10.19
Nondurable Goods	$342.86	$353.74	$354.12	39.5	40.8	39.7	8.68	8.67	8.92
COMMUNICATIONS	$625.65	$584.37	$665.76	40.6	38.7	43.4	15.41	15.10	15.34
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$739.47	$716.45	$674.18	44.6	43.9	44.5	16.58	16.32	15.15
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$233.73	$231.62	$234.79	31.8	31.3	31.6	7.35	7.40	7.43
Wholesale Trade	$366.72	$367.65	$365.75	38.4	38.7	38.5	9.55	9.50	9.50
Retail Trade	$208.01	$205.41	$208.68	30.5	29.9	30.2	6.82	6.87	6.91
BANKING	$279.35	$275.98	$254.42	37.0	36.7	34.9	7.55	7.52	7.29

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	JUL 1994	JUN 1994	JUL 1993	JUL 1994	JUN 1994	JUL 1993	JUL 1994	JUN 1994	JUL 1993
MANUFACTURING	$431.50	$428.04	$435.97	40.9	41.0	41.8	10.55	10.44	10.43
Durable Goods	$473.82	$467.87	$477.55	41.6	41.7	43.1	11.39	11.22	11.08
Nondurable Goods	$308.07	$315.15	$320.04	38.8	39.1	38.1	7.94	8.06	8.40

NOTE: Estimates include all full–time and part–time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self–employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767–6970.

Index Base Year 1982–84 = 100

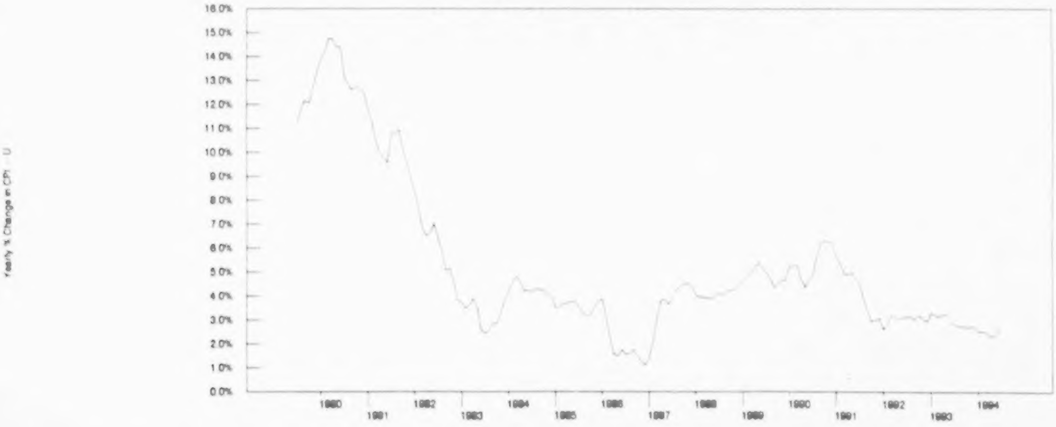
	July 1994	June 1994	July 1993	PERCENT CHANGE Jun '94–Jul '94	Jul '93–Jul '94
CPI–U	148.4	148.0	144.4	0.3%	2.8%
CPI–W	145.8	145.4	142.1	0.3%	2.6%

**CPI–U – All Urban Consumers *CPI–W – Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI – U)



July Nonagricultural Growth Rate by State (Highest to Lowest)

(Seasonally Adjusted – Year to Year Change)

STATE	Prel. 1994 RANKING	July 1994 RATE
NEVADA	1	6.1%
UTAH	2	5.7%
IDAHO	3	5.2%
NEW MEXICO	**4**	**5.1%**
WEST VIRGINIA	5	4.3%
ARIZONA	6	4.2%
GEORGIA	7	4.1%
MISSISSIPPI	8	3.6%
FLORIDA	9	3.4%
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	3.3%
VIRGINIA	11	3.0%
MICHIGAN	11	3.0%
OREGON	11	3.0%
TEXAS	11	3.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	15	2.8%
MISSOURI	15	2.8%
MINNESOTA	15	2.8%
ARKANSAS	15	2.8%
COLORADO	19	2.7%
IOWA	19	2.7%
UNITED STATES		**2.7%**
TENNESSEE	19	2.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	22	2.6%
LOUISIANA	23	2.5%
DELAWARE	24	2.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	25	2.3%
INDIANA	26	2.1%
WISCONSIN	27	2.0%
NEBRASKA	27	2.0%
NEW JERSEY	29	1.9%
KENTUCKY	29	1.9%
ALASKA	31	1.8%
MONTANA	32	1.7%
NORTH DAKOTA	32	1.7%
OKLAHOMA	34	1.6%
WASHINGTON	34	1.6%
KANSAS	34	1.6%
ILLINOIS	37	1.4%
RHODE ISLAND	37	1.4%
WYOMING	39	1.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	40	1.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	40	1.2%
NEW YORK	40	1.2%
OHIO	43	1.0%
ALABAMA	44	0.9%
VERMONT	45	0.7%
MAINE	46	0.6%
MARYLAND	47	0.5%
CONNECTICUT	47	0.5%
CALIFORNIA	49	−0.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	−1.1%
HAWAII	51	−1.9%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	Revised 1993 RANKING	July 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	5.9%
IDAHO	2	4.8%
NEVADA	3	4.6%
COLORADO	4	4.3%
FLORIDA	4	4.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	6	4.1%
GEORGIA	7	4.0%
TENNESSEE	7	4.0%
MISSISSIPPI	7	4.0%
NEW MEXICO	**10**	**3.9%**
ARIZONA	11	3.7%
MONTANA	12	3.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	13	3.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13	3.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	3.1%
TEXAS	16	2.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	16	2.9%
ARKANSAS	16	2.9%
VIRGINIA	19	2.7%
MISSOURI	20	2.6%
WYOMING	21	2.5%
MINNESOTA	22	2.4%
OKLAHOMA	22	2.4%
OREGON	22	2.4%
ALABAMA	25	2.3%
KANSAS	26	2.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	27	2.0%
NEBRASKA	28	1.9%
WISCONSIN	28	1.9%
DELAWARE	28	1.9%
VERMONT	28	1.9%
UNITED STATES		**1.8%**
ALASKA	32	1.8%
IOWA	32	1.8%
KENTUCKY	34	1.6%
ILLINOIS	35	1.4%
OHIO	36	1.1%
WASHINGTON	36	1.1%
MAINE	36	1.1%
LOUISIANA	39	1.0%
RHODE ISLAND	39	1.0%
MICHIGAN	41	0.9%
MARYLAND	41	0.9%
NEW JERSEY	41	0.9%
INDIANA	44	0.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	45	0.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	46	0.3%
NEW YORK	47	0.1%
CONNECTICUT	47	0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	49	−0.4%
HAWAII	50	−0.5%
CALIFORNIA	51	−1.3%

Mining

State	Rank	JUNE 1994	JUNE 1993	Change	% Change
WEST VIRGINIA	1	29.4	25.1	4.3	14.6%
VERMONT	2	0.7	0.6	0.1	14.3%
ILLINOIS	3	15.8	14.3	1.5	9.5%
NEW MEXICO	**4**	**16.7**	**15.7**	**1.0**	**6.0%**
WASHINGTON	5	3.5	3.3	0.2	5.7%
NEW YORK	6	5.6	5.3	0.3	5.4%
IDAHO	7	2.4	2.3	0.1	4.2%
FLORIDA	8	6.2	6.0	0.2	3.2%
KENTUCKY	9	28.7	27.9	0.8	2.8%
NEVADA	10	13.0	12.7	0.3	2.3%
TENNESSEE	11	4.9	4.8	0.1	2.0%
OHIO	12	14.4	14.3	0.1	0.7%
WYOMING	13	17.9	17.8	0.1	0.6%
LOUISIANA	14	46.1	45.9	0.2	0.4%
MAINE	15	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
NEBRASKA	15	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0%
IOWA	15	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0%
CONNECTICUT	15	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%
GEORGIA	15	7.5	7.5	0.0	0.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0%
RHODE ISLAND	15	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0%
NEW JERSEY	15	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0%
WISCONSIN	15	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0%
D.C.	15	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0%
DELAWARE	15	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
OKLAHOMA	27	35.4	35.6	−0.2	−0.6%
MICHIGAN	28	9.3	9.4	−0.1	−1.1%
UTAH	29	8.2	8.3	−0.1	−1.2%
MONTANA	30	5.6	5.7	−0.1	−1.8%
MISSISSIPPI	31	5.1	5.2	−0.1	−2.0%
MINNESOTA	32	8.0	8.2	−0.2	−2.5%
ARKANSAS	33	3.5	3.6	−0.1	−2.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	33	3.4	3.5	−0.1	−2.9%
ARIZONA	35	12.1	12.5	−0.4	−3.3%
KANSAS	36	8.8	9.1	−0.3	−3.4%
TEXAS	37	160.4	166.0	−5.6	−3.5%
ALASKA	38	10.0	10.4	−0.4	−4.0%
MISSOURI	39	4.3	4.5	−0.2	−4.7%
ALABAMA	40	10.3	10.8	−0.5	−4.9%
COLORADO	41	15.1	15.9	−0.8	−5.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	42	3.7	3.9	−0.2	−5.4%
OREGON	43	1.7	1.8	−0.1	−5.9%
CALIFORNIA	44	32.2	34.7	−2.5	−7.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	44	20.4	22.0	−1.6	−7.8%
INDIANA	46	6.2	6.7	−0.5	−8.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	47	1.2	1.3	−0.1	−8.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	47	2.4	2.6	−0.2	−8.3%
MARYLAND	49	1.1	1.2	−0.1	−9.1%
VIRGINIA	50	11.8	12.9	−1.1	−9.3%
HAWAII	51	–	–	0.0	–

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Construction

State	Rank	JUNE 1994	JUNE 1993	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	49.2	41.3	7.9	16.1%
ARIZONA	2	103.5	89.1	14.4	13.9%
IDAHO	3	29.9	26.1	3.8	12.7%
NEW MEXICO	**4**	**41.9**	**36.7**	**5.2**	**12.4%**
OREGON	5	61.8	54.6	7.2	11.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	6	92.5	82.8	9.7	10.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	7	36.1	32.4	3.7	10.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	8	15.0	13.5	1.5	10.0%
MISSOURI	9	110.4	100.0	10.4	9.4%
ALASKA	10	14.4	13.2	1.2	8.3%
GEORGIA	11	140.3	129.3	11.0	7.8%
KANSAS	12	53.4	49.3	4.1	7.7%
WISCONSIN	13	107.5	99.6	7.9	7.3%
NEW JERSEY	14	126.9	117.8	9.1	7.2%
LOUISIANA	15	105.7	98.5	7.2	6.8%
WYOMING	16	14.9	14.0	0.9	6.0%
MISSISSIPPI	16	43.2	40.6	2.6	6.0%
WASHINGTON	16	127.6	120.0	7.6	6.0%
ARKANSAS	19	41.7	39.4	2.3	5.5%
MICHIGAN	19	148.0	139.9	8.1	5.5%
D.C.	21	8.8	8.4	0.4	4.5%
TEXAS	21	374.3	357.6	16.7	4.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	23	164.3	157.0	7.3	4.4%
FLORIDA	24	299.4	286.5	12.9	4.3%
DELAWARE	25	19.9	19.1	0.8	4.0%
MINNESOTA	25	89.8	86.2	3.6	4.0%
VIRGINIA	27	163.0	156.6	6.4	3.9%
NEVADA	28	49.9	48.1	1.8	3.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	29	212.8	205.3	7.5	3.5%
OKLAHOMA	29	45.6	44.0	1.6	3.5%
NEW YORK	31	260.5	253.5	7.0	2.7%
INDIANA	32	128.4	125.0	3.4	2.6%
TENNESSEE	32	100.3	97.7	2.6	2.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	32	15.5	15.1	0.4	2.6%
IOWA	35	55.2	53.8	1.4	2.5%
MONTANA	35	15.9	15.5	0.4	2.5%
ALABAMA	37	81.5	80.0	1.5	1.8%
MAINE	38	23.1	22.7	0.4	1.7%
NEBRASKA	38	35.5	34.9	0.6	1.7%
CALIFORNIA	40	458.6	453.5	5.1	1.1%
COLORADO	41	89.7	89.0	0.7	0.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	42	18.1	18.0	0.1	0.6%
ILLINOIS	43	212.1	211.9	0.2	0.1%
MARYLAND	44	123.7	124.0	−0.3	−0.2%
KENTUCKY	45	72.2	72.6	−0.4	−0.6%
RHODE ISLAND	46	13.2	13.3	−0.1	−0.8%
OHIO	47	192.8	195.1	−2.3	−1.2%
CONNECTICUT	48	48.4	49.1	−0.7	−1.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	49	82.1	83.4	−1.3	−1.6%
VERMONT	50	11.7	12.6	−0.9	−7.7%
HAWAII	51	28.8	32.4	−3.6	−12.5%

Manufacturing

State	Rank	JUNE 1994	JUNE 1993	Change	% Change
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	43.6	39.6	4.0	9.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	2	21.0	19.3	1.7	8.1%
NEVADA	3	31.9	29.6	2.3	7.2%
UTAH	4	116.1	110.3	5.8	5.0%
IDAHO	5	73.5	69.9	3.6	4.9%
MICHIGAN	6	946.9	903.3	43.6	4.6%
OREGON	7	221.1	212.6	8.5	3.8%
ARIZONA	8	180.2	174.2	6.0	3.3%
NEW MEXICO	**9**	**43.9**	**42.5**	**1.4**	**3.2%**
IOWA	9	246.2	238.4	7.8	3.2%
ARKANSAS	11	252.6	244.7	7.9	3.1%
WYOMING	11	9.7	9.4	0.3	3.1%
WISCONSIN	13	578.3	562.9	15.4	2.7%
GEORGIA	14	569.0	554.8	14.2	2.5%
TENNESSEE	15	542.6	532.0	10.6	2.0%
MINNESOTA	16	416.2	408.3	7.9	1.9%
KENTUCKY	16	298.8	293.2	5.6	1.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	99.2	97.4	1.8	1.8%
MISSISSIPPI	19	260.7	256.2	4.5	1.7%
INDIANA	19	655.7	644.5	11.2	1.7%
OKLAHOMA	21	171.1	168.3	2.8	1.6%
NEBRASKA	22	104.9	103.3	1.6	1.5%
MAINE	22	93.0	91.6	1.4	1.5%
TEXAS	24	1003.6	990.7	12.9	1.3%
COLORADO	24	191.2	188.8	2.4	1.3%
ILLINOIS	26	942.0	934.9	7.1	0.8%
D.C.	27	14.1	14.0	0.1	0.7%
LOUISIANA	28	186.3	185.1	1.2	0.6%
OHIO	29	1059.6	1054.2	5.4	0.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	30	851.2	850.2	1.0	0.1%
KANSAS	31	183.6	183.6	0.0	0.0%
ALABAMA	32	386.6	386.9	−0.3	−0.1%
MISSOURI	33	412.3	414.5	−2.2	−0.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	34	941.5	946.8	−5.3	−0.6%
VIRGINIA	35	404.0	406.7	−2.7	−0.7%
FLORIDA	35	481.4	485.0	−3.6	−0.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	37	372.3	376.7	−4.4	−1.2%
NEW JERSEY	38	514.4	521.2	−6.8	−1.3%
MARYLAND	39	177.7	180.3	−2.6	−1.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	40	450.8	458.0	−7.2	−1.6%
VERMONT	41	43.3	44.1	−0.8	−1.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	42	81.9	83.7	−1.8	−2.2%
WASHINGTON	43	334.4	342.8	−8.4	−2.5%
MONTANA	44	22.6	23.2	−0.6	−2.7%
RHODE ISLAND	44	86.6	88.9	−2.3	−2.7%
NEW YORK	46	963.6	990.4	−26.8	−2.8%
CALIFORNIA	47	1751.4	1804.6	−53.2	−3.0%
CONNECTICUT	48	286.2	295.3	−9.1	−3.2%
DELAWARE	49	63.4	65.7	−2.3	−3.6%
ALASKA	50	18.8	19.8	−1.0	−5.3%
HAWAII	51	17.9	19.4	−1.5	−8.4%

TCPU

State	Rank	JUNE 1994	JUNE 1993	Change	% Change
NEVADA	1	36.7	35.0	1.7	4.6%
KANSAS	2	69.0	66.6	2.4	3.5%
RHODE ISLAND	3	15.1	14.6	0.5	3.3%
UTAH	3	48.7	47.1	1.6	3.3%
GEORGIA	5	207.9	201.2	6.7	3.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	6	129.0	125.4	3.6	2.8%
WASHINGTON	7	118.3	115.2	3.1	2.6%
DELAWARE	7	15.4	15.0	0.4	2.6%
INDIANA	9	137.5	134.2	3.3	2.4%
MICHIGAN	10	162.4	158.7	3.7	2.3%
TENNESSEE	11	129.8	126.9	2.9	2.2%
LOUISIANA	12	107.6	105.3	2.3	2.1%
NEW MEXICO	**12**	**28.9**	**28.3**	**0.6**	**2.1%**
WEST VIRGINIA	14	39.7	38.9	0.8	2.0%
KENTUCKY	14	84.5	82.8	1.7	2.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	15.0	14.7	0.3	2.0%
IDAHO	17	21.2	20.8	0.4	1.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	68.0	66.8	1.2	1.8%
ARIZONA	18	79.8	78.4	1.4	1.8%
TEXAS	20	447.1	440.3	6.8	1.5%
VIRGINIA	21	152.3	150.1	2.2	1.4%
MISSOURI	22	155.3	153.6	1.7	1.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	22	18.6	18.4	0.2	1.1%
OREGON	24	67.0	66.3	0.7	1.0%
NEW JERSEY	24	241.3	238.8	2.5	1.0%
IOWA	26	58.0	57.5	0.5	0.9%
ALASKA	27	24.6	24.4	0.2	0.8%
NEW YORK	27	410.5	407.2	3.3	0.8%
PENNSYLVANIA	29	271.8	269.9	1.9	0.7%
MINNESOTA	30	110.3	109.6	0.7	0.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	30	18.1	18.0	0.1	0.6%
ARKANSAS	32	57.1	56.8	0.3	0.5%
ILLINOIS	33	311.6	310.4	1.2	0.4%
FLORIDA	34	287.3	286.9	0.4	0.1%
MONTANA	35	20.6	20.6	0.0	0.0%
ALABAMA	35	85.5	85.5	0.0	0.0%
WISCONSIN	35	115.6	115.6	0.0	0.0%
OKLAHOMA	38	72.2	72.5	−0.3	−0.4%
NEBRASKA	38	47.2	47.4	−0.2	−0.4%
COLORADO	40	103.4	104.0	−0.6	−0.6%
CONNECTICUT	41	69.6	70.2	−0.6	−0.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	41	156.5	157.9	−1.4	−0.9%
OHIO	43	213.8	216.3	−2.5	−1.2%
MISSISSIPPI	44	45.7	46.3	−0.6	−1.3%
WYOMING	45	14.5	14.7	−0.2	−1.4%
D.C.	45	21.4	21.7	−0.3	−1.4%
CALIFORNIA	47	593.8	603.2	−9.4	−1.6%
MARYLAND	48	97.4	99.4	−2.0	−2.1%
VERMONT	49	11.2	11.5	−0.3	−2.7%
MAINE	50	21.8	22.4	−0.6	−2.8%
HAWAII	51	39.7	41.4	−1.7	−4.3%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Trade

State	Rank	JUNE 1994	JUNE 1993	Change	% Change
IDAHO	1	117.1	110.1	7.0	6.0%
UTAH	2	203.5	192.1	11.4	5.6%
NEVADA	3	140.8	133.2	7.6	5.4%
COLORADO	4	425.7	404.8	20.9	4.9%
ALASKA	4	53.5	50.9	2.6	4.9%
NEW MEXICO	**6**	**156.0**	**148.7**	**7.3**	**4.7%**
DELAWARE	7	81.7	78.1	3.6	4.4%
ARIZONA	8	396.9	381.5	15.4	3.9%
VIRGINIA	9	678.7	653.2	25.5	3.8%
WEST VIRGINIA	10	155.0	149.3	5.7	3.7%
TENNESSEE	11	555.0	535.3	19.7	3.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	11	679.9	656.0	23.9	3.5%
MISSISSIPPI	13	218.4	211.1	7.3	3.3%
TEXAS	13	1870.9	1809.2	61.7	3.3%
GEORGIA	13	798.4	772.3	26.1	3.3%
MICHIGAN	13	976.5	944.6	31.9	3.3%
FLORIDA	17	1484.0	1447.0	37.0	2.5%
RHODE ISLAND	17	97.4	95.0	2.4	2.5%
ILLINOIS	19	1281.2	1250.6	30.6	2.4%
KENTUCKY	20	369.9	361.3	8.6	2.3%
OREGON	21	336.6	329.2	7.4	2.2%
ARKANSAS	21	226.7	221.8	4.9	2.2%
ALABAMA	21	385.9	377.6	8.3	2.2%
VERMONT	24	61.9	60.6	1.3	2.1%
MINNESOTA	25	554.7	544.1	10.6	1.9%
MISSOURI	26	586.2	575.5	10.7	1.8%
LOUISIANA	27	391.2	384.4	6.8	1.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	27	364.6	358.4	6.2	1.7%
MAINE	27	136.7	134.4	2.3	1.7%
OKLAHOMA	27	296.4	291.5	4.9	1.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	31	84.9	83.5	1.4	1.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	31	133.7	131.6	2.1	1.6%
NEW JERSEY	33	842.1	829.1	13.0	1.5%
MONTANA	33	91.2	89.8	1.4	1.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	33	1173.4	1155.9	17.5	1.5%
WASHINGTON	36	559.3	551.2	8.1	1.4%
WISCONSIN	36	569.7	561.5	8.2	1.4%
KANSAS	36	279.8	275.8	4.0	1.4%
WYOMING	36	51.4	50.7	0.7	1.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	40	745.5	735.6	9.9	1.3%
IOWA	41	329.8	325.9	3.9	1.2%
NEW YORK	42	1596.1	1578.4	17.7	1.1%
INDIANA	42	619.0	612.4	6.6	1.1%
OHIO	44	1193.6	1184.2	9.4	0.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	45	76.0	75.8	0.2	0.3%
NEBRASKA	45	194.7	194.2	0.5	0.3%
MARYLAND	47	510.3	510.1	0.2	0.0%
D.C.	48	52.8	53.0	−0.2	−0.4%
CALIFORNIA	49	2759.1	2788.2	−29.1	−1.1%
CONNECTICUT	50	328.6	333.3	−4.7	−1.4%
HAWAII	51	129.3	133.9	−4.6	−3.6%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

FIRE

State	Rank	JUNE 1994	JUNE 1993	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	46.7	41.1	5.6	12.0%
IDAHO	2	24.3	22.8	1.5	6.2%
DELAWARE	3	37.2	35.0	2.2	5.9%
OREGON	4	96.8	91.8	5.0	5.2%
NEW MEXICO	**5**	**29.3**	**27.9**	**1.4**	**4.8%**
NORTH CAROLINA	6	146.1	139.3	6.8	4.7%
VIRGINIA	7	164.5	158.1	6.4	3.9%
ARKANSAS	7	41.5	39.9	1.6	3.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	9	18.5	17.8	0.7	3.8%
NEVADA	10	32.1	31.0	1.1	3.4%
COLORADO	10	110.0	106.3	3.7	3.4%
TEXAS	12	441.3	428.9	12.4	2.8%
ARIZONA	13	102.8	100.0	2.8	2.7%
ALASKA	14	11.6	11.3	0.3	2.6%
FLORIDA	14	366.4	357.0	9.4	2.6%
WISCONSIN	16	134.5	131.5	3.0	2.2%
IOWA	16	76.5	74.8	1.7	2.2%
KANSAS	16	59.9	58.6	1.3	2.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	16	13.9	13.6	0.3	2.2%
MINNESOTA	20	139.8	136.9	2.9	2.1%
NEW JERSEY	21	235.1	230.4	4.7	2.0%
ALABAMA	22	77.6	76.1	1.5	1.9%
TENNESSEE	22	106.9	104.9	2.0	1.9%
MICHIGAN	22	198.6	194.9	3.7	1.9%
MISSOURI	25	144.9	142.3	2.6	1.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	26	204.6	201.2	3.4	1.7%
GEORGIA	27	168.4	165.8	2.6	1.5%
HAWAII	27	39.6	39.0	0.6	1.5%
LOUISIANA	27	79.4	78.2	1.2	1.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	30	310.5	306.2	4.3	1.4%
MONTANA	31	15.3	15.1	0.2	1.3%
ILLINOIS	32	387.6	383.6	4.0	1.0%
MISSISSIPPI	32	39.5	39.1	0.4	1.0%
MAINE	34	26.2	26.0	0.2	0.8%
INDIANA	34	131.5	130.5	1.0	0.8%
NEW YORK	36	739.8	734.8	5.0	0.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	37	67.4	67.0	0.4	0.6%
WASHINGTON	38	122.3	121.7	0.6	0.5%
OHIO	38	263.3	262.1	1.2	0.5%
NEBRASKA	40	51.1	51.0	0.1	0.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	41	25.3	25.3	0.0	0.0%
WYOMING	41	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0%
OKLAHOMA	43	62.2	62.3	−0.1	−0.2%
MARYLAND	43	130.0	130.3	−0.3	−0.2%
KENTUCKY	45	63.2	63.4	−0.2	−0.3%
RHODE ISLAND	46	25.3	25.4	−0.1	−0.4%
VERMONT	47	12.1	12.2	−0.1	−0.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	48	29.7	30.2	−0.5	−1.7%
CONNECTICUT	49	138.1	140.9	−2.8	−2.0%
CALIFORNIA	50	773.4	790.0	−16.6	−2.1%
D.C.	51	30.4	31.9	−1.5	−4.9%

Services

State	Rank	JUNE 1994	JUNE 1993	Change	% Change
GEORGIA	1	799.2	728.7	70.5	8.8%
NEVADA	2	318.9	293.0	25.9	8.1%
MISSISSIPPI	3	215.3	199.8	15.5	7.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	3	215.3	199.8	15.5	7.2%
UTAH	5	225.4	212.2	13.2	5.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	6	1009.2	956.6	52.6	5.2%
DELAWARE	6	96.2	91.2	5.0	5.2%
FLORIDA	8	1920.5	1822.1	98.4	5.1%
VIRGINIA	9	852.2	809.7	42.5	5.0%
MISSOURI	10	685.6	651.7	33.9	4.9%
IDAHO	11	103.4	98.4	5.0	4.8%
NORTH CAROLINA	11	731.8	696.9	34.9	4.8%
NEW MEXICO	**13**	**179.0**	**170.5**	**8.5**	**4.7%**
MINNESOTA	14	646.2	617.4	28.8	4.5%
RHODE ISLAND	15	142.2	136.1	6.1	4.3%
TEXAS	15	2037.8	1950.9	86.9	4.3%
ARIZONA	17	469.1	449.4	19.7	4.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	18	145.0	139.3	5.7	3.9%
LOUISIANA	19	424.4	408.3	16.1	3.8%
MICHIGAN	20	1065.5	1026.4	39.1	3.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	21	351.7	339.2	12.5	3.6%
TENNESSEE	22	600.8	579.6	21.2	3.5%
COLORADO	22	488.9	472.0	16.9	3.5%
NEW JERSEY	24	1069.9	1033.3	36.6	3.4%
WISCONSIN	24	625.1	604.1	21.0	3.4%
CONNECTICUT	24	462.1	446.6	15.5	3.4%
KANSAS	27	281.2	271.8	9.4	3.3%
ARKANSAS	27	230.7	223.0	7.7	3.3%
INDIANA	29	578.6	561.1	17.5	3.0%
MONTANA	30	92.3	89.6	2.7	2.9%
WASHINGTON	30	603.1	585.8	17.3	2.9%
OKLAHOMA	32	317.9	309.0	8.9	2.8%
NEW YORK	32	2493.6	2423.9	69.7	2.8%
OREGON	34	337.3	328.3	9.0	2.7%
MARYLAND	35	680.9	663.7	17.2	2.5%
IOWA	36	326.1	318.4	7.7	2.4%
VERMONT	37	73.1	71.4	1.7	2.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	37	1567.4	1531.5	35.9	2.3%
ILLINOIS	39	1514.1	1482.9	31.2	2.1%
ALASKA	40	61.7	60.5	1.2	1.9%
D.C.	40	256.9	252.1	4.8	1.9%
ALABAMA	42	369.8	363.3	6.5	1.8%
OHIO	43	1318.5	1297.0	21.5	1.6%
NEBRASKA	43	192.5	189.5	3.0	1.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	45	87.0	85.7	1.3	1.5%
WYOMING	46	48.5	47.8	0.7	1.4%
KENTUCKY	46	372.3	367.0	5.3	1.4%
MAINE	46	139.8	137.9	1.9	1.4%
CALIFORNIA	49	3496.8	3472.2	24.6	0.7%
HAWAII	50	163.6	163.8	−0.2	−0.1%
WEST VIRGINIA	51	81.9	83.7	−1.8	−2.2%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Government

State	Rank	JUNE 1994	JUNE 1993	Change	% Change
IDAHO	1	94.4	90.7	3.7	3.9%
GEORGIA	2	565.9	547.9	18.0	3.2%
FLORIDA	3	909.7	881.3	28.4	3.1%
IOWA	4	233.7	227.2	6.5	2.8%
NEW MEXICO	**5**	**161.5**	**157.3**	**4.2**	**2.6%**
NORTH CAROLINA	5	544.9	530.9	14.0	2.6%
ALABAMA	7	347.0	338.3	8.7	2.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	8	70.0	68.3	1.7	2.4%
CONNECTICUT	8	211.8	206.7	5.1	2.4%
TEXAS	10	1383.8	1352.1	31.7	2.3%
MINNESOTA	10	366.0	357.7	8.3	2.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	12	724.9	709.3	15.6	2.2%
MISSOURI	13	378.7	370.9	7.8	2.1%
WASHINGTON	14	445.2	437.5	7.7	1.7%
UTAH	15	164.5	162.1	2.4	1.5%
MONTANA	16	76.0	74.9	1.1	1.4%
TENNESSEE	16	359.4	354.3	5.1	1.4%
HAWAII	18	114.7	113.3	1.4	1.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	18	301.1	297.6	3.5	1.2%
OHIO	20	743.9	735.4	8.5	1.1%
INDIANA	20	387.3	383.0	4.3	1.1%
VIRGINIA	20	605.3	598.9	6.4	1.1%
WISCONSIN	23	363.9	360.2	3.7	1.0%
ARIZONA	23	272.5	269.8	2.7	1.0%
RHODE ISLAND	25	62.8	62.3	0.5	0.8%
DELAWARE	25	50.5	50.1	0.4	0.8%
VERMONT	27	44.2	43.9	0.3	0.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	27	73.9	73.4	0.5	0.7%
ARKANSAS	27	168.3	167.2	1.1	0.7%
KANSAS	30	235.0	233.5	1.5	0.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	30	132.6	131.8	0.8	0.6%
OKLAHOMA	30	268.5	266.9	1.6	0.6%
NEW JERSEY	30	576.3	572.9	3.4	0.6%
CALIFORNIA	30	2126.0	2114.2	11.8	0.6%
WYOMING	35	59.0	58.7	0.3	0.5%
MARYLAND	36	419.2	417.6	1.6	0.4%
ILLINOIS	37	765.1	762.9	2.2	0.3%
KENTUCKY	37	274.7	274.0	0.7	0.3%
COLORADO	39	297.7	297.0	0.7	0.2%
NEBRASKA	40	150.6	150.5	0.1	0.1%
NEW YORK	41	1433.6	1433.8	−0.2	0.0%
MISSISSIPPI	42	204.2	204.5	−0.3	−0.1%
LOUISIANA	43	341.8	342.5	−0.7	−0.2%
ALASKA	44	73.3	73.5	−0.2	−0.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	44	65.8	66.0	−0.2	−0.3%
OREGON	46	240.3	241.7	−1.4	−0.6%
MASSACHUSETTS	47	393.2	396.0	−2.8	−0.7%
NEVADA	48	88.8	89.5	−0.7	−0.8%
MICHIGAN	49	616.9	627.8	−10.9	−1.8%
MAINE	50	93.7	95.8	−2.1	−2.2%
D.C.	51	281.6	289.7	−8.1	−2.9%

National Labor Update from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
July 1994

U.S. Employment - July 1994 Overview

On August 5, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rose one tenth of a point to 6.1 percent in July, after remaining at 6.0 percent in June. The unemployment rate rose though employment rose by 22,000, as unemployment also rose, by 188,000 and the number of those not in the labor force fell by 42,000. The unemployment rate for adult men rose three tenths of a point to 5.6 percent, the rate for adult women fell to 5.3 percent, while the rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 17.7 percent (up eight tenths of a percentage point). The July rate for Blacks was unchanged at 11.2 percent. The rate for Hispanics was down by two tenths of a point to 10.1 percent. The rate for Whites was up by one tenth of a point, for the second month running, to 5.4 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment rose by 22,000 in July to 122.452 million, after falling by 442,000 last month, and the employment-population ratio was unchanged at 62.2 percent. The employment-to-population ratio is six tenths of a point higher than in July of last year, an indication of the deepening of the recovery. The civilian labor force (now at 130.457 million) has risen 2,355,000 or 1.8 percent over last July, while the labor force participation rate (66.3 percent) was up one tenth of a point over the month, and one tenth of a point since last July.

The median duration of unemployment was 9.3 weeks in July, up from 8.9 weeks in June (this measure has increased by one week since July 1993). 2.855 million (or 35.3 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in July 1994, compared to 3.007 million or 37 percent in July 1993. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job or completed a temporary job was 48.6 percent in July, down from 55.5 percent in July 1993. Job losers totaled 3.904 million in July 1994, compared to 755 thousand job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.781 million) and new entrants (587 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data) (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they wanted to work and are available to work, but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 542,000 in July 1994 and 532,000 in June 1994, an increase of 10,000.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in July, by 259,000 jobs to 113.566 million, following a revised May to June increase of 356,000. Nonfarm jobs have increased by 2.938 million or +2.7 percent since last July, with increases occurring in both the service-producing sector and in the goods-producing sector. The goods-producing industries gained 28,000 jobs over the month and 360,000 jobs over the year. Mining employment fell by 4,000 jobs over the year nationally, the only goods-producing industry to shed jobs. Construction was up by 295,000 or 6.3 percent over the year. Manufacturing was up 69,000 or 0.4 percent. The service-producing industries gained 231,000 jobs over the month, with broad-based increases in wholesale and retail trade, transportation, services, and a slight increase of 1,000 in finance, insurance & real estate. Government was down 2,000 jobs over the month but up by 189,000 over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures (Household Survey Data)

Job losers and persons completing temporary jobs moved up two tenths of a point to 3.0 percent of the labor force in July. Job leavers were unchanged for the third straight month at six tenths of a percentage point (0.6 percent) of the labor force. Labor force reentrants were unchanged at 2.1 percent of the labor force, while new entrants to the labor force were four tenths of a percent (0.4 percent) for the second straight month.

Multiple Jobholders

There were 7,172,000 persons in the labor force who had more than one job in July, or 5.8 percent of the civilian labor force. Of the total number of multiple jobholders, 4,023,000 had a primary full time job and a secondary part time job, 1,529,000 had part time primary and secondary jobs, and 284,000 had full time primary and secondary jobs, while 1,302 had variable hours on one job. 5.7 percent of the men and 5.8 percent of the women in the labor force were multiple jobholders in July.

New Mexico

Unemployment Insurance

Unemployment Compensation Regular Program

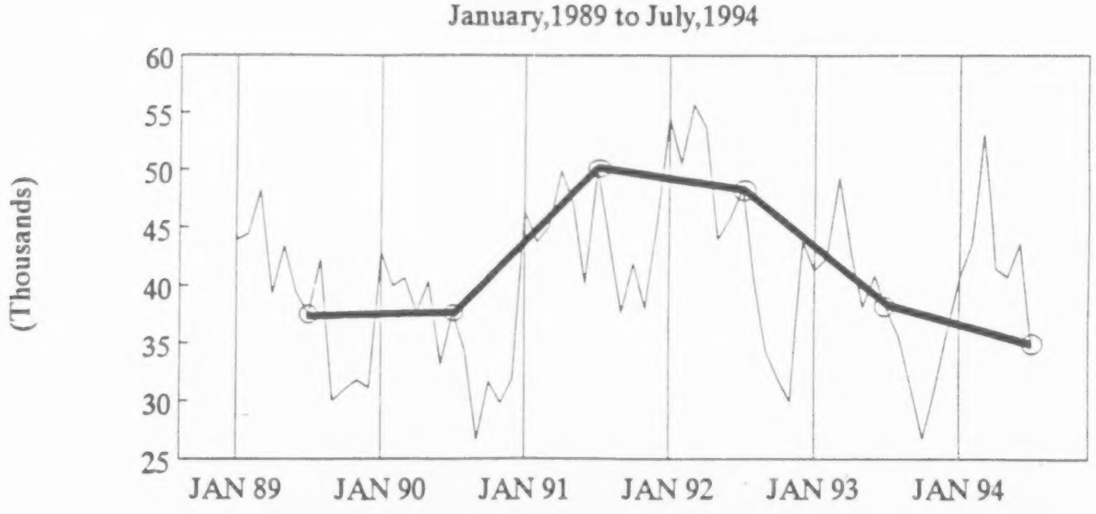
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	July 1994	June 1994	July 1993	CHANGE FROM: June '94	CHANGE FROM: July '93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,278	5,691	4,738	−1,413	−460
Continued Claims	45,110	55,819	48,535	−10,709	−3,425
# Insured Unemployed *	10,565	10,511	9,638	54	927
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.8	1.9	1.7		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,083	2,759	2,010	−676	73
Final Payments	875	1,047	1,015	−172	−140
Weeks Compensated	34,858	43,599	37,936	−8,741	−3,078
Net Benefit Payments	$5,102,392	$6,306,113	$5,427,331	−$1,203,721	−$324,939
Average Weekly Check	$146.38	$144.64	$143.07	$1.74	$3.31

* *Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.*

New claims for unemployment insurance fell 1,413 or 25 percent in July. Over the year, initial claims were down 460 for a 10 percent decrease. The number of insured unemployed in July was 10,565, virtually unchanged from the prior month. The insured unemployment rate edged down to 1.8 percent due to a rise in average covered employment. Benefit payments for July totaled $5.1 million, a decrease of $1.2 million from June and a decrease of $324,939 from July, 1993. The average weekly check of $146.38 was $3.31 higher than in July 1993 and $1.74 more than the average weekly check for the prior month. Weeks compensated during July dropped to 34,858, lower than levels recorded in July 1989 and July 1990 prior to the last recession. The dark line in the graph below connects data points for the months of July. Weeks compensated for July periods peaked at 50,087 in 1991.

WEEKS COMPENSATED



Dark line connects July data points.

Unemployment Insurance Covered Employment – New Mexico – Total County

County	4th Qtr 93	4th Qtr 92	Difference	% Diff
Statewide Total	625,309	596,370	28,939	4.9%
Bernalillo	267,708	254,865	12,843	5.0%
Catron	517	544	–27	–5.0%
Chaves	19,841	18,758	1,083	5.8%
Cibola	4,596	4,722	–126	–2.7%
Colfax	4,666	4,636	30	0.7%
Curry	12,908	12,537	371	3.0%
DeBaca	512	473	39	8.2%
Dona Ana	49,740	47,426	2,314	4.9%
Eddy	18,671	18,575	96	0.5%
Grant	8,985	8,464	521	6.2%
Guadalupe	1,418	1,252	166	13.3%
Harding	172	163	9	5.7%
Hidalgo	2,403	2,239	164	7.3%
Lea	20,601	20,312	289	1.4%
Lincoln	4,809	4,538	271	6.0%
Los Alamos	7,852	7,785	67	0.9%
Luna	6,392	6,428	–36	–0.6%
McKinley	19,070	18,279	791	4.3%
Mora	647	597	50	8.4%
Otero	14,920	16,088	–1,168	–7.3%
Quay	3,480	3,313	167	5.0%
Rio Arriba	7,626	7,328	298	4.1%
Roosevelt	4,636	4,336	300	6.9%
Sandoval	13,685	10,973	2,712	24.7%
San Juan	37,185	35,656	1,529	4.3%
San Miguel	7,481	7,090	391	5.5%
Santa Fe	50,621	47,955	2,666	5.6%
Sierra	2,376	2,285	91	4.0%
Soccoro	4,172	4,231	–59	–1.4%
Taos	8,612	8,216	396	4.8%
Torrance	1,993	1,937	56	2.9%
Union	1,192	1,188	4	0.3%
Valencia	9,375	8,368	1,007	12.0%
County Unknown	6,444	4,813	1,631	33.9%

Source: Unemployment Insurance Covered Employment Program

County	4th Qtr 93	3rd Qtr 93	Difference	% Diff
Statewide Total	625,309	611,833	13,476	2.2%
Bernalillo	267,708	263,896	3,812	1.4%
Catron	517	608	–91	–15.0%
Chaves	19,841	18,969	872	4.6%
Cibola	4,596	4,522	74	1.6%
Colfax	4,666	5,212	–546	–10.5%
Curry	12,908	12,366	542	4.4%
De Baca	512	480	32	6.6%
Dona Ana	49,740	48,520	1,220	2.5%
Eddy	18,671	17,825	846	4.7%
Grant	8,985	8,551	434	5.1%
Guadalupe	1,418	1,297	121	9.3%
Harding	172	167	5	3.2%
Hidalgo	2,403	2,389	14	0.6%
Lea	20,601	20,234	367	1.8%
Lincoln	4,809	4,983	–174	–3.5%
Los Alamos	7,852	7,680	172	2.2%
Luna	6,392	8,569	–2,177	–25.4%
Mc Kinley	19,070	18,959	111	0.6%
Mora	647	553	94	17.1%
Otero	14,920	14,875	45	0.3%
Quay	3,480	3,337	143	4.3%
Rio Arriba	7,626	7,189	437	6.1%
Roosevelt	4,636	3,985	651	16.3%
Sandoval	13,685	12,676	1,009	8.0%
San Juan	37,185	34,405	2,780	8.1%
San Miguel	7,481	7,191	290	4.0%
Santa Fe	50,621	50,279	342	0.7%
Sierra	2,376	2,294	82	3.6%
Socorro	4,172	3,966	206	5.2%
Taos	8,612	7,910	702	8.9%
Torrance	1,993	1,676	317	18.9%
Union	1,192	1,166	26	2.2%
Valencia	9,375	8,798	577	6.6%
County Unknown	6,444	6,306	138	2.2%

Personal Income Developments: Patterns for the U.S. and New Mexico

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the U.S. Department of Commerce recently released first quarter 1994 and 1993 annual personal income data for the U.S. and New Mexico. New Mexico's per capita income went from $15,458 in 1992 to $16,297 in 1993, raising the state's ranking from 49th to 46th. Personal income is the income received by persons from all sources - private and government payrolls, other labor income, farm and nonfarm proprietor's income, rental income, dividend income, interest income and transfer payments. Per capita personal income is the annual total personal income of residents divided by the resident population as of July 1. The personal income estimates indicate that total personal income was increasing far more rapidly in New Mexico than in the nation as a whole from the fourth quarter of 1993 (1993-IV) to the first quarter of 1994 (1994-I).

Per Capita Income 1993 and 1992

The New Mexico per capita income growth rate had been 4.6 percent in 1992, compared to a national rate of 4.9 percent. New Mexico per capita income is 78 percent of U.S. per capita income, the same as Utah, and the lowest proportion in the Southwest, Rocky Mountain and Far West regions. The states with lower proportions of the national average are in the southeastern region. Part of the reason for the state's low (though improving) ranking is New Mexico's very rapid population growth. The New Mexico population was increasing at a 2.2 percent rate between 1992 and 1993, twice the national rate of increase. The very rapid rate of population growth slows per capita income growth, as well as significantly lowering the state's level of per capita income. In spite of this, New Mexico's per capita income ranking improved by three ranks, going from 49th in 1992 to 46th in 1993.

Per capita personal income growth was 5.4 percent in New Mexico, compared to the U.S. per capita income growth rate of 3.5 percent. New Mexico and the U.S. showed diverging trends in personal income growth patterns in the first quarter of 1994, as New Mexico personal income growth picked up and U.S. growth slowed perceptibly. New Mexico outperformed the nation in nonfarm income, with 2.5 percent growth in New Mexico compared to 1.3 percent nationally. The nonfarm growth rate is important because farm income patterns can be unstable due to federal farm payment schedules.

Although the state's improvement in personal income was broad based, several sectors that experienced significant growth in 1993 stand out in accounting for New Mexico's improving performance. Earnings from wage and salaries in construction were running at 20.5 percent from 1992 to 1993 in New Mexico, compared to 7.4 percent nationally. The powerful increase in construction sector earnings was accompanied by a remarkable 9.9 percent increase in mining, and an 8.6 increase in services. Annual increases in nondurable earnings (6.4 percent), government (5.6 percent) and durables manufacturing (5.4 percent) were more modest but still respectable.

Quarterly Growth from 1993-III to 1994-I

The 1993-III to 1993-IV quarterly comparison shows that personal income growth in the U.S. has slowed somewhat, while New Mexico experienced acceleration in personal income growth. U.S. personal income growth slowed from 1.8 in 1993-III to 1.3 percent in 1994-I as New Mexico accelerated from 2.3 to 3.0 percent.New Mexico personal income grew at a 3.0 percent rate in the first quarter of 1994 (1994-I) over (1993-IV), compared to a national rate of 1.3 percent. This was the fastest growth in total personal income reported in the United States for this period. Personal income growth in New Mexico is far outpacing price inflation, which, measured by the BEA fixed weight price index for personal consumption expenditures, was 0.5 percent in the first quarter of 1994. On a first quarter to first quarter basis (1994-I over 1993-I), New Mexico ranked third out of the fifty states and the District of Columbia in personal income growth, with a growth rate of 9.3 percent. New Mexico fell behind only Arizona and Nevada, which had an over the year increase of 9.4.

New Mexico's personal income growth rate has been increasing consistently over the last three quarters available, from 2.1 percent in the third quarter of 1993 to 2.3 percent in fourth quarter 1993 to 3.0 percent in first quarter 1994. Three of New Mexico's neighboring states decelerated from the fourth quarter of 1993 to the first quarter of 1994: Texas (+2.4 to +1.6 percent); Colorado (+2.3 to +1.4 percent); and Oklahoma (+2.3 to +1.4 percent); while Arizona (+1.6 to +2.7 percent) and Utah (+2.0 to +2.6 percent) picked up steam.

The regional growth rate pattern on a quarter-to-quarter basis in 1994-I and 1993-IV were: Southeast (1.6 to 1.9 percent), Southwest (2.3 to 1.8 percent), Great Lakes (2.3 to 1.7 percent), Rocky Mountain and Plains (2.7 and 5.2 percent to 1.6 percent), New England (0.5 to 1.5 percent) and Far West (+1.3 to -0.5 percent).

Personal income growth patterns for the first quarter of 1994 were affected by some unusual developments. The Northridge, California earthquake of January 1994 resulted in a personal income decline over the first quarter in California and the timing of federal farm subsidy payments resulted in personal income declines in North Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska. In terms of personal income growth, New Mexico's neighboring states Colorado (+1.4 percent), Texas (+1.6 percent), Arizona (+2.7 percent), and Oklahoma (+1.4 percent) did worse than New Mexico over that period. New Mexico personal income growth from mining payrolls over this time period led all other sectors, rising by 5.5 percent, followed by private service industries at 3.5 percent. A comparison of BEA regions from 1993-IV to 1994-I shows the Southeast region doing best at 1.9 percent, followed by the Southwest at 1.8 percent, Great Lakes at 1.7 percent, Plains and Rocky Mountain regions at 1.6 percent, New England at 1.5, Mideast at 1.3, and the Far West (weighed down by California) at -0.5 percent. New Mexico is grouped with the southwestern states in the BEA regional structure.

Quarterly Comparison 1994-IV to 1993-IV

New Mexico personal income growth was up 9.3 percent from the first quarter of 1993 to the first quarter of 1994, compared to a national increase of 6.2 percent. Total earnings by place of work are roughly 72 percent of total personal income at both the national level and in New Mexico. Wages and salaries constitute the largest component of earnings at both the national and the state level. From the first quarter of 1993 to the first quarter of 1994, this category of income was up by 7.7 percent nationally and by 9.4 percent in New Mexico. Farm income was up $369 million (66 percent) in New Mexico, although farm income nationally barely maintained its momentum, growing by 3.2 percent. Proprietor's income, which includes both farm and nonfarm proprietor's income, was stronger in New Mexico than nationally, 25.7 percent in New Mexico and 6.7 percent nationally.

Earnings by place of work are provided for major industry group by the Bureau of Economic Analysis for the personal income series. Nationally, the largest percentage increases in earnings from the first quarter of 1994 to the first quarter of 1993 were in finance, insurance & real estate earnings (23.9 percent), agricultural services (13.5 percent), and earnings from employment in the durable goods manufacturing sector (8.5 percent). The largest percentage increases in earnings from first quarter 1993 to first quarter 1994 in New Mexico occurred in construction (31.4 percent), finance, insurance & real estate (21.6 percent), services (10.4 percent), and retail trade (10.7 percent).

Income derived from dividends, interest & rent was up by 2.7 percent in New Mexico and by 1.0 percent nationally in the first quarter compared to first quarter 1993. Farm income rose by almost 66 percent in New Mexico, apparently because New Mexico farmers benefitted from better market conditions due to gaps in the supply of farm products left by the floods in the mid-Western states. Anti-inflationary increases in the interest rate structure implemented by the U.S. Federal Reserve beginning in early February can be expected to raise income from this source in coming quarters. The pace of growth in transfer payments was 6.5 percent in New Mexico, only slightly higher than the national growth rate of 5.7 percent. The rate of growth of transfer payments has abated by seven tenths of a point in New Mexico and by three tenths of a point nationally since the fourth quarter of 1993. (Transfer payments include countercyclical entitlement programs such as unemployment insurance and Aid to Families with Dependent Children, as well as programs unrelated to the business cycle such as Social Security, Medicaid and Medicare.)

The strength in earnings from construction reflect low (but rising) mortgage interest rates brought about by monetary policy action by the Federal Reserve. Tightening monetary policy can be expected to slow the growth of the residential component of this sector. U.S. industrial sectors experiencing modest earnings increases from the first quarter of 1993 to the first quarter of 1994 are mining (1.7 percent) and government (3.2 percent). In New Mexico, agricultural services (3.8 percent) and government (3.2 percent) experienced the slowest growth. In 1993, the latest calendar year for which complete U.S. and state personal income data are available, New Mexico's total personal income growth rate was 7.7 percent, half again the U.S. growth rate of 4.7 percent.

Per Capita Income Ranking by State

1993 STATE	Rank	Per Capita Personal Income
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		$29,438
CONNECTICUT	1	$28,110
NEW JERSEY	2	$26,967
NEW YORK	3	$24,623
MASSACHUSETTS	4	$24,563
MARYLAND	5	$24,044
HAWAII	6	$23,354
ALASKA	7	$22,846
NEVADA	8	$22,729
NEW HAMPSHIRE	9	$22,659
ILLINOIS	10	$22,582
WASHINGTON	11	$21,887
CALIFORNIA	12	$21,821
VIRGINIA	13	$21,634
COLORADO	14	$21,564
DELAWARE	15	$21,481
PENNSYLVANIA	16	$21,351
RHODE ISLAND	17	$21,096
MINNESOTA	18	$21,063
FLORIDA	19	$20,857
UNITED STATES		**$20,817**
MICHIGAN	20	$20,453
KANSAS	21	$20,139
WISCONSIN	22	$19,811
NEBRASKA	23	$19,726
OHIO	24	$19,688
WYOMING	25	$19,539
VERMONT	26	$19,467
MISSOURI	27	$19,463
OREGON	28	$19,433
GEORGIA	29	$19,278
INDIANA	30	$19,203
TEXAS	31	$19,189
MAINE	32	$18,895
NORTH CAROLINA	33	$18,702
TENNESSEE	34	$18,434
IOWA	35	$18,315
ARIZONA	36	$18,121
SOUTH DAKOTA	37	$17,666
IDAHO	38	$17,646
NORTH DAKOTA	39	$17,488
MONTANA	40	$17,322
ALABAMA	41	$17,234
KENTUCKY	42	$17,173
OKLAHOMA	43	$17,020
SOUTH CAROLINA	44	$16,923
LOUISIANA	45	$16,667
NEW MEXICO	**46**	**$16,297**
WEST VIRGINIA	47	$16,209
UTAH	48	$16,180
ARKANSAS	49	$16,143
MISSISSIPPI	50	$14,894

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

1992 STATE	Rank	Per Capita Personal Income
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		$27,909
CONNECTICUT	1	$27,150
NEW JERSEY	2	$26,091
NEW YORK	3	$24,095
MASSACHUSETTS	4	$23,676
MARYLAND	5	$23,268
HAWAII	6	$22,200
ALASKA	7	$22,067
NEW HAMPSHIRE	8	$21,933
ILLINOIS	9	$21,774
NEVADA	10	$21,648
CALIFORNIA	11	$21,348
WASHINGTON	12	$21,289
VIRGINIA	13	$20,883
DELAWARE	14	$20,724
COLORADO	15	$20,666
PENNSYLVANIA	16	$20,642
MINNESOTA	17	$20,503
RHODE ISLAND	18	$20,276
UNITED STATES		**$20,105**
FLORIDA	19	$19,711
MICHIGAN	20	$19,586
KANSAS	21	$19,387
OHIO	22	$19,040
WISCONSIN	23	$19,038
NEBRASKA	24	$18,974
MISSOURI	25	$18,970
VERMONT	26	$18,792
WYOMING	27	$18,631
OREGON	28	$18,605
GEORGIA	29	$18,549
TEXAS	30	$18,437
INDIANA	31	$18,366
IOWA	32	$18,275
MAINE	33	$18,163
NORTH CAROLINA	34	$17,863
TENNESSEE	35	$17,674
ARIZONA	36	$17,401
SOUTH DAKOTA	37	$17,198
NORTH DAKOTA	38	$17,048
IDAHO	39	$16,649
KENTUCKY	40	$16,528
ALABAMA	41	$16,522
OKLAHOMA	42	$16,420
MONTANA	43	$16,227
SOUTH CAROLINA	44	$16,212
LOUISIANA	45	$15,931
ARKANSAS	46	$15,635
WEST VIRGINIA	47	$15,598
UTAH	48	$15,573
NEW MEXICO	**49**	**$15,458**
MISSISSIPPI	50	$14,082

Personal Income Growth – Ranking by State

STATE	Rank	% Change 91–92
NORTH DAKOTA	1	9.9%
NEVADA	2	9.2%
ARKANSAS	3	8.9%
TENNESSEE	4	8.4%
WASHINGTON	5	8.3%
IDAHO	6	8.0%
TEXAS	7	7.8%
UTAH	7	7.8%
KENTUCKY	9	7.6%
INDIANA	10	7.4%
WISCONSIN	10	7.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	10	7.4%
MINNESOTA	10	7.4%
MISSISSIPPI	14	7.3%
NEBRASKA	15	7.2%
NEW MEXICO	**16**	**7.1%**
COLORADO	16	7.1%
OREGON	16	7.1%
ALABAMA	19	7.0%
GEORGIA	19	7.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	21	6.9%
IOWA	22	6.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	23	6.7%
ARIZONA	23	6.7%
ALASKA	25	6.5%
OKLAHOMA	25	6.5%
ILLINOIS	27	6.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	27	6.4%
KANSAS	29	6.3%
VERMONT	30	6.2%
LOUISIANA	31	6.1%
NEW JERSEY	31	6.1%
UNITED STATES		**6.1%**
OHIO	33	5.9%
MICHIGAN	33	5.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	35	5.8%
VIRGINIA	36	5.7%
NEW YORK	36	5.7%
HAWAII	38	5.6%
MONTANA	38	5.6%
MISSOURI	40	5.4%
DELAWARE	40	5.4%
PENNSYLVANIA	42	5.3%
CALIFORNIA	43	5.1%
MAINE	44	4.8%
WYOMING	45	4.7%
CONNECTICUT	45	4.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	47	4.4%
MARYLAND	48	4.3%
FLORIDA	49	4.1%
RHODE ISLAND	50	3.8%
MASSACHUSETTS	51	3.6%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

STATE	Rank	% Change 92–93
IDAHO	1	8.5%
MONTANA	1	8.5%
NEVADA	3	8.2%
NEW MEXICO	**4**	**7.5%**
COLORADO	5	7.4%
UTAH	6	6.9%
FLORIDA	7	6.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	8	6.5%
ARIZONA	9	6.4%
GEORGIA	10	6.2%
OREGON	11	6.0%
TENNESSEE	11	6.0%
TEXAS	13	5.8%
WYOMING	13	5.8%
MISSISSIPPI	13	5.8%
HAWAII	16	5.7%
ALASKA	17	5.4%
INDIANA	18	5.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	19	5.1%
LOUISIANA	20	5.0%
MICHIGAN	21	4.9%
ALABAMA	21	4.9%
VIRGINIA	23	4.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	24	4.7%
RHODE ISLAND	24	4.7%
WISCONSIN	26	4.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	26	4.6%
UNITED STATES		**4.4%**
WASHINGTON	28	4.4%
DELAWARE	28	4.4%
OHIO	28	4.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	31	4.2%
OKLAHOMA	31	4.2%
VERMONT	31	4.2%
ILLINOIS	31	4.2%
KENTUCKY	35	4.1%
MARYLAND	35	4.1%
MISSOURI	37	4.0%
KANSAS	37	4.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	39	3.9%
ARKANSAS	39	3.9%
MAINE	41	3.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	41	3.6%
MINNESOTA	41	3.6%
NEW JERSEY	44	3.2%
NEBRASKA	44	3.2%
NEW YORK	46	3.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	47	3.0%
CONNECTICUT	48	2.9%
CALIFORNIA	49	2.4%
IOWA	50	1.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	51	0.1%

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide:

The **New Mexico Film Office** recently released figures showing that film industry spending in New Mexico for the fiscal year 1993-94 was more than $62 million, surpassing the previous fiscal year by more than $36 million. The best known film was "Wyatt Earp" but other smaller projects took place in New Mexico as well. The Arizona Motion Picture Development Office reported that Arizona received $48 million in 1993 from film activity.

Estimates of gross state product (GSP) by industry for 1991 were released in early August by the **U.S. Department of Commerce Bureau of Economic Analysis**. Gross State Product is the market value of the goods and services produced by labor and property located in a state, and is the state counterpart of the Gross Domestic Product. The New Mexico Gross State Product was $30,250 million, or about 0.5 percent of the national GSP in 1991. For the time period 1977 to 1991, the New Mexico GSP grew at an annual average percentage rate of 2.7 percent, while the US rate was 2.5 percent (both in constant 1987 dollars). In the goods producing sector the New Mexico annual average increase was 2.7 percent, while the US rate was 1.3 percent. In the service sector New Mexico growth was 3.0 percent compared to US growth of 3.2 percent, and government growth was 1.6 percent in New Mexico and 1.5 percent nationally.

New Mexico's dairy industry has grown rapidly in recent years, according to a report in the **New Mexico Stockman.** Dairy cattle numbers exceeded 123,000 in 1992. This is a 22 percent increase. Milk and other dairy products are the second largest income generator for New Mexico farmers and ranchers. Cash receipts from milk and other products were more than $269 million in 1992, second only to the New Mexico beef industry. The state now ranks 18th in the US in terms of overall milk production, up from 36th in 1981. The largest milk producing counties are Chaves, Dona Ana, Roosevelt, Bernalillo, and Valencia.

According to an item in the July 22nd Albuquerque Tribune, the **Public Service Co. of New Mexico** reported that its second-quarter 1994 earnings were $17.6 million or 42 cents per share, compared with $3.9 million or 9 cents per share in the second quarter of 1993. Total operating revenues for the second quarter were $204.3 million, a $13.4 million increase from the same period last year. The sale of power generated at San Juan Unit 4 to Utah Associated Municipal Power Systems contributed $6.1 million or 15 cents per share to the second quarter results.

The July 1994 issue of General Fund Report of the **New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)**, covering developments through May 1994, states that New Mexico General Fund revenues for May 1994 were $273.6 million, with a year-to-date total of $2.306 billion, up 12.9 percent higher than the total for the first eleven months of the previous fiscal year. According to the General Fund Report, this growth slightly exceeds the latest DFA revenue forecast for FY94 of about 12 percent. Severance tax revenues have grown 14.3 percent over the same period in the previous fiscal year. Gross receipts tax revenues grew 7.4 percent on a year-to-date basis, compared to projected fiscal year growth of 7.5 percent. Net personal income tax revenues for the 1994 fiscal year to date were $520.1 million for growth of 16 percent.

According to the **Monthly Statistical Report** of the New Mexico Human Services Department, Food Stamp cases in New Mexico decreased by 1,339 during June 1994, and the Food Stamp caseload is now 86,274 or only 0.9 percent higher than one year ago. The food stamp caseload had decreased by 259 in May 1994 and by 1,535 in April. The number of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cases increased by 133 during June 1994. New Mexico has 2,500 more AFDC cases than at this time last year, a 8.0 percent increase. The number of AFDC-Unemployed Parent cases increased from 1,783 in January to 1,858 in March, before falling to 1,806 in April and 1,720 in June 1994.

Visitors to New Mexico not travelling as part of an organized group spend an average of $88 per day in the state, according to initial findings of a study of tourism being performed by the **New Mexico Department of Tourism** and two industry groups.

The state of New Mexico **Environment Department** has been awarded $221,012 from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for cleanup efforts at ten of the state's most polluted sites. The EPA funds will be distributed to clean up sites in nine counties: Bernalillo, Curry, Grant, Lincoln, San Juan, Cibola, Socorro, Valencia and McKinley (McKinley County has two sites).

Two grants worth $2.8 million have been awarded to the University of New Mexico to assist in the conversion of military technologies to commercial applications. The U.S. Department of Energy has awarded the grants to the **UNM Manufacturing Engineering Program**. The grants will help pay for apprenticeship programs at UNM for displaced military industry workers.

Smith's Food and Drug Center, based in Ogden, Utah, has signed a contract with a Utah construction company to build three new stores in New Mexico. The stores will be located in Alamogordo, Hobbs and Gallup.Each will be about 50,000 square feet in size and employ about 50 to 100 workers.

Musicland Stores Corp. has announced plans for a 52,260-square-foot video, music and book store, called Media Play, near Eubank Blvd. and I-40 in Albuquerque. The store is expected to open in the fall and will employ 100 full-time and part-time employees.

The **National Association of Realtors** reported in early August that sales of previously-owned homes rose 13.6 percent in the second quarter of 1994 compared to the second quarter of 1993, to a 4.5 million annual rate. Sales rose in 44 states, including New Mexico. In New Mexico, sales rose 5.8 percent on a quarter to quarter basis. In Albuquerque, the median price of a previously owned home rose 7.6 percent in the second quarter of 1994 to $108,500, slightly below the national median of $110,600.

New Mexico has been awarded a grant of $74,462 by the Department of Agriculture for the **Farmer's Market Nutrition Program**. The grant will help the program, which is part of the Women, Infant, and Children (WIC) program, provide coupons to participants in the Special Supplemental Food Program for WIC.

According to a recent report from the **Census Bureau of the US Department of Commerce**, New Mexico's 2,515 wholesalers had sales totaling $6.3 billion in 1992. That is a 23-percent increase since 1987. Nationwide, wholesale sales rose an estimated 22 percent over the five year period. The Census Bureau also reported that New Mexico's 10,661 service establishments with paid employees had receipts of $6.2 billion in 1992. Service receipts for 1992 increased 47 percent from 1987, while service receipts nationally were up an estimated 58 percent. Offices and clinics of medical doctors had the greatest dollar volume increase of receipts among New Mexico's service establishments, up $206.5 over the five year period. Also, New Mexico's 9,311 retail stores had sales totaling $11.3 billion in 1992. The 1992 retail sales were an increase of 42 percent from 1987, while the national increase was 27 percent.

The **US Department of Health and Human Services** awarded a grant of $728,477 to New Mexico's Vaccines for Children program. The state of New Mexico Public Health Division was awarded the funding to expand upon its statewide network of 160 providers. The funding will be used to provide families the access to vaccines, particularly in rural areas where providers often cannot afford to purchase large quantities of vaccines.

Indian pueblos and tribes throughout New Mexico were recently awarded more than $35 million to provide affordable housing to tribal residents. The grants were awarded by the **US Department of Housing and Urban Development** and will be used for rental assistance, renovations on existing housing and development of new affordable housing units. Among the awards were: $13.3 million to the Navajo Housing Authority for 105 housing units; $9.5 million to Santa Domingo Pueblo; $5 million for 54 housing units in Cochiti Pueblo; $3.2 million for 28 housing units in San Juan Pueblo; $3.2 million to Isleta Pueblo for 28 units; and $1.6 million for 14 units in Acoma Pueblo.

New Mexico lumber production fell from 167,000 million board feet in 1992 to 122,000 million board feet in 1993, according to the 1993 edition of the **Statistical Yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry**. New Mexico lumber production had peaked in 1989 at 247,000 million board feet, falling to 156,000 in 1991. The yearbook provides a profile of New Mexico sawmills for 1992, showing that 29 percent of timber came from national forests, with 5.4 percent from other public sources and 6.6 from forest industry lands, and 59 percent from other private sources.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

The **Albuquerque Journal** reported on August 12 that the US Air Force plans to set up a new satellite "mission control" at Kirtland Air Force Base that by 1996 will steer 17 earth-orbiting research satellites. The mission control center and a group of related space test and evaluation activities, will bring 535 jobs to New Mexico from California.

The **University of New Mexico Division of Continuing Education's Dislocated Worker Program** has helped to train about 170 displaced workers in such fields as computer operations, environmental applications, real estate, paralegal programs and management. The program, now in its third trimester, has helped 104 individuals get jobs through certification in new career areas.

The number of building permits issued for single-family homes in Albuquerque dropped by 14 percent in July 1994 compared to July 1993, according to the city of Albuquerque Planning Department. Permits fell from 202 in July 1993 to 173 in July 1994. 1994, however, is looking up in a year-to-date comparison. From January to July 1994 the city of Albuquerque issued building permits for 1,623 single-family homes compared to 1,198 permits issued during the same period in 1993.

The **Albuquerque Journal North** reported on August 11 that congressional negotiators have approved a $264 billion defense budget that includes $40 million for two New Mexico institutions that the departments of Energy and Defense have repeatedly tried to shut down. Congressional budget negotiators approved $20 million to upgrade the Los Alamos Meson Physics Facility particle accelerator and $20 million for the High Energy Laser Systems Test Facility at White Sands Missile Range. The Defense Authorization Bill is the last of three key bills supporting New Mexico's military institutions to be wrapped up by House and Senate negotiators.

Westland Development Co. plans to open 8,000 acres for housing, office and commercial use. Westland is preparing development plans for two locations -1,000 acres on the southwest mesa west of Coors Road and 7,000 acres between I-40 and the southern end of the Petroglyph National Monument. Both areas are outside the Albuquerque city limits. Westland is the corporate successor to the 17th century Atrisco Land Grant and owner of about 60,000 acres. The tract of land south of the Petroglyph Monument could support a population nearly the size of Rio Rancho (about 50,000).

Diagnostek Inc., an Albuquerque-based firm, reported net earnings of $4.2 million or 17 cents a share for the quarter ending June 30. That represents an increase of 66 percent from the $2.5 million or 11 cents a share reported for the same period last year. Revenues of Diagnostek's pharmacy business for the quarter ending June 30 were $121.4 million, up 110 percent from the comparable prior year amount.

Single family home sales in the Albuquerque area were up 4 percent in June compared to May despite higher interest rates, according to the **Albuquerque Board of Realtors**. The Board said 671 homes closed in June compared to 643 in May. June 1994 sales were down, however, from 708 in June 1993. Interest rates for a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage fell to 8.35 percent in June from 8.42 percent in May. The median home price in June decreased slightly compared to May: $105,101 vs. $108,101. The average home sales price in June was $123,870, up 1.1 percent from May's $122,530.

The **F.W. Dodge co.** reports that contract value for future construction in the Albuquerque metropolitan area was 40 percent ahead of last year's value. Contract values for residential construction was up 54 percent to $201.98 million, compared to $130.82 million in the same period last year. Nonresidential construction contract values were up 16 percent to $89.15 million for the first six months of 1994, compared with 476.9 million in the same period of 1993.

Coronado Center in Albuquerque saw one new national chain store open this summer and four more shops are due this fall. Nine West women's shoes opened in early August on the mall's upper level. The other four shops are scheduled to open on October 1.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

Adult education programs at Eastern New Mexico University-Roswell have received a $252,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Education. This constitutes the first of four grants for this purpose which will be received annually by the university. The purpose of the grant is to recruit and train non-traditional students. The program will seek to encourage adults to acquire high school equivalency degrees and enroll in adult basic education classes and courses at the post-secondary level.

According to an article in the July 12 issue of the Roswell Daily Record, the sale of **Transportation Manufacturing Co.** is expected within two months and TMC employees are receiving termination notices. TMC president John Nasi stated that the company had to terminate its employees because the future staffing pattern will be the responsibility of the new owner. Nasi also said that orders for buses from New York and Boston will keep the plant open into 1995.

Raton Area, Colfax County:

The **Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Co.** announced the layoff of 35 miners in temporary jobs at the York Canyon Complex. The layoffs were made because of changes in mining procedures at the Complex. The workforce reduction brings the employment level to about 400, according to a company spokesman.

According to the 1993 edition of the **Economic Review**, which is published by Sunwest Bank, coal output in Colfax county rose to a record 28.6 million tons, an increase of 17 percent from 1992. Much of the surge in production was credited to the coal that Pittburg and Midway's York Canyon mine is supplying to the Wisconsin Electric Power Co. under a long term contract that calls for the York Canyon Mine to ship 2 million tons of coal to the Wisconsin utility each year.

Raton is one of eleven New Mexico communities that will receive some of $3.2 million in federal money to make emergency repairs to public housing. The Department of Housing and Urban Development's Comprehensive Improvement Assistance Program will enable New Mexico housing authorities to make various physical improvements to nearly 1,200 low-rent housing units. The Raton Housing Authority is scheduled to receive $620,000 for various physical improvements to 156 low-rent units. The money approved for Raton is the second highest total designated for any of the eleven communities. Espanola is scheduled to receive $680,000 for public housing improvements there. Other communities approved for funding include: Alamogordo, Pecos, Artesia, Bayard, Eunice, and Cuba. Taos, Santa Fe and San Miguel counties are also scheduled to receive funding.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

The city of **Las Cruces** has been awarded $500,000 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development for affordable housing. The city was awarded a Home Investment Partnership Act grant. The program provides for owner-occupied and rental housing rehabilitation, a first-time buyer assistance program, tenant-based rental assistance and new construction.

According to an item in the August 5 issue of the **Las Cruces Sun News**, total building contracts for the Las Cruces metropolitan area through June are up 63 percent from last year, as reported by the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw Hill. The metropolitan area, which includes all of Dona Ana County, reports contracts for future construction for the first half of 1994 at $88.56 million compared with $54.21 million for the first half of 1993. Nonresidential construction for the same period increased to $42.07 million, up from $11.53 million last year. Residential construction was up 9 percent to $46.49 million from $42.67 million.

The **New Mexico Environment Department** will receive a grant of $173,000 to monitor air quality in Dona Ana County. The grant was awarded by the US Environmental Protection Agency to study air pollution problems along the New Mexico borders with Texas and Mexico. The funds will be used to support air monitoring sites at the facilities at Santa Teresa, Sunland Park and Chaparral.

Artesia Area, Eddy County:

A permit for a new state government office complex was the highest valued building permit issued by the city of Artesia for the month of June. A permit valued at $146,000 was issued for the construction of offices in Artesia to house the Children, Youth and Families Department.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:

According to an article in the **Carlsbad Current**, the city of Carlsbad issued 422 more building permits in the first half of 1994 than in the same period of 1993. The permits were worth $1.4 million more than construction and roofing activity permitted in the first half of 1993.

Santa Rosa Area, Guadalupe County:

An article in the August 17th edition of the **Quay County Sun** states that the US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has awarded a grant of over $167,000 to help the rural residents in Guadalupe county. The program objective is to establish the "Guadalupe County Integrated Rural Health System Model" in collaboration with the University of New Mexico School of Medicine. The project will address clinic outreach efforts, health professional recruitment and retention, emergency medical services and special studies.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Rich Meat Services Co. in Hobbs has reopened with 15 to 20 employees, and has begun to process shrimp for a Texas shrimp farming firm. The shrimp will be processed in Hobbs for Triton Aquaculture Inc., a shrimp farm located in Imperial, Texas. Since the closure of the facility in April 1994, with the layoff of 100 workers. The owner of Rich Services has been in search of new contracts to revive the food processing plant.

According to an article in the **Hobbs Flare,** information provided by the U.S. Commerce Department shows that pay levels for privately employed persons in Lea County increased from an annual average wage or salary of $16,760 in 1990 to an average of $18,316 per employee in 1991 or by 9.3 percent. The figures were recently published in **County Business Patterns,** the Commerce Department's comprehensive annual report on employment and earnings. Pay levels for privately employed persons in New Mexico had increased from an annual average wage or salary of $18,277 in 1990 to $18,715 in 1991 or by 2.4 percent. Nationally the figure went up from $22,510 in 1990 to $23,410 in 1991 or by 3.2 percent.

Los Alamos Area, Los Alamos County:

A July 2 Albuquerque Journal North article states that when the **Los Alamos National Laboratories** reorganized in fall 1993, 56 of the laboratory's top 110 jobs were eliminated. In summer 1994, 42 of the people who held those jobs are working in non-management positions at the laboratory. Also, nearly one-fourth of the 838 Los Alamos workers who took early retirement in fall 1993 have returned as consultants to the laboratory.

The **Los Alamos National Laboratory** will help clean up the Department of Energy's Rocky Flats plutonium factory in a deal worth $30 million to $50 million to the laboratory in 1995. Los Alamos has been selected for the job because of its expertise in working with plutonium, according to the a representative of EG&G Rocky Flats, the contractor that runs Rocky Flats for the Department of Energy.

Gallup Area, McKinley County:

Navajo communities in northwest New Mexico will receive an estimated $900,000 for medical services from the **Navajo Area Indian Health Service**. Funds will be used to support outpatient, emergency, public health nursing and ambulance services. The contract was awarded to Presbyterian Medical Services of Santa Fe and was made effective July 1, 1994 with a four year renewal option.

A **Denny's Restaurant** and a **Sleep Inn Motel** are to be built on the Gallup Indian Plaza at the East I-40 interchange. The Gallup Denny's will be open 24 hours a day and will employ at least 24 part time workers. The Sleep Inn Motel is expected to employ about 25.

The **City of Gallup's** gross fiscal year 1994 gross receipts tax distribution from the state Taxation and Revenue Dept. was $11 million, more than six percent higher than the total for fiscal year 1993.

Dulce Area, Rio Arriba County:

The **Jicarilla Apache Tribe** of Dulce was one of 41 entities sharing in a $2,140,000 fund from the Department of the Interior to implement the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. The Jicarillas were awarded $75,000 for the tribal project. The Museum of New Mexico foundation received $74,900 from the same fund and Zuni Pueblo was granted $474,000, the only other grants announced in New Mexico from the program.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

The **Rio Rancho School Board** has approved the sale of $17.2 million in bonds from a $27.1 million general obligation bond authorization passed in April. The bond money will be used to build elementary and middle schools and the first phase of a high school.

According to an article in the July 27th issue of the **Rio Rancho Observer,** there have been 146 retail/commercial projects constructed in Rio Rancho since 1986, including six new projects developed through the first six months of 1994. The new developments will bring an additional 68,414 square feet of retail/commercial space to Rio Rancho. (These figures do not include industrial building projects.)

The **FHP Healthcare Center** currently under construction on Southern Boulevard in Rio Rancho, is nearing completion. The private healthcare center will include a pharmacy, as well as optometry, radiology, dental and x-ray services and an in-house laboratory. The center will employ 40 people, including staff physicians.

Intuit Inc., a California-based producer of financial software will build its newest telecommunications center in Rio Rancho, according to an announcement from the company. Construction has begun on a 74,000-square-foot center at a 12.5-acre site in the River's Edge Business Tech Center in Rio Rancho. The firm expects to open in mid-December with 150 to 200 employees. The facility will operate as a technical support center for Intuit software such as Quicken for checkbook balancing and Turbo Tax for income tax return preparation. Intuit expects the Rio Rancho operation to expand to 800 employees within two years.

Budaghers Area, Sandoval County:

The **New Mexico Outlet Center,** which sells factory-direct merchandise, plans to add 16 stores to the 40 presently on the site. Groundbreaking for the new stores is scheduled for November 16. The center is along I-25 at the Budagher's exit north of Albuquerque.

Bloomfield Area, San Juan County:

Construction of a $50 million power plant near Bloomfield would put as many as 150 residents to work and may generate as much as $1 million a year for the area economy, according to a report in the Farmington Daily Times. A spokesman for **Williams Field Services** states that the yearlong construction project may be started as early as February 1995, and be completed in 1996. The power plant would be built about three miles northeast of Bloomfield, near the Williams Milagro coal seam gas processing plant.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

According to a July 28 article in the Gallup Independent, **Navajo Forest Products Industry** has closed and the shutdown is probably permanent. The mill's last 100 employees were laid of in late July, leaving only 15 employees to attend to administrative details. The shutdown has also idled about 20 contract loggers working in the Zuni mountains and on Mount Taylor.

Navajo Agricultural Products Industry planned to farm 110,630 acres at the projects inception in 1970. Two thirds of the planned acreage is under cultivation, as well as storage and processing facilities for alfalfa, beans, corn, onions, barley, wheat and potatoes. The operations employ 300 full-time and 1,500 seasonal workers with almost all workers members of the Navajo Nation.

Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:

New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas has been awarded a $3.8 million five-year research grant from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). The Institutional Research Award grant will be used to support multidisciplinary research in science and technology at Highlands.

The **Luna Vocational Technical Institute** in Las Vegas has been awarded a $68,500 grants under the Minority Technical Education Program of the US Department of Energy.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

According to an item in the **Santa Fe New Mexican,** contracts for future construction are up by 49 percent compared to the first five months of 1993. May contracts for future non-residential construction amounted to $13.8 million compared to $9.3 million in May of 1993.

The number of homes sold in the city of Santa Fe dropped slightly in the first half of 1994 compared with the same period in 1993, according to a report released by the **Santa Fe Association of Realtors.** The median sales price of a house in the first half of 1994 rose 19 percent compared with the price in the first six months of 1993.

The **Santa Fe Opera** has announced a $16.7 million fund-raising campaign to finance major renovations scheduled to begin in September 1995 with the construction of a new roof that will put a cover over the opera's open air theater. The stage and the workshops beneath the stage will be the only parts of the opera house not to be remodeled.

According to an article in the August 14 edition of the **Santa Fe New Mexican,** gross receipts tax collection figures compiled by the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department show that the economy of Santa Fe County continued to show strong growth for the first half of 1994. Total reported gross receipts for construction, for example, were up 43 percent for the first six months of 1994 compared to the same period in 1993.

Alamo Area, Socorro County:

The **Alamo Navajo School Board** has been awarded a $481,000 grant from the Farmer's Home Administration for water system improvements. The grant will help to pay for refurbishing the existing storage facilities, drill a new well and add chlorination equipment.

Taos Area, Taos County:

According to the most recent issue of the quarterly **Economic Outlook Newsletter** prepared for the Taos County Economic Development Corporation, 1993 was a good year for business in Taos County as inflation adjusted gross receipts rose by close to 9 percent. However, the report notes that the Taos economy became more dependent on tourist spending in 1993 than in the preceding five years. There was a substantial increase in housing costs during the second half of the year. The unemployment rate is at considerably higher levels than the statewide average and the average wage in private sector jobs was one-third less than the statewide figure. Much of the rise in gross receipts, and gross receipts taxes were attributed to higher retail prices in Taos.

Clayton Area, Union County:

Total gross receipts tax distributions to Clayton were $762,930 for the July 1, 1993 to June 30, 1994 period, according to an article in the **Union County Leader.** This distribution represents an 18.2 percent gain in receipts over the prior fiscal year. The tax distribution from the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department were based on taxable gross receipts of $29,999,844 in Clayton for the 1994 fiscal year, up from $22,940,540 in 1993 and $23,723,614 in the 1992 fiscal year.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES

- COOK
- ELECTRICIAN
- LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
- REGISTERED NURSE
- TRUCK DRIVER

MAJOR SURPLUSES

- CASHIER
- CLERK, GENERAL
- CONSTRUCTION WKR, UNSKILLED
- LABORER
- SALES CLERK
- SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION

- BILINGUAL TEACHER
- EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN
- SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST
- SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

HEALTH

- CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
- CRITICAL CARE NURSE
- HOME HEALTH AIDE
- LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
- NURSE PRACTITIONER
- PHYSICIAN
- PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
- REGISTERED NURSE
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES

- AUTOMOTIVE TECHNICIAN
- CASHIER
- CONSTRUCTION LABORER
- CORRECTIONAL OFFICER
- ECOCARDIOGRAPHER
- ELECTRICIAN
- ENGINEER (CHEM., ELEC., MECH.)
- FAST FOOD WORKER
- FURNITURE ASSEMBLER
- HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE
- MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER
- MOTEL CLEANER
- PHARMACIST
- RADIOGRAPHER
- SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST
- TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE, READING, SPECIAL ED.)
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)
- TRUCK DRIVER

SURPLUSES

- ACCOUNTANT
- CLERK, GENERAL
- COMPUTER PROGRAMMER
- ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
- LAWYER
- MANAGER, ALL INDUSTRIES
- RECEPTIONIST
- SECRETARY
- TEACHER (ELEMENTARY, HOME EC., SOC.STUDIES)

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES

- AUTOBODY REPAIR
- BOOKKEEPER, COMPUTER
- FAST FOOD WORKER
- HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR
- HOUSEKEEPER
- LIVE-IN COMPANION
- SECURITY GUARD

SURPLUSES

- ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
- CASHIER
- CLERK, GENERAL
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
- FRONT DESK CLERK
- MANAGER, RETAIL SALES
- RECEPTIONIST
- SALES CLERK

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES

- BRICKLAYER
- CARPENTER
- ELECTRICIAN
- PLUMBER
- PRINTER
- QUALITY CONTROL TECHNICIAN

SURPLUSES

- CANNERY WORKER
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
- COUNTER ATTENDANT
- SECRETARY
- SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR
- TRUCK DRIVER (TRACTOR TRAILER)

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS

- MATERIAL HANDLER
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
- CLERK, GENERAL
- YARD WORKER
- LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST
- CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INSTI.
- KITCHEN HELPER
- MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.
- SECURITY GUARD

TOP 10 APPLICANTS

- CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
- CLERK, GENERAL
- CASHIER-CHECKER
- SECRETARY
- CARPENTER
- CASHIER II
- OPERATING ENGINEER
- TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
- RECEPTIONIST

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.

- HOME HEALTH AIDE
- PARALEGAL
- MEDICAL ASSISTANT
- MEDICAL SECRETARY
- PHYSICAL THERAPIST
- CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)
- TRAVEL AGENT
- PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT
- SURGICAL TECHNICIAN
- PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.

OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS

- SALESPERSON, RETAIL
- WAITER & WAITRESS
- FOOD COUNTER WORKER
- CASHIER
- GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
- SECRETARY
- JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
- GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
- REGISTERED NURSE
- TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/ Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A - Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval and Valencia Counties), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, and Socorro counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using new data or techniques.

Seasonal Adjustment

The procedure of applying smoothing factors to an economic data series to remove the effects of routine fluctuations associated with weather and institutional schedules such as the school year.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

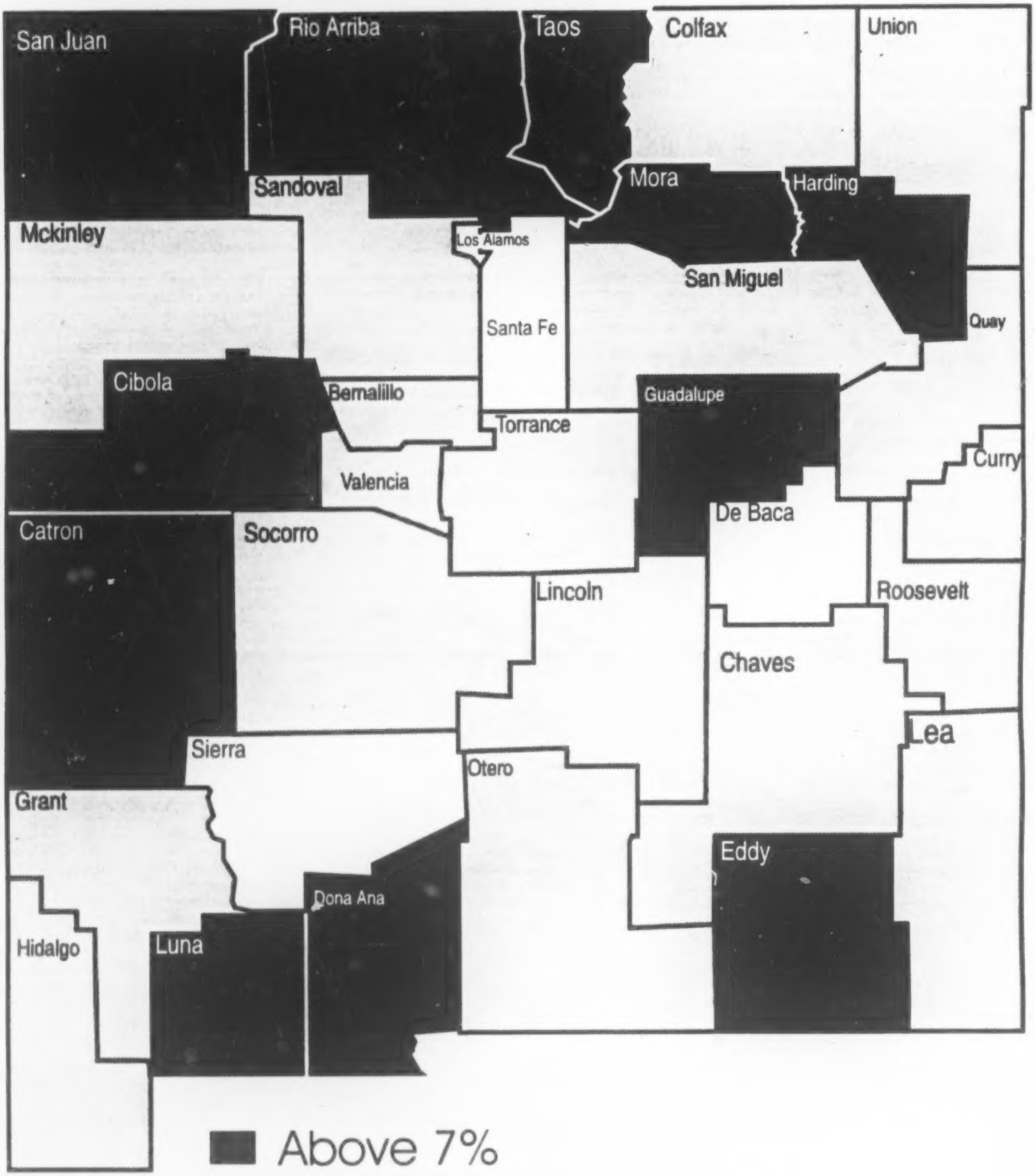
Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

July 1994 Unemployment Rates by County


San Juan
Rio Arriba
Taos
Colfax
Union
Sandoval
Mora
Harding
Mckinley
Los Alamos
San Miguel
Santa Fe
Quay
Cibola
Bernalillo
Guadalupe
Torrance
Curry
Valencia
De Baca
Catron
Socorro
Lincoln
Roosevelt
Chaves
Lea
Sierra
Otero
Grant
Eddy
Dona Ana
Hidalgo
Luna

■ Above 7%

☐ 4% to 7%

☐ Below 4%

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437-9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841-9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841-8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL-A-TEEN	VENA GORDON	247-3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887-1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748-1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762-4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356-8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753-2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327-6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863-3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287-9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393-5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524-6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425-6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445-2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891-1911	4020 PEGGY SE	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624-6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827-7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538-3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546-0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835-0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758-4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	RAY ARAGON (acting)	461-2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

2/10/94

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The humpback flute player Kokopelli displayed on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is found throughout prehistoric cultures in the Southwest. Kokopelli's Symbolism varies from a fertility image, to a rain priest, to a hunting magician. In his hump he carries seeds of plants and flowers and with the music of his flute creates warmth for their germination as he scatters them.

New Mexico DRUG FREE It's a State of Mind!

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New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 23, No. 8, September 30, 1994

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Secretary

HIGHLIGHTS - August 1994

...The August 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.4 percent, up two tenths of a percentage point from July, and seven tenths of a percentage point below the August national rate of 6.1 percent.

...Total nonagricultural employment at 658,500 in August, is some 32,700 jobs or 5.2 percent higher than its year ago level.

...Construction continues to lead all major industry groups in the rate of job growth by adding 6,100 workers for substantial 16.2 percent growth over the year.

...Total nonfarm payroll employment in Albuquerque now stands at 305,600, an over the year gain of 16,700 jobs or 5.8 percent.

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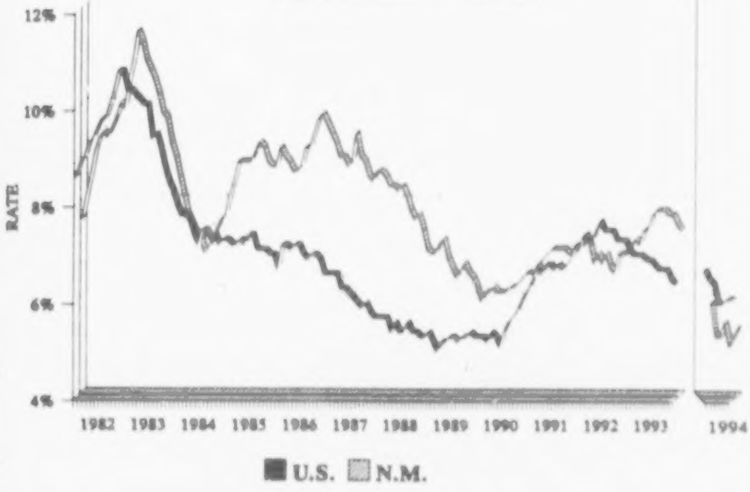
Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted



Beginning in January 1994, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the 1994 estimates are not strictly comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to 1994 as illustrated in the adjoining graph.

Prepared by Economic Research and Analysis
P.O. Box 1928, Albuquerque, N.M. 87103
(505) 841-8645

New Mexico Department of LABOR

Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for August 1994 was 5.4 percent, up two tenths of a percentage point from July and following a similar increase in June. New Mexico's unemployment rate has dropped by two and four tenths points since last August. New Mexico's seasonally adjusted rate is seven tenths of a percentage point below the comparable national rate of 6.1 percent. The U.S. unemployment rate remained unchanged between July and August, and has dropped six tenths of a percentage point since August of last year. The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 7.8 percent in August 1993, although the two years are not strictly comparable due to changes in the Current Population Survey on which unemployment estimates are based.

Nationally, unemployment has dropped by 7.2 percent since last August, while New Mexico's more vibrant economy has caused unemployment to fall about 27 percent. Other evidence of strength is shown by the unemployment rate ranking by state, which shows that New Mexico ranked 25th in unemployment rate in August 1994, down dramatically from 5th highest in August 1993. New Mexico posted a lower unemployment rate than three of its neighboring states and higher than two. New Mexico's unemployment rate was lower than Texas (ninth highest at 6.6 percent), Arizona (tenth highest at 6.3 percent) and Oklahoma (fifteenth highest at 6.2 percent), although the state ranked higher than Colorado (40th at 4.6 percent) and Utah (48th at 3.3 percent).

The unemployment rate in the metropolitan areas of New Mexico, at 4.4 percent, was far lower than the non-metropolitan areas at 7.1 percent. The metropolitan areas have been improving more than the non-metropolitan areas as well. The metropolitan unemployment rate has fallen from 6.9 percent in August 1993, or by two and a half percentage points, while the non-metropolitan rate dropped by two and one tenth points, from 9.2 percent in August 1993.

The unemployment rate in the northwest quadrant of the state was 8.2 percent in August 1994, virtually unchanged from July, but down from 9.5 percent in August 1993. The San Juan County rate dropped from 10.1 percent in August 1993 to 8.3 percent in August of this year, as natural gas sales continue to rise.

The unemployment rate in the northeast quadrant of New Mexico was virtually unchanged between July and August, moving from 7.1 to 7.2 percent. The unemployment rate in the northeast quadrant was 10.5 percent in August 1993.

The unemployment rate in the southeast quadrant was 6.3 percent in August 1994, unchanged from July and down from 8.1 percent in August 1993. The southwest quadrant, helped by the recovery of the copper industry in Grant County, and thriving agricultural processing in Luna County, saw unemployment fall to 7.2 percent in August 1993 from 7.5 percent in July and 9.7 percent in August 1993.

	Prel Aug. 1994	Revised July 1994	Aug. 1993	Change From July 1994	Change From Aug. 1993
Civilian Labor Force	787,400	788,800	757,400	-1,400	+30,000
Employment	744,600	744,400	698,700	+,200	+45,900
Unemployment	42,800	44,400	58,700	-1,600	-15,900
Rate	5.4%	5.6%	7.8%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.4%	5.2%	7.8%		

Albuquerque MSA 1/

Albuquerque's unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) fell by two tenths of a percentage point in August to 4.1 percent. The Albuquerque MSA pattern is especially interesting since the state seasonally adjusted rate rose slightly. The August unemployment rate in Albuquerque is now one and three tenths percentage points below the August unemployment rate of 5.4 percent in New Mexico. Albuquerque MSA ranked fourth lowest out of New Mexico counties and MSA's in unemployment rate.

Unemployment statewide fell by 3.6 percent over last month and by 27 percent over the year. Albuquerque's unemployment declined by almost 11 percent over the month and by about 38 percent over the year. The over-the-year unemployment decline for Bernalillo County, at 40 percent, was significantly larger than the declines for Sandoval and Valencia counties, which were 16 and 33 percent respectively. Over the month, the Bernalillo County decline was 10.8 percent, about the same as in Sandoval and greater than the 8.4 percent decline in Valencia County.

The most significant recent development in the Albuquerque MSA has been Intel's semiconductor plant expansion in Rio Rancho, Sandoval County. This project now employs 3,500 to 4,000 construction workers, and the facility will employ about 5,000 manufacturing workers when complete. Other manufacturing facilities recently opened in Sandoval County include Lectrosonics Inc., Aero-Parts Manufacturing and Repair, Adria-Sterile Products, and Amtech Systems. Intuit has broken ground on a software support facility that will eventually employ about 800.

Significant employment developments have recently taken place in Bernalillo County, and several are ongoing. The Motorola ceramics manufacturing plant is expected to add 500 workers in 1994, while Sumitomo Silex Silicon will build two new plants employing a total of 250 workers. Sumitomo will supply parts and services to Intel. Phillips Semiconductor is also in the process of expanding. Centex American Gypsum reopened its Albuquerque wallboard plant, employing 75 workers. Graphic Plastic Products opened a facility with about 40 employees.

	Prel Aug. 1994	Revised July 1994	Aug. 1993	Change From July 1994	Change From Aug. 1993
Civilian Labor Force	346,100	349,400	328,600	-3,300	+17,500
Employment	331,500	333,000	305,200	-1,500	+26,300
Unemployment	14,600	16,400	23,400	-1,800	-8,800
Rate	4.2%	4.7%	7.1%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	4.1%	4.3%	6.9%		

1/ **Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties**

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

	Civilian Labor Force	Employ-ment	Un-Employ-ment	Rate %	SA Rate %
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%	
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%	
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%	
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%	
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%	
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%	
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%	
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%	
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%	
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%	
1990	707,000	662,000	44,000	6.3%	
1991	725,000	675,000	50,000	6.9%	
1992	741,000	691,000	51,000	6.8%	
1993	756,000	700,000	57,000	7.5%	
1993 JAN	739,115	681,969	57,146	7.7%	7.2%
FEB	743,680	691,320	52,360	7.0%	7.1%
MAR	751,312	696,147	55,165	7.3%	7.4%
APR	754,687	699,056	55,631	7.4%	7.4%
MAY	755,049	697,959	57,090	7.6%	7.7%
JUN	722,336	702,862	69,474	9.0%	7.8%
JUL	766,772	704,205	62,567	8.2%	7.8%
AUG	757,302	698,651	58,651	7.7%	7.8%
SEP	757,812	701,692	56,120	7.4%	7.7%
OCT	766,097	710,791	55,306	7.2%	7.7%
NOV	763,563	710,573	52,990	6.9%	7.5%
DEC	756,274	704,774	51,500	6.8%	7.4%
1994 JAN	772,298	723,486	48,812	6.3%	5.9%
FEB	774,396	734,891	39,505	5.1%	5.2%
MAR	773,943	733,633	40,310	5.2%	5.2%
APR	786,316	745,731	40,585	5.2%	5.2%
MAY	783,257	740,870	42,387	5.4%	5.5%
JUN	794,805	744,778	50,027	6.3%	5.0%
JUL	788,142	743,804	44,338	5.6%	5.2%
AUG	787,336	744,559	42,777	5.4%	5.4%
SEP					
OCT					
NOV					
DEC					
# CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-806	755	-1,561	-0.2%	0.2%
Year Ago	30,034	45,908	-15,874	-2.3%	-2.4%
2 Yrs. Ago	31,336	44,559	-14,223	-2.1%	
3 Yrs. Ago	46,336	53,559	-8,223	-1.4%	
% CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-0.1%	0.1%	-3.5%		
Year Ago	4.0%	6.6%	-27.1%		
2 Yrs. Ago	4.1%	6.4%	-25.0%		
3 Yrs. Ago	6.3%	7.8%	-16.1%		

UNITED STATES (in thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force	Employ-ment	Un-Employ-ment	Rate %	SA Rate %
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%	
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%	
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%	
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%	
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%	
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%	
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%	
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%	
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%	
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%	
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%	
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%	
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%	
1991	125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7%	
1992	126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4%	
1993	128,040	119,306	8,734	6.8%	
1993 JAN	126,034	116,123	9,911	7.9%	7.1%
FEB	126,505	116,735	9,770	7.7%	7.0%
MAR	126,682	117,406	9,276	7.3%	7.0%
APR	126,491	117,856	8,635	6.8%	7.0%
MAY	127,807	119,201	8,606	6.7%	6.9%
JUN	129,839	120,586	9,252	7.1%	6.9%
JUL	130,324	121,323	9,002	6.9%	6.8%
AUG	129,472	121,002	8,470	6.5%	6.7%
SEP	127,858	119,730	8,128	6.4%	6.7%
OCT	128,547	120,446	8,101	6.3%	6.7%
NOV	128,521	120,632	7,890	6.1%	6.5%
DEC	128,401	120,636	7,764	6.0%	6.4%
1994 JAN	129,393	119,901	9,492	7.3%	6.7%
FEB	129,764	120,503	9,262	7.1%	6.5%
MAR	129,718	120,844	8,874	6.8%	6.5%
APR	129,682	121,604	8,078	6.2%	6.4%
MAY	130,602	122,946	7,656	5.9%	6.0%
JUN	132,115	123,864	8,251	6.2%	6.0%
JUL	132,783	124,503	8,281	6.2%	6.1%
AUG	132,361	124,493	7,868	5.9%	6.1%
SEP					
OCT					
NOV					
DEC					
# CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-422	-10	-413	-0.3%	0.0%
Year Ago	2,889	3,491	-602	-0.6%	-0.6%
2 Yrs. Ago	4,321	5,187	-866	-0.9%	
3 Yrs. Ago	5,379	6,895	-1,516	-1.5%	
% CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-0.3%	0.0%	-5.0%		
Year Ago	2.2%	2.9%	-7.1%		
2 Yrs. Ago	3.4%	4.3%	-9.9%		
3 Yrs. Ago	4.2%	5.9%	-16.2%		

Source: Based on current population survey

Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding

Note 2: SA Rate is seasonally adjusted rate.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	PRELIMINARY AUGUST 1994				REVISED JULY 1994				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	787,336	744,559	42,777	5.4%	788,799	744,370	44,429	5.6%	−1,463	189	−1,652	−0.2%	0.0%	−3.7%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	346,072	331,455	14,617	4.2%	349,367	333,009	16,358	4.7%	−3,295	−1,554	−1,741	−0.9%	−0.5%	−10.6%
Bernalillo	287,799	275,899	11,900	4.1%	290,532	277,192	13,340	4.6%	−2,733	−1,293	−1,440	−0.9%	−0.5%	−10.8%
Sandoval	35,261	33,609	1,652	4.7%	35,621	33,766	1,855	5.2%	−360	−157	−203	−1.0%	−0.5%	−10.9%
Valencia	23,012	21,947	1,065	4.6%	23,213	22,050	1,163	5.0%	−201	−103	−98	−0.9%	−0.5%	−8.4%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	61,181	57,039	4,14[illegible]	6.8%	61,182	56,979	4,203	6.9%	−1	60	−61	0.0%	0.1%	−1.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	78,984	76,343	2,641	3.3%	77,661	75,065	2,596	3.3%	1,323	1,278	45	1.7%	1.7%	1.7%
Los Alamos	12,295	12,176	119	1.0%	12,085	11,973	112	0.9%	210	203	7	1.7%	1.7%	6.3%
Santa Fe	66,689	64,167	2,522	3.8%	65,576	63,092	2,484	3.8%	1,113	1,075	38	1.7%	1.7%	1.5%
Catron	1,131	1,008	123	10.9%	1,121	1,022	99	8.8%	10	−14	24	0.9%	−1.4%	24.2%
Chaves	23,785	22,275	1,510	6.3%	23,999	22,426	1,573	6.6%	−214	−151	−63	−0.9%	−0.7%	−4.0%
Cibola	9,148	8,256	892	9.8%	9,106	8,180	926	10.2%	42	76	−34	0.5%	0.9%	−3.7%
Colfax	6,506	6,191	315	4.8%	6,694	6,309	385	5.8%	−188	−118	−70	−2.8%	−1.9%	−18.2%
Curry	18,577	17,588	989	5.3%	18,643	17,588	1,055	5.7%	−66	0	−66	−0.4%	0.0%	−6.3%
De Baca	913	873	40	4.4%	916	886	30	3.3%	−3	−13	10	−0.3%	−1.5%	33.3%
Eddy	22,902	20,957	1,945	8.5%	22,749	21,031	1,718	7.6%	153	−74	227	0.7%	−0.4%	13.2%
Grant	11,743	10,976	767	6.5%	11,812	11,018	794	6.7%	−69	−42	−27	−0.6%	−0.4%	−3.4%
Guadalupe	1,779	1,628	151	8.5%	1,772	1,631	141	8.0%	7	−3	10	0.4%	−0.2%	7.1%
Harding	514	476	38	7.4%	527	479	48	9.1%	−13	−3	−10	−2.5%	−0.6%	−20.8%
Hidalgo	2,970	2,828	142	4.8%	3,014	2,839	175	5.8%	−44	−11	−33	−1.5%	−0.4%	−18.9%
Lea	25,450	23,862	1,588	6.2%	25,558	23,862	1,696	6.6%	−108	0	−108	−0.4%	0.0%	−6.4%
Lincoln	6,389	6,072	317	5.0%	6,416	6,126	290	4.5%	−27	−54	27	−0.4%	−0.9%	9.3%
Luna	8,852	8,005	847	9.6%	7,865	6,931	934	11.9%	987	1,074	−87	12.5%	15.5%	−9.3%
McKinley	25,769	23,819	1,950	7.6%	25,521	23,811	1,710	6.7%	248	8	240	1.0%	0.0%	14.0%
Mora	1,514	1,313	201	13.3%	1,525	1,320	205	13.4%	−11	−7	−4	−0.7%	−0.5%	−2.0%
Otero	20,091	18,867	1,224	6.1%	20,139	18,890	1,249	6.2%	−48	−23	−25	−0.2%	−0.1%	−2.0%
Quay	4,800	4,563	237	4.9%	4,845	4,607	238	4.9%	−45	−44	−1	−0.9%	−1.0%	−0.4%
Rio Arriba	15,612	14,493	1,119	7.2%	15,628	14,512	1,116	7.1%	−16	−19	3	−0.1%	−0.1%	0.3%
Roosevelt	7,676	7,352	324	4.2%	7,760	7,436	324	4.2%	−84	−84	0	−1.1%	−1.1%	0.0%
San Juan	43,485	39,878	3,607	8.3%	43,568	39,838	3,730	8.6%	−83	40	−123	−0.2%	0.1%	−3.3%
San Miguel	11,701	10,958	743	6.3%	11,713	11,016	697	6.0%	−12	−58	46	−0.1%	−0.5%	6.6%
Sierra	3,520	3,380	140	4.0%	3,514	3,389	125	3.6%	6	−9	15	0.2%	−0.3%	12.0%
Socorro	6,812	6,320	492	7.2%	6,752	6,331	421	6.2%	60	−11	71	0.9%	−0.2%	16.9%
Taos	12,939	11,616	1,323	10.2%	12,853	11,606	1,247	9.7%	86	10	76	0.7%	0.1%	6.1%
Torrance	4,579	4,326	253	5.5%	4,602	4,354	248	5.4%	−23	−28	5	−0.5%	−0.6%	2.0%
Union	1,938	1,841	97	5.0%	1,978	1,881	97	4.9%	−40	−40	0	−2.0%	−2.1%	0.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County
4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	PRELIMINARY AUGUST 1994				REVISED AUGUST 1993				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	787,336	744,559	42,777	5.4%	757,302	698,651	58,651	7.7%	30,034	45,908	−15,874	4.0%	6.6%	−27.1%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	346,072	331,455	14,617	4.2%	328,604	305,212	23,392	7.1%	17,468	26,243	−8,775	5.3%	8.6%	−37.5%
Bernalillo	287,799	275,899	11,900	4.1%	273,897	254,054	19,843	7.2%	13,902	21,845	−7,943	5.1%	8.6%	−40.0%
Sandoval	35,261	33,609	1,652	4.7%	32,913	30,948	1,965	6.0%	2,348	2,661	−313	7.1%	8.6%	−15.9%
Valencia	23,012	21,947	1,065	4.6%	21,794	20,210	1,584	7.3%	1,218	1,737	−519	5.6%	8.6%	−32.8%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	61,181	57,039	4,142	6.8%	59,325	53,766	5,559	9.4%	1,856	3,273	−1,417	3.1%	6.1%	−25.5%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	78,984	76,343	2,641	3.3%	75,284	72,499	2,785	3.7%	3,700	3,844	−144	4.9%	5.3%	−5.2%
Los Alamos	12,295	12,176	119	1.0%	11,708	11,563	145	1.2%	587	613	−26	5.0%	5.3%	−17.9%
Santa Fe	66,689	64,167	2,522	3.8%	63,576	60,936	2,640	4.2%	3,113	3,231	−118	4.9%	5.3%	−4.5%
Catron	1,131	1,008	123	10.9%	1,057	929	128	12.1%	74	79	−5	7.0%	8.5%	−3.9%
Chaves	23,785	22,275	1,510	6.3%	23,404	21,459	1,945	8.3%	381	816	−435	1.6%	3.8%	−22.4%
Cibola	9,148	8,256	892	9.8%	9,136	8,047	1,089	11.9%	12	209	−197	0.1%	2.6%	−18.1%
Colfax	6,506	6,191	315	4.8%	6,196	5,706	490	7.9%	310	485	−175	5.0%	8.5%	−35.7%
Curry	18,577	17,588	989	5.3%	17,857	16,455	1,402	7.9%	720	1,133	−413	4.0%	6.9%	−29.5%
De Baca	913	873	40	4.4%	900	837	63	7.0%	13	36	−23	1.4%	4.3%	−36.5%
Eddy	22,902	20,957	1,945	8.5%	22,803	20,408	2,395	10.5%	99	549	−450	0.4%	2.7%	−18.8%
Grant	11,743	10,976	767	6.5%	11,598	10,512	1,086	9.4%	145	464	−319	1.3%	4.4%	−29.4%
Guadalupe	1,779	1,628	151	8.5%	1,777	1,552	225	12.7%	2	76	−74	0.1%	4.9%	−32.9%
Harding	514	476	38	7.4%	462	443	19	4.1%	52	33	19	11.3%	7.4%	100.0%
Hidalgo	2,970	2,828	142	4.8%	2,863	2,652	211	7.4%	107	176	−69	3.7%	6.6%	−32.7%
Lea	25,450	23,862	1,588	6.2%	24,844	23,177	1,667	6.7%	606	685	−79	2.4%	3.0%	−4.7%
Lincoln	6,389	6,072	317	5.0%	6,196	5,866	330	5.3%	193	206	−13	3.1%	3.5%	−3.9%
Luna	8,852	8,005	847	9.6%	7,925	6,913	1,012	12.8%	927	1,092	−165	11.7%	15.8%	−16.3%
McKinley	25,769	23,819	1,950	7.6%	24,953	23,038	1,915	7.7%	816	781	35	3.3%	3.4%	1.8%
Mora	1,514	1,313	201	13.3%	1,513	1,233	280	18.5%	1	80	−79	0.1%	6.5%	−28.2%
Otero	20,091	18,867	1,224	6.1%	19,880	18,181	1,699	8.5%	211	686	−475	1.1%	3.8%	−28.0%
Quay	4,800	4,563	237	4.9%	4,678	4,399	279	6.0%	122	164	−42	2.6%	3.7%	−15.1%
Rio Arriba	15,612	14,493	1,119	7.2%	15,880	14,049	1,831	11.5%	−268	444	−712	−1.7%	3.2%	−38.9%
Roosevelt	7,676	7,352	324	4.2%	7,118	6,647	471	6.6%	558	705	−147	7.8%	10.6%	−31.2%
San Juan	43,485	39,878	3,607	8.3%	42,607	38,290	4,317	10.1%	878	1,588	−710	2.1%	4.1%	−16.4%
San Miguel	11,701	10,958	743	6.3%	11,349	10,294	1,055	9.3%	352	664	−312	3.1%	6.5%	−29.6%
Sierra	3,520	3,380	140	4.0%	3,377	3,203	174	5.2%	143	177	−34	4.2%	5.5%	−19.5%
Socorro	6,812	6,320	492	7.2%	6,683	6,052	631	9.4%	129	268	−139	1.9%	4.4%	−22.0%
Taos	12,939	11,616	1,323	10.2%	12,774	11,038	1,736	13.6%	165	578	−413	1.3%	5.2%	−23.8%
Torrance	4,579	4,326	253	5.5%	4,465	4,080	385	8.6%	114	246	−132	2.6%	6.0%	−34.3%
Union	1,938	1,841	97	5.0%	1,794	1,713	81	4.5%	144	128	16	8.0%	7.5%	19.8%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County
4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

(Prel.) AUGUST UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (highest to lowest)

(Seasonally Adjusted, Year to Year Change)

STATE	PREL. 1994 RANKING	AUGUST 1994 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	9.0%
CALIFORNIA	2	8.9%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	8.0%
LOUISIANA	4	7.9%
ALASKA	5	7.7%
RHODE ISLAND	6	7.4%
MAINE	7	6.9%
NEW YORK	7	6.9%
TEXAS	9	6.6%
MICHIGAN	10	6.3%
MISSISSIPPI	10	6.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	10	6.3%
ARIZONA	10	6.3%
ALABAMA	10	6.3%
OKLAHOMA	15	6.2%
NEVADA	16	6.1%
UNITED STATES		**6.1%**
WASHINGTON	16	6.1%
HAWAII	16	6.1%
NEW JERSEY	19	6.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	19	6.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	21	5.9%
ILLINOIS	22	5.7%
FLORIDA	23	5.6%
CONNECTICUT	24	5.5%
ARKANSAS	25	5.4%
OHIO	25	5.4%
OREGON	25	5.4%
NEW MEXICO	**25**	**5.4%**
WYOMING	29	5.3%
MARYLAND	29	5.3%
GEORGIA	31	5.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	31	5.2%
INDIANA	33	5.1%
VIRGINIA	34	5.0%
KENTUCKY	35	4.9%
KANSAS	35	4.9%
MONTANA	37	4.8%
TENNESSEE	38	4.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	38	4.7%
COLORADO	40	4.6%
VERMONT	40	4.6%
MISSOURI	42	4.5%
IDAHO	43	4.4%
WISCONSIN	43	4.4%
DELAWARE	45	4.3%
MINNESOTA	46	3.6%
UTAH	47	3.5%
IOWA	48	3.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	48	3.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	2.8%
NEBRASKA	51	2.4%

Source U S Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	REVISED 1993 RANKING	AUGUST 1993 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.7%
CALIFORNIA	2	9.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3	8.6%
MAINE	4	8.3%
NEW YORK	5	7.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	5	7.8%
NEW MEXICO	**5**	**7.8%**
ALABAMA	8	7.7%
ILLINOIS	9	7.6%
RHODE ISLAND	9	7.6%
WASHINGTON	11	7.5%
NEVADA	12	7.4%
ALASKA	13	7.3%
OREGON	14	7.2%
PENNSYLVANIA	14	7.2%
LOUISIANA	16	7.1%
TEXAS	16	7.1%
NEW JERSEY	18	7.0%
FLORIDA	18	7.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	20	6.9%
MICHIGAN	21	6.7%
UNITED STATES		**6.7%**
MISSOURI	22	6.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	23	6.4%
MARYLAND	24	6.3%
CONNECTICUT	25	6.2%
KENTUCKY	25	6.2%
ARKANSAS	27	6.1%
MISSISSIPPI	27	6.1%
OKLAHOMA	27	6.1%
MONTANA	30	6.0%
IDAHO	30	6.0%
ARIZONA	32	5.9%
TENNESSEE	33	5.7%
GEORGIA	33	5.7%
OHIO	33	5.7%
WYOMING	36	5.6%
DELAWARE	37	5.5%
VERMONT	38	5.3%
MINNESOTA	39	5.1%
KANSAS	39	5.1%
INDIANA	39	5.1%
COLORADO	42	5.0%
VIRGINIA	43	4.9%
WISCONSIN	44	4.7%
NORTH CAROLINA	45	4.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	46	4.3%
HAWAII	47	4.1%
IOWA	48	3.9%
UTAH	49	3.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	3.3%
NEBRASKA	51	2.5%

August and July Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Highest to Lowest)

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

AREAS	PREL. 1994 RANKING	AUGUST 1994 RATE
MORA	1	13.3%
CATRON	2	10.9%
TAOS	3	10.2%
CIBOLA	4	9.8%
LUNA	5	9.6%
GUADALUPE	6	8.5%
EDDY	6	8.5%
SAN JUAN	8	8.3%
MCKINLEY	9	7.6%
HARDING	10	7.4%
RIO ARRIBA	11	7.2%
SOCORRO	11	7.2%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	13	6.8%
GRANT	14	6.5%
SAN MIGUEL	15	6.3%
CHAVES	15	6.3%
LEA	17	6.2%
OTERO	18	6.1%
TORRANCE	19	5.5%
STATEWIDE		**5.4%**
CURRY	20	5.3%
UNION	21	5.0%
LINCOLN	21	5.0%
QUAY	23	4.9%
HIDALGO	24	4.8%
COLFAX	24	4.8%
SANDOVAL	26	4.7%
VALENCIA	27	4.6%
DE BACA	28	4.4%
ROOSEVELT	29	4.2%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	29	4.2%
BERNALILLO	31	4.1%
SIERRA	32	4.0%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	3.3%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties

AREAS	REVISED 1994 RANKING	JULY 1994 RATE
MORA	1	13.4%
LUNA	2	11.9%
CIBOLA	3	10.2%
TAOS	4	9.7%
HARDING	5	9.1%
CATRON	6	8.8%
SAN JUAN	7	8.6%
GUADALUPE	8	8.0%
EDDY	9	7.6%
RIO ARRIBA	10	7.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	11	6.9%
MCKINLEY	12	6.7%
GRANT	12	6.7%
CHAVES	14	6.6%
LEA	14	6.6%
OTERO	16	6.2%
SOCORRO	16	6.2%
SAN MIGUEL	18	6.0%
COLFAX	19	5.8%
HIDALGO	19	5.8%
CURRY	21	5.7%
STATEWIDE		**5.6%**
TORRANCE	22	5.4%
SANDOVAL	23	5.2%
VALENCIA	24	5.0%
QUAY	25	4.9%
UNION	25	4.9%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	27	4.7%
BERNALILLO	28	4.6%
LINCOLN	29	4.5%
ROOSEVELT	30	4.2%
SIERRA	31	3.6%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	32	3.3%
DE BACA	32	3.3%

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment in August increased by 1,200 jobs (two tenths of a percent) from last month, according to preliminary estimates from the employer survey. Major industry groups adding employment included mining (100), construction (600), manufacturing (900), and services (300). Sectors losing employment in August were transportation, communications & public utilities (TCPU) (-100), trade (-200), finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) (-100), and government (-300). The largest over-the-month increases were in manufacturing, up by 2.0 percent, followed by construction (1.4 percent), mining (0.6 percent), and services, which posted a 0.2 percent increase.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted) was estimated at 658,500 in August, 5.2 percent or 32,700 jobs higher than its year ago level. The US nonfarm job growth rate was 2.8, a little more than half the New Mexico rate. The New Mexico growth rate was at 4.5 percent at the beginning of the year, fell to 4.0 percent in March, and has risen over a percentage point since then. New Mexico's August nonfarm job growth rate ranked third in the nation, up from tenth in August 1993. New Mexico's August growth rate was bettered by only Nevada (first at 6 percent) and Utah (second at 5.7 percent). New Mexico's job growth performance was far better than Arizona (sixth at 4.2 percent), Texas (13th at 3.2 percent) Colorado (16th at 2.9 percent) and Oklahoma (37th at 1.6 percent). All major industry groups contributed to this accelerating growth, four of them at rates at or above five percent. Construction leads the industries in growth rate, hiring 6,100 additional workers for 16.2 percent over the year growth. More than half of the construction job growth can be attributed to the Intel expansion in Sandoval County.

Services gained 9,300 jobs, growing 5.5 percent from last year. Trade followed, adding 7,400 positions to last year's level for 4.9 percent over-the-year growth. Government added 4,000 jobs to its payroll for 2.6 percent growth over the year. Manufacturing is up 2,800 jobs for 6.4 percent annual growth. Growth in manufacturing has been accelerating in the course of 1994, beginning at 3.9 percent in January, hovering at or somewhat above 4 percent in the spring and early summer, and then rising to 5.7 percent in July. Mining job growth was 5.6 percent or 900 jobs in August, strong growth in a traditionally high-paying sector. Finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) and transportation & public utilities (TCPU) also added jobs, growing at rates of 5.7 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively. New Mexico FIRE has been buoyed by the high rate of growth in the construction sector. TCPU job growth has been affected by last year's early retirement program at the Public Service Company and this year's layoffs at US West, the telephone utility.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose by 200 jobs in August on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to preliminary estimates. Major sectors posting gains over the month include manufacturing, transportation, communications & public utilities, trade and services. Services employment increased by 600, manufacturing, transportation & public utilities (TCPU), and trade each contributed 100 jobs. Construction was unchanged over the month. Finance, insurance & real estate fell slightly (-100) and government was down 500.

Data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program are now available to show the underlying industrial sector growth patterns of the three counties composing the Albuquerque MSA. Bernalillo County added 12,843 jobs between the fourth quarter of 1993 (1993-IV) and the fourth quarter of 1992 (1992-IV) for 5.0 percent growth. Three-fourths of this growth was in three sectors: construction, retail trade and services. Manufacturing grew by 875 jobs or 4.2 percent from 1992-IV. Sandoval County added 2,712 positions over the same period for growth of almost 25 percent. Growth in Sandoval county was mainly in construction, manufacturing and services. Valencia County grew by slightly over one thousand jobs for 12 percent over the year growth. The major growth sectors for Valencia County were construction (307), retail trade (228), manufacturing (169) and local government (170).

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA is now 305,600, which is 16,700 jobs (+5.8%) more than in August 1993. Underlying this growth is a variety of developments. The Phillips Laboratory on Kirtland Air Force Base is building three research facilities on Kirtland in 1994-95. Also on Kirtland, the Center for National Security and Arms Control will be built this year and next. Despite these increases, federal government employment has fallen by 100 jobs over the year. Transportation & public utilities employment is now up 700 jobs or 5.6 percent over its year ago level. FIRE has increased by 800 jobs over the year, all of the increase being in the "other finance, insurance and real estate sub-category".

In other non-manufacturing developments, MCI Communications opened in early 1993 and currently employs more than 1,300, according to a recent newspaper report. Southwest Airlines Ticketing opened in 1993 and now employs 350 workers. The Citibank Credit Collection Center employs about 550 workers.

At least two large construction projects will be undertaken in the near future in Albuquerque. Cottonwood Mall will be under construction in late 1994 or early 1995, employing over 1,000 construction workers according to published estimates. Also, the Albuquerque Biological Park will be under construction shortly.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Seasonally Adjusted)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM AUG 1994	REVISED JUL 1994	CHANGE FROM JUL
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**659,100**	**657,900**	**1,200**
MINING	**16,800**	**16,700**	**100**
CONSTRUCTION	**42,300**	**41,700**	**600**
MANUFACTURING	**45,500**	**44,600**	**900**
DURABLE GOODS	30,200	29,900	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	15,300	14,700	600
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,700**	**29,800**	**−100**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**155,300**	**155,500**	**−200**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,900	26,900	0
RETAIL TRADE	128,400	128,600	−200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,200**	**29,300**	**−100**
SERVICES	**177,100**	**176,800**	**300**
GOVERNMENT	**163,200**	**163,500**	**−300**

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)	PRELIM AUG 1994	REVISED JUL 1994	CHANGE FROM JUL
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**304,700**	**304,500**	**200**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**20,600**	**20,600**	**0**
MANUFACTURING	**27,600**	**27,500**	**100**
DURABLE GOODS	21,000	20,800	200
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,600	6,700	−100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**13,400**	**13,300**	**100**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**73,500**	**73,400**	**100**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,700	15,700	0
RETAIL TRADE	57,800	57,700	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,200**	**16,400**	**−200**
SERVICES	**93,200**	**92,600**	**600**
GOVERNMENT	**60,200**	**60,700**	**−500**

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM AUG 1994	REVISED JUL 1994	REVISED AUG 1993	AUG CHANGE FROM JUL 1994	 AUG 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**658,500**	**657,400**	**625,800**	**1,100**	**32,700**
GOODS PRODUCING	107,100	104,800	97,300	2,300	9,800
SERVICE PRODUCING	551,400	552,600	528,500	-1,200	22,900
MINING	**17,000**	**16,900**	**16,100**	**100**	**900**
Metal Mining	1,900	1,900	1,600	0	300
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,200	4,100	0	100
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,900	10,800	10,400	100	500
CONSTRUCTION	**43,800**	**43,300**	**37,700**	**500**	**6,100**
MANUFACTURING	**46,300**	**44,600**	**43,500**	**1,700**	**2,800**
DURABLE GOODS	30,400	30,100	28,900	300	1,500
Lumber & Wood Products	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,500	2,500	2,500	0	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	8,900	8,800	7,600	100	1,300
Transportation Equipment	3,500	3,500	3,700	0	-200
Other Durable Goods	13,400	13,200	13,000	200	400
NONDURABLE GOODS	15,900	14,500	14,600	1,400	1,300
Food & Kindred Products	5,700	4,300	5,100	1,400	600
Textile & Apparel	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Other Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,400	6,800	0	600
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,000**	**29,000**	**28,400**	**0**	**600**
TRANSPORTATION	15,500	15,400	14,800	100	700
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,800	7,800	7,600	0	200
Other Transportation	6,200	6,100	5,700	100	500
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,500	13,600	13,600	-100	-100
Communication	5,700	5,700	5,800	0	-100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7,800	7,900	7,800	-100	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**157,600**	**157,100**	**150,200**	**500**	**7,400**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,900	27,000	26,000	-100	900
Durable Goods	15,300	15,400	15,000	-100	300
Nondurable Goods	11,600	11,600	11,000	0	600
RETAIL TRADE	130,700	130,100	124,200	600	6,500
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	5,100	5,400	4,900	-300	200
General Merchandise Stores	14,900	14,700	13,400	200	1,500
Food Stores	16,400	16,600	16,200	-200	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	16,200	16,200	15,800	0	400
Apparel & Accessories	5,400	5,300	5,100	100	300
Furniture & Furnishing	5,400	5,500	5,000	-100	400
Eating & Drinking Places	51,800	51,100	48,700	700	3,100
Miscellaneous Retail	15,500	15,300	15,100	200	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,600**	**29,700**	**28,000**	**-100**	**1,600**
Depository Institutions	10,400	10,400	10,300	0	100
Insurance Carriers	5,100	5,100	4,800	0	300
Insurance Agents	3,300	3,300	3,100	0	200
Real Estate	7,000	7,000	6,400	0	600
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,800	3,900	3,400	-100	400
SERVICES	**179,800**	**180,200**	**170,500**	**-400**	**9,300**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	14,000	14,100	13,600	-100	400
Personal Services	5,900	5,900	5,600	0	300
Business Services	26,700	26,800	26,100	-100	600
Health Services	43,900	44,000	41,900	-100	2,000
Legal Services	4,800	4,900	4,800	-100	0
Educational Services	5,700	5,600	5,100	100	600
Social Services	15,100	15,000	13,300	100	1,800
Membership Organizations	14,100	14,200	13,300	-100	800
Engineering & Management Services	28,700	28,800	27,000	-100	1,700
Other Services	20,900	20,900	19,800	0	1,100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**155,400**	**156,600**	**151,400**	**-1,200**	**4,000**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,000	31,100	32,700	-100	-1,700
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	124,400	125,500	118,700	-1,100	5,700
State Government 2/	55,400	54,600	52,800	800	2,600
Universities	22,200	21,600	21,000	600	1,200
Local Government	69,000	70,900	65,900	-1,900	3,100
Schools	39,500	40,500	37,400	-1,000	2,100

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	AUG CHANGE FROM	
ALBUQUERQUE MSA	AUG	JUL	AUG	JUL	AUG
(BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	1994	1994	1993	1994	1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**305,600**	**304,700**	**288,900**	**900**	**16,700**
GOODS PRODUCING	49,400	49,100	45,100	300	4,300
SERVICE PRODUCING	256,200	255,600	243,800	600	12,400
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**21,300**	**21,300**	**18,600**	**0**	**2,700**
MANUFACTURING	**28,100**	**27,800**	**26,500**	**300**	**1,600**
Durable Goods	21,200	21,100	19,900	100	1,300
Nondurable Goods	6,900	6,700	6,600	200	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**13,100**	**12,900**	**12,400**	**200**	**700**
Transportation	7,900	7,800	7,300	100	600
Communication & Public Utilities	5,200	5,100	5,100	100	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**74,100**	**73,800**	**69,900**	**300**	**4,200**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,700	15,800	15,000	−100	700
Durable Goods	9,600	9,700	9,300	−100	300
Nondurable Goods	6,100	6,100	5,700	0	400
RETAIL TRADE	58,400	58,000	54,900	400	3,500
General Merchandise Stores	6,100	6,100	5,600	0	500
Food Stores	6,500	6,600	6,400	−100	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,400	6,300	6,100	100	300
Eating & Drinking Places	23,400	23,100	21,900	300	1,500
Other Retail Trade	16,000	15,900	14,900	100	1,100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,300**	**16,500**	**15,500**	**−200**	**800**
Depository Institutions	4,600	4,700	4,500	−100	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,500	5,600	5,400	−100	100
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	6,200	6,200	5,600	0	600
SERVICES	**94,200**	**93,500**	**89,400**	**700**	**4,800**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	4,300	4,300	4,200	0	100
Personal Services	2,800	2,700	2,600	100	200
Business Services	17,700	17,400	17,200	300	500
Health Services	21,500	21,200	20,500	300	1,000
Social Services	6,700	6,500	5,900	200	800
Membership Organizations	4,300	4,300	4,000	0	300
Engineering & Management Services	20,200	20,400	19,400	−200	800
Other Services	16,700	16,700	15,600	0	1,100
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**58,500**	**58,900**	**56,600**	**−400**	**1,900**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,900	15,000	15,000	−100	−100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	43,600	43,900	41,600	−300	2,000
State Government 2/	16,700	15,500	15,900	1,200	800
Local Government	26,900	28,400	25,700	−1,500	1,200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM AUG 1994	REVISED JUL 1994	REVISED AUG 1993	AUG CHANGE FROM JUL 1994	AUG CHANGE FROM AUG 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**44,900**	**44,750**	**43,600**	**150**	**1,300**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,550	5,150	5,350	400	200
SERVICE PRODUCING	39,350	39,600	38,250	-250	1,100
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,800**	**2,800**	**2,600**	**0**	**200**
MANUFACTURING	**2,750**	**2,350**	**2,750**	**400**	**0**
Durable Goods	750	750	800	0	-50
Nondurable Goods	2,000	1,600	1,950	400	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,450**	**1,450**	**1,500**	**0**	**-50**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**10,150**	**10,100**	**9,650**	**50**	**500**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,050	0	50
RETAIL TRADE	9,050	9,000	8,600	50	450
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,200	1,150	0	50
Food Stores	1,150	1,200	1,150	-50	0
Other Retail Trade	6,700	6,600	6,300	100	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**1,950**	**1,950**	**1,900**	**0**	**50**
SERVICES	**9,900**	**9,900**	**9,500**	**0**	**400**
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**15,900**	**16,200**	**15,700**	**-300**	**200**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,600	3,700	3,800	-100	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	12,300	12,500	11,900	-200	400
State Government	5,900	6,000	5,700	-100	200
Local Government	6,400	6,500	6,200	-100	200

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM AUG 1994	REVISED JUL 1994	REVISED AUG 1993	AUG CHANGE FROM JUL 1994	AUG CHANGE FROM AUG 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**70,900**	**69,750**	**69,250**	**1,150**	**1,650**
GOODS PRODUCING	6,000	5,750	5,800	250	200
SERVICE PRODUCING	64,900	64,000	63,450	900	1,450
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,800**	**3,600**	**3,700**	**200**	**100**
MANUFACTURING	**2,200**	**2,150**	**2,100**	**50**	**100**
Durable Goods	1,300	1,300	1,250	0	50
Nondurable Goods	900	850	850	50	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,150**	**1,150**	**1,150**	**0**	**0**
Transportation	650	650	650	0	0
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	500	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**15,200**	**14,900**	**14,700**	**300**	**500**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	13,900	13,600	13,500	300	400
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
Eating & Drinking Places	6,000	5,700	5,800	300	200
Other Retail Trade	6,800	6,800	6,600	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**3,100**	**3,000**	**2,800**	**100**	**300**
SERVICES	**20,900**	**20,400**	**20,300**	**500**	**600**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,800	2,700	2,800	100	0
Health Services	4,700	4,700	4,500	0	200
Other Services	13,400	13,000	13,000	400	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**24,550**	**24,550**	**24,500**	**0**	**50**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,750	1,750	1,700	0	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,800	22,800	22,800	0	0
State Government 3/	17,900	17,900	18,200	0	-300
Local Government	4,900	4,900	4,600	0	300

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(Hours and Earnings of Production, Constuction and Nonsupervisory Employees)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	AUG 1994	JUL 1994	AUG 1993	AUG 1994	JUL 1994	AUG 1993	AUG 1994	JUL 1994	AUG 1993
MINING	$623.57	$635.25	$598.31	44.1	43.6	43.8	14.14	14.57	13.66
CONSTRUCTION	$511.66	$512.78	$491.18	40.9	42.1	41.0	12.51	12.18	11.98
MANUFACTURING	$408.29	$416.56	$410.89	41.2	41.0	41.8	9.91	10.16	9.83
Durable Goods	$440.18	$447.37	$442.80	41.1	41.5	42.7	10.71	10.78	10.37
Nondurable Goods	$344.02	$347.85	$347.67	41.2	39.8	40.1	8.35	8.74	8.67
COMMUNICATIONS	$570.08	$583.89	$676.50	39.1	38.9	43.9	14.58	15.01	15.41
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$698.41	$733.38	$719.18	42.9	44.1	46.7	16.28	16.63	15.40
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$232.47	$234.90	$238.29	31.5	31.7	31.9	7.38	7.41	7.47
Wholesale Trade	$364.42	$371.51	$368.26	37.3	38.3	38.4	9.77	9.70	9.59
Retail Trade	$206.65	$208.24	$213.37	30.3	30.4	30.7	6.82	6.85	6.95
BANKING	$286.13	$278.94	$277.13	37.5	36.8	37.5	7.63	7.58	7.39

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	AUG 1994	JUL 1994	AUG 1993	AUG 1994	JUL 1994	AUG 1993	AUG 1994	JUL 1994	AUG 1993
MANUFACTURING	$428.27	$428.74	$420.02	40.1	40.6	40.7	10.68	10.56	10.32
Durable Goods	$464.94	$470.82	$460.22	40.5	41.3	41.8	11.48	11.40	11.01
Nondurable Goods	$320.49	$307.20	$314.95	38.8	38.4	37.9	8.26	8.00	8.31

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

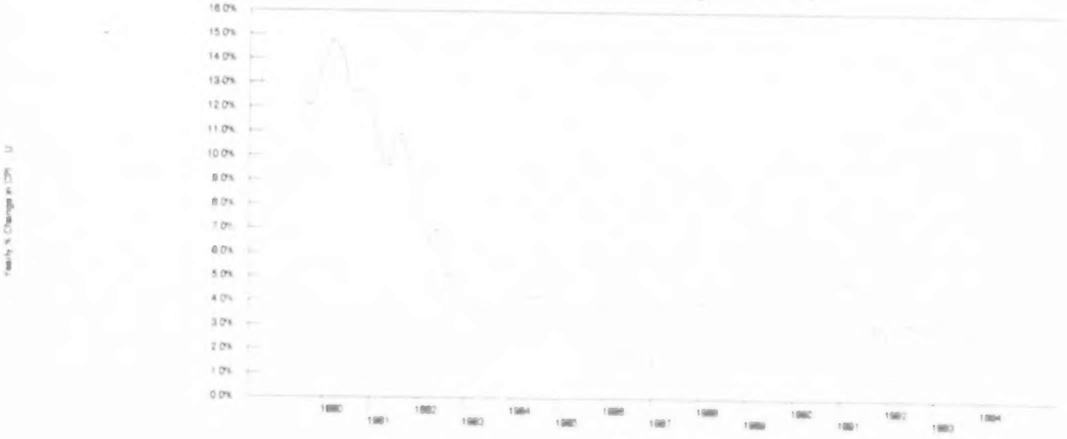
Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

	August 1994	July 1994	August 1993	PERCENT CHANGE Jul '94-Aug '94	PERCENT CHANGE Aug '93-Aug '94
CPI-U	149.0	148.4	144.8	0.4%	2.9%
CPI-W	146.5	145.8	142.4	0.5%	2.9%

**CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers*
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)
(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)



August Nonagricultural Growth Rate by State (Highest to Lowest)

(Seasonally Adjusted – Year to Year Change)

STATE	Prel. 1994 RANKING	August 1994 RATE
NEVADA	1	6.0%
UTAH	2	5.7%
NEW MEXICO	**3**	**5.2%**
IDAHO	4	4.8%
GEORGIA	5	4.3%
ARIZONA	6	4.2%
MISSISSIPPI	7	3.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	7	3.5%
ARKANSAS	9	3.4%
FLORIDA	9	3.4%
MICHIGAN	9	3.4%
OREGON	9	3.4%
TEXAS	13	3.2%
LOUISIANA	14	3.1%
DELAWARE	15	3.0%
VIRGINIA	16	2.9%
MINNESOTA	16	2.9%
WEST VIRGINIA	16	2.9%
COLORADO	16	2.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	16	2.9%
MISSOURI	21	2.8%
UNITED STATES		**2.8%**
NORTH DAKOTA	22	2.6%
TENNESSEE	23	2.5%
WISCONSIN	24	2.4%
NEBRASKA	25	2.2%
IOWA	25	2.2%
KANSAS	25	2.2%
MONTANA	28	2.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	28	2.1%
KENTUCKY	28	2.1%
NEW JERSEY	31	2.0%
ALASKA	32	1.8%
INDIANA	32	1.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	34	1.7%
WASHINGTON	34	1.7%
RHODE ISLAND	34	1.7%
ILLINOIS	37	1.6%
WYOMING	37	1.6%
OKLAHOMA	37	1.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	40	1.3%
NEW YORK	41	1.2%
SOUTH CAROLINA	42	1.0%
OHIO	42	1.0%
ALABAMA	44	0.9%
MAINE	45	0.8%
MARYLAND	46	0.7%
VERMONT	46	0.7%
CONNECTICUT	48	0.4%
CALIFORNIA	49	−0.2%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	−1.1%
HAWAII	51	−1.6%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	Revised 1993 RANKING	August 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	5.9%
IDAHO	2	5.1%
NEVADA	3	4.9%
FLORIDA	4	4.5%
COLORADO	5	4.3%
GEORGIA	6	4.1%
TENNESSEE	7	3.9%
MONTANA	7	3.9%
NORTH CAROLINA	9	3.7%
NEW MEXICO	**10**	**3.6%**
MISSISSIPPI	10	3.6%
ARIZONA	10	3.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13	3.5%
ARKANSAS	14	3.0%
TEXAS	14	3.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	16	2.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	17	2.8%
SOUTH DAKOTA	17	2.8%
MISSOURI	17	2.8%
OREGON	20	2.7%
VIRGINIA	21	2.6%
MINNESOTA	22	2.3%
NEBRASKA	22	2.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	24	2.1%
IOWA	24	2.1%
ALASKA	24	2.1%
OKLAHOMA	27	1.9%
ALABAMA	27	1.9%
UNITED STATES		**1.9%**
WEST VIRGINIA	29	1.8%
WISCONSIN	29	[illegible]
MAINE	31	1.6%
DELAWARE	31	1.6%
WYOMING	33	1.5%
KENTUCKY	33	1.5%
VERMONT	33	1.5%
ILLINOIS	36	1.4%
KANSAS	36	1.4%
OHIO	38	1.3%
RHODE ISLAND	38	1.3%
LOUISIANA	40	1.1%
NEW JERSEY	41	1.0%
WASHINGTON	42	0.9%
MARYLAND	42	0.9%
MICHIGAN	44	0.8%
INDIANA	45	0.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	46	0.4%
NEW YORK	47	0.1%
CONNECTICUT	48	0.0%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	49	−0.8%
HAWAII	50	−1.0%
CALIFORNIA	51	−1.2%

National Labor Update from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
August 1994

U.S. Employment - August 1994 Overview

On September 2, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.1 percent in August, after rising from 6.0 percent in June to 6.1 percent in July. The unemployment rate remained stable though employment rose by 714,000, as unemployment also rose, by 18,000 and the number of those not in the labor force fell by 549,000.

The unemployment rate for adult men fell two tenths of a point to 5.4 percent, the rate for adult women rose to 5.4 percent, while the rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 17.5 percent (down two tenths of a percentage point). The August rate for Blacks was up three tenths of a point to 11.5 percent. The rate for Hispanics was up by one tenth of a point to 10.2 percent. The rate for Whites was down by one tenth of a point, to 5.3 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment rose by 714,000 in August to 123.166 million, after rising by 22,000 last month, and the employment-population ratio was up by three tenths of a point to 62.5 percent. The employment-to-population ratio is seven tenths of a point higher than in August of last year. The civilian labor force (now at 131.189 million) has risen 2,855 or 2.2 percent over last August, while the labor force participation rate (66.6 percent) was up three tenths of a point over the month, and four tenths of a point since August 1993.

Total employment according to the household survey is composed of workers in agriculture and in nonagricultural industries. There were 1.737 million agricultural workers and 110.393 million workers in nonagricultural industries in August. In the nonfarm industries, there were 18.188 million government workers and 92.205 million nongovernment workers. In addition, there were 9.055 million self-employed workers and 141,000 unpaid family workers.

Characteristics of the Unemployed

The median duration of unemployment was 9.0 weeks in August, down from 9.3 weeks in July. The median duration of unemployment has increased by three-fifths of a week since August 1993. 2.793 million (or 34.7 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in August 1994, compared to 3.0 million or 34.7 percent in August 1993. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job or completed a temporary job was 47.7 percent in August, down from 56.2 percent in August 1993. Job losers totaled 3.813 million in August 1994, compared to 751 thousand job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.779 million) and new entrants (650 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they wanted to work and are available to work, but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 489,000 in August 1994 and 542,000 in July 1994, a decrease of 53,000.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in August, by 179,000 jobs to 113.764 million, following a revised June to July increase of 251,000. Nonfarm jobs have increased by 3.050 million or +2.7 percent since last August, with increases occurring in both the service-producing sector and in the goods-producing sector. The goods-producing industries gained 25,000 jobs over the month and 413,000 jobs over the year. Mining employment fell by 2,000 jobs over the year nationally, the only goods-producing industry to shed jobs.

Construction was up by 284,000 or 6.1 percent over the year. Manufacturing was up 131,000 or 0.7 percent. The service-producing industries gained 154,000 jobs over the month, with increases in wholesale trade, transportation, services, and in finance, insurance & real estate. Government was down 4,000 jobs over the month but up by 191,000 over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures (Household Survey Data)

Job losers and persons completing temporary jobs moved down one tenth of a point to 2.9 percent of the labor force in August. Job leavers were unchanged for the fifth straight month at six tenths of a percentage point (0.6 percent) of the labor force. Labor force reentrants were unchanged at 2.1 percent of the labor force, while new entrants to the labor force were up one tenth of a percent to 0.5 percent.

Multiple Jobholders

There were 7,079,000 persons in the labor force who had more than one job in August, or 5.7 percent of the civilian labor force. Of the total number of multiple jobholders, 3,899,000 had a primary full time job and a secondary part time job, 1,416,000 had part time primary and secondary jobs, and 260,000 had full time primary and secondary jobs, while 1,465,000 had variable hours on one job. 5.8 percent of the men and 5.7 percent of the women in the labor force were multiple jobholders in August.

New Mexico

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Unemployment Compensation Regular Program

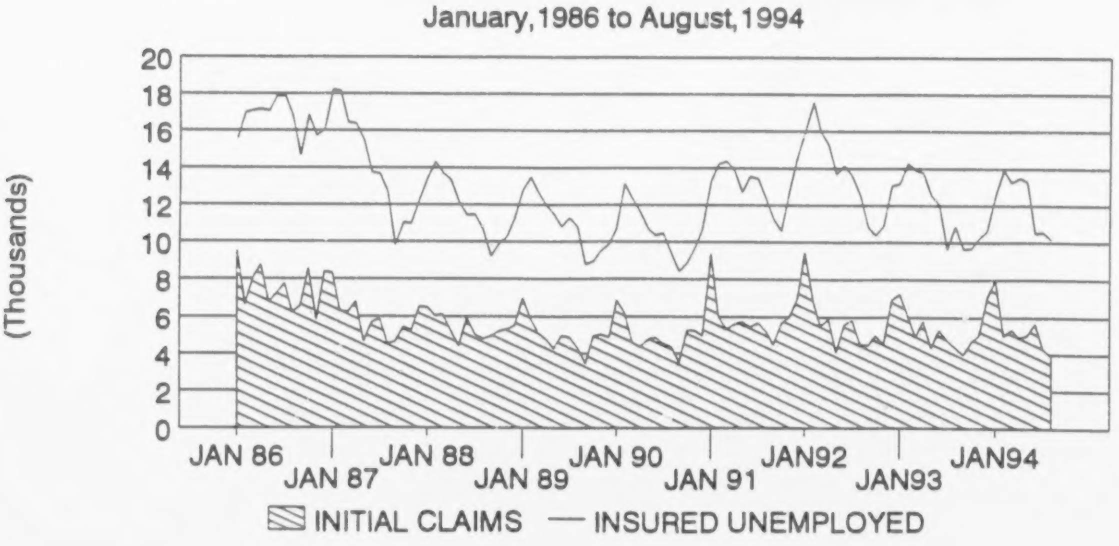
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	August 1994	July 1994	August 1993	CHANGE FROM: July '94	August'93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	3,931	4,278	4,366	−347	−435
Continued Claims	49,102	45,110	49,402	3,992	−300
# Insured Unemployed *	10,152	10,565	10,874	−413	−722
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.8	1.8	2.0		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	1,813	2,083	1,554	−270	259
Final Payments	975	875	900	100	75
Weeks Compensated	38,568	34,858	35,599	3,710	2,969
Net Benefit Payments	$5,758,487	$5,102,392	$5,144,421	$656,095	$614,066
Average Weekly Check	$149.31	$146.38	$144.51	$2.93	$4.80

** Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.*

Initial claims for unemployment insurance continued its seasonal decline. New claims for unemployment insurance fell 347 or 8 percent in August. Over the year, initial claims were down 435 for a 10 percent decrease. The number of insured unemployed in August was 10,152, a slight decrease from July and 722 less than August,1993. The insured unemployment rate was unchanged at 1.8 percent. Benefit payments for August totaled $5.76 million, an increase of $656,095 from July and an increase of $614,066 from August, 1993. The average weekly check of $149.31 was $4.80 higher than in August 1993 and $2.93 more than the average weekly check for the prior month. Weeks compensated during August rose to 38,568. The graph of initial claims and the number of insured unemployed (below) illustrates how closely insured unemployment follows the rise and fall of new claims over the last eight and a half years.

New Claims & # of Insured Unemployed



New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide:

US West Communications Inc. has notified its employees that it will eliminate about 5,000 jobs in the next year, including 234 in New Mexico. About 2,000 of the affected employees have signed voluntary separation agreements. The rest will be cut through attrition, retirement, and layoffs, although no specific numbers are available. In New Mexico, 234 of US West's 1,300 non-management jobs will be eliminated. The cuts are part of an $880 million re-engineering plan announced in September to improve customer service by consolidating 560 centers into 26 centers in 10 cities. US West has been criticized for delays in the installation of telephone lines.

The **US Department of Health and Human Services** has awarded grants totalling $424,931 to two New Mexico projects. Los Alamos National Laboratory received $324,391 from the department's National Center for Research Resources of the National Institutes of Health to fund a study entitled "Flow Cyclometric Analysis of Multiple DNA Fluorochromes". San Juan Pueblo near Espanola will receive $100,000 from the Office of Human Developmental Services of HHS to enhance social and economic development in the San Juan community.

The **US Department of Energy** will award nearly $200,000 in grants to two New Mexico businesses in October as part of the DOE's Small Business Technology Transfer pilot program. JP Accelerator Works in Los Alamos received a $99,970 grant to work with Los Alamos National Laboratory to research a 500-megawatt, microwave-free electron laser. North Star Research Corp. of Albuquerque received $99,985 to research an efficient, low-cost power modulator system for high power klystrons with Albuquerque's Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. The three year pilot program is designed to encourage the participation of small, high-tech businesses in federal research and development projects.

The August 1994 issue of General Fund Report of the **New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)**, covering developments through June 1994, states that New Mexico General Fund revenues for June 1994 were $245.8 million, with a fiscal year total of $2.556 billion, 12.6 percent higher than the $2.269 billion total for the previous fiscal year. About four percentage points of growth were attributable to 1993 legislative tax increases. According to the General Fund Report, this growth slightly exceeds the February DFA revenue forecast for FY94 by about $18 million or 0.7 percent. Severance tax revenues have grown 13.1 percent over the previous fiscal year. Gross receipts tax revenues grew 6.2 percent on a fiscal year basis. Net personal income tax revenues for the 1994 fiscal year were $466.1 million for growth of 11.4 percent.

The **New Mexico Department of Agriculture** has been awarded a grant of $35,578 to enforce federal pesticide regulations in New Mexico. The grant was awarded by the US Environmental Protection Agency. The New Mexico Department of Agriculture is the state's lead agency for enforcing pesticide laws. The agency will work to assure that pesticides are applied safely on crops, lawns, and gardens as well as in buildings.

Kmart has announced that the company is closing three New Mexico stores in the next few months. Kmart is closing stores in Albuquerque, Silver City and Las Vegas. The closures means that 180 workers from Kmart's statewide workforce of 2,005 (about 9 percent) will lose their jobs.

The **US Small Business Administration** has awarded a $45,718 grant to the New Mexico Community Development Loan Fund to support its efforts to help low-income entrepreneurs. The New Mexico Community Development Loan Fund, based in Albuquerque, is one of 19 organizations across the country to receive technical assistance grants in September under the SBA's micro-loan Demonstration Project.

Five New Mexico museums have been awarded grants totaling $357,106 from the federal Institute of Museum Services. The General Operating Support two-year grants are awarded to museums that have demonstrated excellence in all areas of museum operations. Grant amounts are equal to fifteen percent of a museum's operating budget to a maximum of $112,500. New Mexico museums receiving IMS grants include: $112,500 grant for the Center for Contemporary Art of Santa Fe; a $111,684 grant for the University Art Museum at the University of New Mexico; a $89,078 grant for the Santa Fe Children's Museum; a $36,830 grant for the Los Alamos Historical Museum; and a $7,714 grant for the museum and cultural center in Zuni.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

According to an item in the **New Mexico Business Weekly,** scientists in the department of pathology and medicine at the UNM School of Medicine and at Los Alamos National Laboratory have received a grant for hantavirus research from the National Institutes of Health. The five year, $957,821 grant will finance a research team for a study that will attempt to determine the extent of hantavirus infection in rodents in New Mexico. From the research, the scientists hope to identify ways to prevent hantavirus transmission to people.

Schneider National, the largest truck transport firm in North America, will be adding 300 drivers in the Albuquerque-Santa Fe area in September and October. A company spokesman said that new drivers earn an average of $25,000 to $35,000 their first year and $40,000 to $50,000 within three years. Schneider, based in Green Bay, Wisc., said that it is hiring in New Mexico because of the amount of freight that moves through the area. The company employs 10,000 altogether.

The **New Mexico State Fair**, which operated from September 9 to 25th this year, has become a successful economic machine, according to an article in the Albuquerque Business Times. A spokesperson for the fair said that the annual Fair payroll is now $5 million. The State Fair employs about 1,500 general laborers, as well as electricians and sanitary engineers. The article states that the New Mexico Fair is the third largest in the nation, but draws attendance mainly from New Mexicans.

The proposed rebuilding of the Big-I interchange (I-40 and I-25) in Albuquerque could take eight to 12 years to finish and cost between $600 and $800 million, state highway engineers said in mid-September. The Highway Department recently hired a consulting team to evaluate alternatives to improve the operation and safety of the 30-year-old interchange, which handles an estimated 250,000 to 300,000 vehicles a day.

Construction is under way on a new McDonald's and Walgreen's drug store in the Del Norte Shopping Center at San Antonio and Wyoming NE. The McDonald's restaurant could open by early November and will hire more than 60 employees. The Walgreen's is scheduled to open in October.

Sandia Properties Limited, an Albuquerque-based development firm, has announced plans for one of the largest developments on Albuquerque's west side in recent years. The development would add about 15,000 residents to the Paradise Hills neighborhood in the next decade, if approval from the city of Albuquerque is forthcoming. The proposed Paradise West subdivision would include 5,000 to 6,000 homes and apartments, about 20 acres of parks, 30 acres for businesses and possibly one elementary and one middle school. Company officials said that they want to begin construction on the multi-million dollar project in the fall of 1995, with the development to be built in phases over the next seven to ten years. Sandia Properties Limited has been responsible for a number of developments in the city of Albuquerque, including Sandia Heights along the Sandia mountains.

The **MIOX Corp.** has opened a plant in Albuquerque. MIOX makes an electrolytic system that produces drinking water without traditional chlorination by using an electrolytic system involving water, salt and a twelve-volt battery. Annual sales are projected at $500,000 this year and $2.5 million next year. By next year the company expects to have an annual production of about 500 units, which range in cost from $2,500 to $6,000 each. The Albuquerque Tribune reports that the company is a spin-off of Los Alamos Technical Associates, a New Mexico technology company with strong links to Los Alamos National Laboratories.

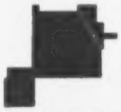
The University of New Mexico Center for Wildlife Law has been awarded a $344,233 grant to write a handbook explaining federal laws affecting fish and wildlife management. When finished in about 18 months , the book will be available both in hard copy and on federal computer network services, such as the US Fish and Wildlife Reference Service.

The University of New Mexico Hospital in Albuquerque has been awarded a five-year $3.7 million contract to develop a community-based AIDS research network in New Mexico. The contract is part of $67 million awarded by the National Institutes of Health for 16 sites nationwide.

The **US Navy** has awarded a women-owned environmental consulting firm in Albuquerque a $4.3 million contract. Consolidated Technical Services Inc. (Contech) was awarded the contract for quality assurance services by the Naval Facilities Engineering Services Center in Port Huenene, Calif. Under the contract, Contech will provide environmental quality assurance services to the navy and evaluate the performance of laboratories supporting the Navy's Installation restoration program.

The Albuquerque Journal reported on Sept. 21 that a federal judge signed an order to liquidate **Nunzio's**, a family owned pizza chain in Albuquerque. The action ended two years of bankruptcy protection under an earlier court order. Nunzio's employed about 150 people, according to the article.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:



According to the latest Employment Outlook Survey report from **Manpower Inc.,** 23 percent of businesses interviewed by Manpower in the Roswell area intend to staff up in the fourth quarter of 1994. Three percent of employers interviewed say that workforce cutbacks are planned, and 64 percent expect no change.

Roswell's **Transportation Manufacturing Corp.** has been awarded $3.7 million from the Technology Reinvestment Project, the cornerstone of the US defense reinvestment and conversion initiative. TMC, which makes intracity buses, and employs about 900 workers in Roswell is being sold to Novabus of America Inc.

Laguna Area, Cibola County:

Laguna Pueblo will receive $74,122 to establish a wetlands program. The award is part of a statewide award totalling nearly $800,000 from the US Environmental Protection Agency. Also as part of the grant, the city of Albuquerque was awarded $465,833 to support the city's air pollution control efforts.

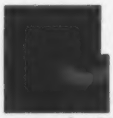
Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

Las Cruces is expected to close out 1994 with an increase in hiring, according to the latest Employment Outlook Survey report from Manpower Inc. The Las Cruces Sun-News reports that results from the report for the fourth quarter show that 23 percent of Las Cruces area businesses interviewed intend to increase their staff in the fourth quarter of 1994, 77 percent expect no change in hiring and none expect decreases.

Santa Teresa Area, Dona Ana County:

The 1995 Commerce, Justice and State Appropriations Bill recently signed by President Clinton includes funding to construct a permanent Border Patrol station at Santa Teresa; checkpoints on US 54 and US 70 near Alamogordo; checkpoints on Interstates 10 and 25; and a Border Patrol station and checkpoint at Truth or Consequences.

Carlsbad Area, Eddy County:



According to the project manager at the US Energy Department's Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP), the project is overstaffed by 15 percent, and the energy department will reduce the work force through attrition. No layoffs are anticipated and normal attrition will be used to reduce the work force from 777 to 660. Located near Carlsbad, WIPP is a 2,000 foot deep salt mine in which the Energy Department proposes to bury nuclear waste from nuclear weapons production. Sandia National Laboratories, which receives $4 million for scientific work associated with WIPP, will not be affected by the cuts.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Median family income in Lea County increased from $26,619 in 1989 to $30,700 in 1993 or by 15.3 percent, according to estimates released by the US Department of Housing and Urban Development. Median family income in the United States had increased from $35,225 in 1989 to $39,700 in 1993 or by 12.7 percent while median family income in New Mexico increased from $27,623 in 1989 to $31,800 in 1993 or by 15.1 percent.

The Hobbs Daily News-Sun reported on August 24 that the quoted price of West Texas Intermediate crude fell to $16.85 a barrel, bringing the total drop in crude prices to $3.70 barrel since August 1. Prices edged up slightly the next day to $17.10.

Smith's Food and Drug plans to open a store in Hobbs in December. The 54,000-square -foot store will offer a pharmacy, floral shop, video rental, liquor sales and bulk-foods section. Smith's operates 14 stores in New Mexico. The Smith's chain employs about 20,000 employees company-wide and expects to hire about 100 full and part time employees in Hobbs. An opening date for the store depends on how quickly the Utah-based Big D Construction company can complete the project. The company is hoping to open the Hobbs store and a similar store in Alamogordo by mid-December.

Shiprock Area, McKinley County:

The Northern Navajo Medical Center will officially open its doors to the medical needs of the Navajo Nation in early December. The facility will encompass health care from dental care to a pharmacy. The new facility is a total of 215,000 square feet and houses 70 exam rooms, compared to the old Shiprock Hospital's 20 rooms. The new facility also holds 24 dental chairs versus the old facility's eight. The hospital employs 500 people, and is 85 percent staffed for the new facility. The hospital administration feels an additional 250 employees will be needed to meet the demand for services.

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

The US **Department of Education** has awarded a grant of $55,044 to Santa Clara Pueblo for improved library services. The Pueblo was awarded the grant under the Department of Education Library Services for Indian Tribes special program. Funding will be used to develop and improve library services.

The **Espanola Housing Authority** has received a grant of $680,000 for improvement of homes under its jurisdiction. The Espanola authority grant is the largest out of a statewide total of $3.2 million. The authority plans to use the money to upgrade bathrooms in some 20 year-old homes.

Portales Area, Roosevelt County:

An article in the **Portales News Tribune** reported that Cannon Air Force Base will lose as many as 43 civilian employees in 1995 and 1996. The cuts will be part of 1,093 civilian cuts in the Air Force Command in fiscal years 1995 and 1996 and 28,000 civilian positions Air Force wide by fiscal year 2001. The final numbers for Cannon are expected within the next six months.

Rio Rancho Area, Sandoval County:

Golden Corral Steaks, Buffet & Bakery opened a 12,000-square-foot restaurant in Rio Rancho in late September. The restaurant has 125 employees; about half are full-time jobs. Staff payroll will be more than $500,000 annually.

The **Rio Rancho** school district announced in mid-September that a site has been selected for a new middle school, and that Sandoval county will help pay for the land purchase. The county plans to pay about $350,000 to help buy part of the property in order to share a multi-purposes field with the school district. The school, which will cost about $48 million to build, is scheduled to open in fall 1996, and groundbreaking will be in July 1995.

Intel Corp. has donated 75 Pentium computers to Cibola High School and another 75 computers were given to Rio Grande High School, Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute and Albuquerque T-VI. The estimated value of the high-tech gift is $1 million. Intel officials said that the program is part of their "School to Work Highway" and is considered an investment in providing quality early training for the Corporation's future employees.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

The Albuquerque Journal reported in late August that **BARK Enterprises**, a group of four Farmington-area investors, plans to build a Holiday Inn Express hotel on NM64 near Farmington. The investors stated that the decision to build a hotel with approximately 100 rooms reflects confidence in the continued growth of the Farmington area economy. The hotel will be a franchise of Holiday Inn Inc., and construction will begin this fall with opening in the summer of 1995.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

Mega Warehouse Foods is delaying plans to build two 24-hour grocery stores in Santa Fe and Espanola until its bankruptcy problems are settled, according to a company spokesperson. The chain filed for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the US bankruptcy code in August.

The occupancy rate for Santa Fe hotels and motels in July was 86.7 percent, compared to 86.1 percent in July 1993, according to the **Rocky Mountain Lodging Report**. Through July 1994, however, 1994's occupancy rate is 73.1 percent, compared with 75.2 percent for the same time period of 1993. Only March and July 1994 have had occupancy rates higher than the comparable months in 1993. The average daily room rate for July was $133.32, up about 7 percent from the $124.93 rate in July 1993.

The **National Park Service** will not close its Santa Fe office and will continue to employ at least 150 people after a national reorganization takes place, according to an article in the Albuquerque Journal. The current employment at the Santa Fe Park Service office is 266. Under the national reorganization plan, the Park Service will cut 1,325 central office employees within the next two years, while adding 1,100 positions to parks and local offices. The Santa Fe office, which now supervises 39 parks and two national trails in six states, will be downgraded to a service center that manages a much smaller number of parks.

According to an article in the September 3 edition of the **Santa Fe New Mexican**, filming of the television series Earth 2, which began in June, will pump at least $20 million into the Santa Fe local economy by the time the last of the 20 episodes are filmed next spring. About 65 percent of the production crew are local residents. During set construction earlier this summer, about 100 locals worked as carpenters. Revenue generated by the filming will make an impact in transportation, food, lodging and other services purchased locally.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES

- COOK
- ELECTRICIAN
- LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
- REGISTERED NURSE
- TRUCK DRIVER

MAJOR SURPLUSES

- CASHIER
- CLERK, GENERAL
- CONSTRUCTION WKR, UNSKILLED
- LABORER
- SALES CLERK
- SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION

- BILINGUAL TEACHER
- EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN
- SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST
- SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

HEALTH

- CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
- CRITICAL CARE NURSE
- HOME HEALTH AIDE
- LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
- NURSE PRACTITIONER
- PHYSICIAN
- PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
- REGISTERED NURSE
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES

- AUTOMOTIVE TECHNICIAN
- CASHIER
- CONSTRUCTION LABORER
- CORRECTIONAL OFFICER
- ECOCARDIOGRAPHER
- ELECTRICIAN
- ENGINEER (CHEM., ELEC., MECH.)
- FAST FOOD WORKER
- FURNITURE ASSEMBLER
- HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE
- MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER
- MOTEL CLEANER
- PHARMACIST
- RADIOGRAPHER
- SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST
- TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE, READING, SPECIAL ED.)
- THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)
- TRUCK DRIVER

SURPLUSES

- ACCOUNTANT
- CLERK, GENERAL
- COMPUTER PROGRAMMER
- ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
- LAWYER
- MANAGER, ALL INDUSTRIES
- RECEPTIONIST
- SECRETARY
- TEACHER (ELEMENTARY, HOME EC., SOC.STUDIES)

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES

- AUTOBODY REPAIR
- BOOKKEEPER, COMPUTER
- FAST FOOD WORKER
- HOUSEKEEPER
- LIVE-IN COMPANION
- SECURITY GUARD

SURPLUSES

- ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
- CASHIER
- CLERK, GENERAL
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
- FRONT DESK CLERK
- MANAGER, RETAIL SALES
- RECEPTIONIST
- SALES CLERK

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES

- AUTOMOBILE MECHANIC
- ELECTRICIAN
- HARVEST WORKER
- PLUMBER
- PRINTER

SURPLUSES

- CANNERY WORKER
- CONSTUCTION WORKER II
- CLERK, GENERAL
- COUNTER ATTENDANT
- SECRETARY
- SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS

- MATERIAL HANDLER
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
- YARD WORKER
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
- CLERK GENERAL
- CLEANER,(Commercial or Insti.)
- MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.
- ELECTRICIAN (Construction)
- KITCHEN HELPER
- WAITER/WAITRESS

TOP 10 APPLICANTS

- CLERK, GENERAL
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
- CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
- CASHIER-CHECKER
- SECRETARY
- CARPENTER
- CASHIER II
- RECEPTIONIST
- OPERATING ENGINEER
- CLEANER (Commercial or Industrial)

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.

- HOME HEALTH AIDE
- PARALEGAL
- MEDICAL ASSISTANT
- MEDICAL SECRETARY
- PHYSICAL THERAPIST
- CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)
- TRAVEL AGENT
- PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT
- SURGICAL TECHNICIAN
- PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.

OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS

- SALESPERSON, RETAIL
- WAITER & WAITRESS
- FOOD COUNTER WORKER
- CASHIER
- GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
- SECRETARY
- JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
- GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
- REGISTERED NURSE
- TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/ Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers lising job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off; or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval and Valencia Counties), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, and Socorro counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using new data or techniques.

Seasonal Adjustment

The procedure of applying smoothing factors to an economic data series to remove the effects of routine fluctuations associated with weather and institutional schedules such as the school year.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

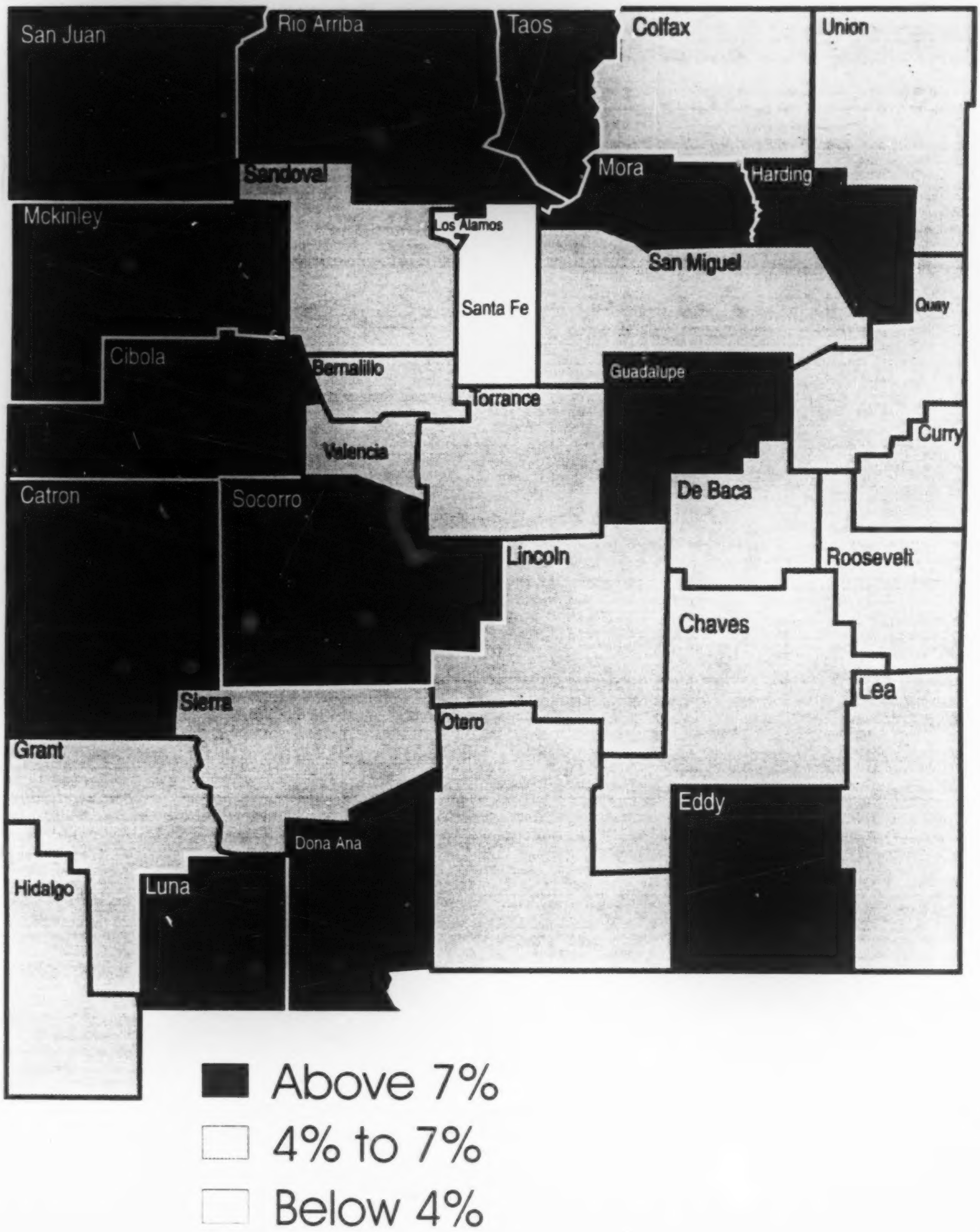
Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

July 1994 Unemployment Rates by County


San Juan
Rio Arriba
Taos
Colfax
Union
Sandoval
Mora
Harding
Mckinley
Los Alamos
San Miguel
Santa Fe
Quay
Cibola
Bernalillo
Guadalupe
Torrance
Curry
Valencia
De Baca
Catron
Socorro
Lincoln
Roosevelt
Chaves
Sierra
Lea
Otero
Grant
Eddy
Dona Ana
Hidalgo
Luna
■ Above 7%
▒ 4% to 7%
☐ Below 4%

New Mexico Department of Labor
Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437–9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841–9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841–8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL–A–TEEN	VENA GORDON	247–3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887–1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748–1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762–4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356–8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753–2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327–6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863–3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287–9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393–5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524–6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425–6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445–2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891–1911	4020 PEGGY SE	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624–6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827–7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538–3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546–0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835–0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758–4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	RAY ARAGON (acting)	461–2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

2/10/94

New Mexico Department of Labor
Economic Research and Analysis (CC6097)
P.O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

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The humpback flute player Kokopelli displayed on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is found throughout prehistoric cultures in the Southwest. Kokopelli's Symbolism varies from a fertility image, to a rain priest, to a hunting magician. In his hump he carries seeds of plants and flowers and with the music of his flute creates warmth for their germination as he scatters them.

New Mexico DRUG FREE It's a State of Mind!

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New Mexico Labor Market Review is a monthly publication from the New Mexico Department of Labor

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New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 23, No. 9, October 31, 1994

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Governor

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Secretary

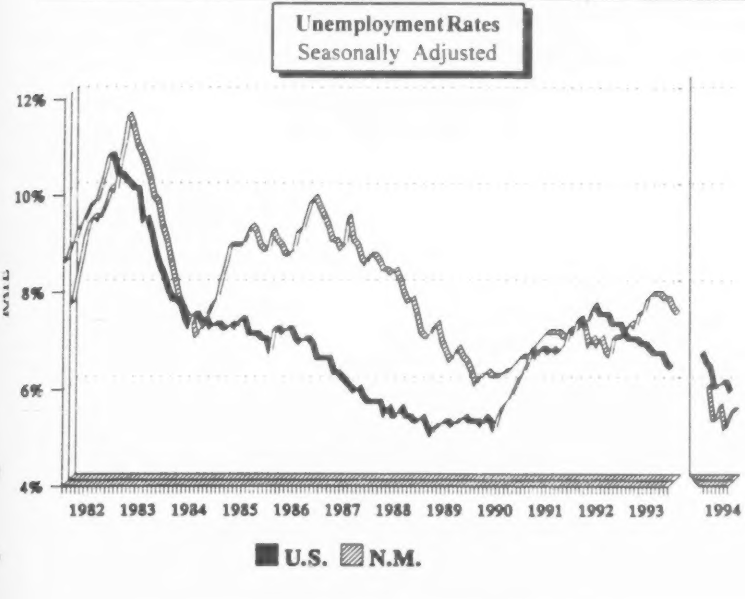
HIGHLIGHTS - September 1994

...The September 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.4 percent, unchanged from August, and five tenths of a percentage point below the September national rate of 5.9 percent.

...Total nonagricultural employment at 667,200 in September, is some 33,000 jobs or 5.2 percent higher than its year ago level.

...Construction continues to lead all major industry groups in the rate of job growth by adding 6,200 workers for substantial 16.4 percent growth over the year.

...Total nonfarm payroll employment in Albuquerque now stands at 309,700, an over the year gain of 16,800 jobs or 5.7 percent.



Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted

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Beginning in January 1994, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the 1994 estimates are not strictly comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to 1994 as illustrated in the adjoining graph.

Prepared by Economic Research and Analysis
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New Mexico Department of LABOR

Labor Force Estimates
(Household Survey Based)

New Mexico

The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for September 1994 was 5.4 percent, unchanged from August. The rate was up two tenths of a percentage point from July to August, following a similar increase from June to July. However, New Mexico's unemployment rate has dropped by two and three tenths points since last September. New Mexico's seasonally adjusted rate is half of a percentage point below the comparable national rate of 5.9 percent. The U.S. unemployment rate fell by two tenths of a point in September, after remaining unchanged between July and August, and has dropped eight tenths of a percentage point since September of last year.

Further evidence of the strong employment situation in New Mexico is furnished by claims data from the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) program. The U.I. program data is especially significant this year because of the uncertainty surrounding year-to-year comparisons of unemployment estimates given the changes in the Current Population Survey questionnaire used in taking the survey. Strong evidence of powerful demand for labor came from the report on U.I. recipients - recipients of unemployment insurance dropped by almost 9 percent over August and by 4.6 percent from September 1993. The U.I. data show that there has been a significant drop in U.I. recipients over the past year, substantiating the drop in the unemployment rate over the year. It is important to note that only about twenty-two percent of the unemployed in New Mexico are currently receiving unemployment benefits - U.I. recipients numbered about 9,200, while unemployment stood at 41,100 not seasonally adjusted.

In the fall of each year, the U.S. Census Bureau publishes data on the percent of persons with income below the poverty level by state. Estimates released in October 1994 show that the proportion of New Mexicans with incomes below the poverty level fell from 21.6 percent in 1992 to 17.4 percent in 1993. The poverty level for a family of four is now $14,800. The drop in the proportion of the population below the poverty level in New Mexico can be attributed to substantial job growth in the past two years, as well as annual average pay that is increasing at a rate faster than the national average.

Nationally, unemployment has dropped by 9.7 percent since last September, while New Mexico's unemployment has fallen about 27 percent, on a seasonally adjusted basis. Recently released data from the Current Population Survey provide background on the composition of unemployment for experienced workers in New Mexico by occupational category. The 1993 unemployment rate overall was 6.7 percent. The unemployment rate was 2.4 percent for executive, administrative & managerial personnel, 3.1 percent for professional specialty occupations, 5.3 percent for technical and related support occupations, 7.4 percent for sales occupations, 6.1 percent for administrative support (including clerical), 7.9 percent for service occupations, and 7.1 percent for precision production, craft and repair. Unemployment rates for operators, fabricators and laborers range from 8.8 percent for transportation and material moving occupations to 12.2 percent for machine operators, assemblers and inspectors and 20.8 percent for handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers.

	Prel. Sep. 1994	Revised Aug 1994	Sep. 1993	Change From Aug 1994	Change From Sep. 1993
Civilian Labor Force	781,200	786,400	757,800	-5,200	+23,400
Employment	740,100	744,300	701,700	-4,200	+38,400
Unemployment	41,100	42,100	56,100	-1,000	-15,000
Rate	5.3%	5.3%	7.4%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.4%	5.4%	7.7%		

Albuquerque MSA 1/

Albuquerque's unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) rose by one tenth of a percentage point in September to 4.1 percent. The Albuquerque MSA unemployment rate is one and three tenths points below the state rate - the state seasonally adjusted rate remained unchanged at 5.4 percent. Albuquerque MSA ranked 5th lowest out of New Mexico counties and MSA's in unemployment rate.

The number of unemployed in the Albuquerque MSA is down by 40 percent from this time last year, compared with a 27 percent decline in unemployment statewide and a 10 percent drop nationwide. The Albuquerque MSA comprises three counties, and the over-the-year unemployment decline for Bernalillo County at 40.5 percent, was significantly larger than the declines for Sandoval and Valencia counties, which were 33 and 37 percent respectively. Over the month, the Bernalillo County decline was 1.6 percent, 9.5 percent in Sandoval and 2.0 percent decline in Valencia County.

The number of U.I. recipients in Bernalillo County was down almost 30 percent over the month and by slightly over thirty percent over the year. U.I. recipients fell by 16 percent over the year and by 34 percent over the month in Sandoval County; in Valencia County the drop was 31 over the month and 39 percent over the year. About 14 percent of the unemployed received U.I. in September.

	Prel. Sep. 1994	Revised Aug. 1994	Sep. 1993	Change From Aug. 1994	Change From Sep. 1993
Civilian Labor Force	345,700	344,800	330,100	+900	+15,600
Employment	331,800	330,500	307,100	+1,300	+24,700
Unemployment	13,900	14,300	23,000	-400	-9,100
Rate	4.0%	4.1%	7.0%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	4.1%	4.0%	7.2%		

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

NEW MEXICO AND UNITED STATES
RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

NEW MEXICO

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate %	SA Rate %
1978	545,000	514,000	31,000	5.7%	
1979	557,000	520,000	37,000	6.6%	
1980	562,000	520,000	42,000	7.5%	
1981	579,000	537,000	42,000	7.3%	
1982	596,000	541,000	55,000	9.2%	
1983	609,000	547,000	62,000	10.1%	
1984	628,000	581,000	47,000	7.5%	
1985	644,000	587,000	57,000	8.8%	
1986	678,000	616,000	62,000	9.2%	
1987	682,000	622,000	60,000	8.9%	
1988	688,000	635,000	54,000	7.8%	
1989	698,000	651,000	46,000	6.7%	
1990	707,000	662,000	44,000	6.3%	
1991	725,000	675,000	50,000	6.9%	
1992	741,000	691,000	51,000	6.8%	
1993	756,000	700,000	57,000	7.5%	
1993 JAN	739,115	681,969	57,146	7.7%	7.2%
FEB	743,680	691,320	52,360	7.0%	7.1%
MAR	751,312	696,147	55,165	7.3%	7.4%
APR	754,687	699,056	55,631	7.4%	7.4%
MAY	755,049	697,959	57,090	7.6%	7.7%
JUN	722,336	702,862	69,474	9.0%	7.8%
JUL	766,772	704,205	62,567	8.2%	7.8%
AUG	757,302	698,651	58,651	7.7%	7.8%
SEP	757,812	701,692	56,120	7.4%	7.7%
OCT	766,097	710,791	55,306	7.2%	7.7%
NOV	763,563	710,573	52,990	6.9%	7.5%
DEC	756,274	704,774	51,500	6.8%	7.4%
1994 JAN	772,298	723,486	48,812	6.3%	5.9%
FEB	774,396	734,891	39,505	5.1%	5.2%
MAR	773,943	733,633	40,310	5.2%	5.2%
APR	786,316	745,731	40,585	5.2%	5.2%
MAY	783,257	740,870	42,387	5.4%	5.5%
JUN	794,805	744,778	50,027	6.3%	5.0%
JUL	788,799	744,370	44,429	5.6%	5.2%
AUG	786,394	744,331	42,063	5.3%	5.4%
SEP	781,229	740,137	41,092	5.3%	5.4%
OCT					
NOV					
DEC					
# CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-5,165	-4,194	-971	0.0%	0.0%
Year Ago	23,417	38,445	-15,028	-2.1%	-2.3%
2 Yrs. Ago	40,229	49,137	-9,908	-1.5%	
3 Yrs. Ago	56,229	65,137	-8,908	-1.6%	
% CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-0.7%	-0.6%	-2.4%		
Year Ago	3.1%	5.5%	-26.8%		
2 Yrs. Ago	5.4%	7.1%	-19.4%		
3 Yrs. Ago	7.8%	9.6%	-17.8%		

UNITED STATES (in thousands)

	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate %	SA Rate %
1978	102,251	96,048	6,202	6.1%	
1979	104,962	98,824	6,137	5.8%	
1980	106,940	99,303	7,637	7.1%	
1981	108,670	100,397	8,273	7.6%	
1982	110,204	99,526	10,678	9.7%	
1983	111,550	100,834	10,717	9.6%	
1984	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%	
1985	115,461	107,150	8,312	7.2%	
1986	117,834	109,597	8,237	7.0%	
1987	119,865	112,440	7,425	6.2%	
1988	121,669	114,968	6,701	5.5%	
1989	123,869	117,342	6,528	5.3%	
1990	124,787	117,914	6,874	5.5%	
1991	125,303	116,877	8,426	6.7%	
1992	126,982	117,598	9,384	7.4%	
1993	128,040	119,306	8,734	6.8%	
1993 JAN	126,034	116,123	9,911	7.9%	7.1%
FEB	126,505	116,735	9,770	7.7%	7.0%
MAR	126,682	117,406	9,276	7.3%	7.0%
APR	126,491	117,856	8,635	6.8%	7.0%
MAY	127,807	119,201	8,606	6.7%	6.9%
JUN	129,839	120,586	9,252	7.1%	6.9%
JUL	130,324	121,323	9,002	6.9%	6.8%
AUG	129,472	121,002	8,470	6.5%	6.7%
SEP	127,858	119,730	8,128	6.4%	6.7%
OCT	128,547	120,446	8,101	6.3%	6.7%
NOV	128,521	120,632	7,890	6.1%	6.5%
DEC	128,401	120,636	7,764	6.0%	6.4%
1994 JAN	129,393	119,901	9,492	7.3%	6.7%
FEB	129,764	120,503	9,262	7.1%	6.5%
MAR	129,718	120,844	8,874	6.8%	6.5%
APR	129,682	121,604	8,078	6.2%	6.4%
MAY	130,602	122,946	7,656	5.9%	6.0%
JUN	132,115	123,864	8,251	6.2%	6.0%
JUL	132,783	124,503	8,281	6.2%	6.1%
AUG	132,361	124,493	7,868	5.9%	6.1%
SEP	131,155	123,775	7,379	5.6%	5.9%
OCT					
NOV					
DEC					
# CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-1,206	-718	-489	-0.3%	-0.2%
Year Ago	3,297	4,045	-749	-0.8%	-0.8%
2 Yrs. Ago	4,173	6,177	-2,005	-1.8%	
3 Yrs. Ago	5,852	6,898	-1,047	-1.1%	
% CHANGE FROM					
Month Ago	-0.9%	-0.6%	-6.6%		
Year Ago	2.6%	3.4%	-9.2%		
2 Yrs. Ago	3.3%	5.3%	-21.4%		
3 Yrs. Ago	4.7%	5.9%	-12.4%		

Source: Based on current population survey
Note: Annual average labor force levels and unemployment rates may not calculate exactly due to independent rounding.
Note 2: SA Rate is seasonally adjusted rate.

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 1994				REVISED AUGUST 1994				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	781,229	740,137	41,092	5.3%	786,394	744,331	42,063	5.3%	−5,165	−4,194	−971	−0.7%	−0.6%	−2.3%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	345,724	331,806	13,918	4.0%	344,753	330,472	14,281	4.1%	971	1,334	−363	0.3%	0.4%	−2.5%
Bernalillo	287,600	276,191	11,409	4.0%	286,676	275,080	11,596	4.0%	924	1,111	−187	0.3%	0.4%	−1.6%
Sandoval	35,113	33,644	1,469	4.2%	35,133	33,509	1,624	4.6%	−20	135	−155	−0.1%	0.4%	−9.5%
Valencia	23,011	21,971	1,040	4.5%	22,943	21,882	1,061	4.6%	68	89	−21	0.3%	0.4%	−2.0%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	62,305	58,379	3,926	6.3%	61,587	57,456	4,131	6.7%	718	923	−205	1.2%	1.6%	−5.0%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,342	74,638	2,704	3.5%	79,046	76,468	2,578	3.3%	−1,704	−1,830	126	−2.2%	−2.4%	4.9%
Los Alamos	12,032	11,905	127	1.1%	12,310	12,196	114	0.9%	−278	−291	13	−2.3%	−2.4%	11.4%
Santa Fe	65,310	62,733	2,577	3.9%	66,736	64,272	2,464	3.7%	−1,426	−1,539	113	−2.1%	−2.4%	4.6%
Catron	1,059	959	100	9.4%	1,128	1,009	119	10.5%	−69	−50	−19	−6.1%	−5.0%	−16.0%
Chaves	23,540	21,931	1,609	6.8%	23,787	22,292	1,495	6.3%	−247	−361	114	−1.0%	−1.6%	7.6%
Cibola	8,932	8,250	682	7.6%	9,140	8,263	877	9.6%	−208	−13	−195	−2.3%	−0.2%	−22.2%
Colfax	6,370	5,983	387	6.1%	6,502	6,195	307	4.7%	−132	−212	80	−2.0%	−3.4%	26.1%
Curry	18,367	17,291	1,076	5.9%	18,582	17,602	980	5.3%	−215	−311	96	−1.2%	−1.8%	9.8%
De Baca	849	835	14	1.6%	910	873	37	4.1%	−61	−38	−23	−6.7%	−4.4%	−62.2%
Eddy	22,476	20,600	1,876	8.3%	22,880	20,973	1,907	8.3%	−404	−373	−31	−1.8%	−1.8%	−1.6%
Grant	11,613	10,864	749	6.4%	11,742	10,984	758	6.5%	−129	−120	−9	−1.1%	−1.1%	−1.2%
Guadalupe	1,744	1,598	146	8.4%	1,783	1,630	153	8.6%	−39	−32	−7	−2.2%	−2.0%	−4.6%
Harding	476	439	37	7.8%	513	476	37	7.2%	−37	−37	0	−7.2%	−7.8%	0.0%
Hidalgo	2,905	2,764	141	4.9%	2,974	2,830	144	4.8%	−69	−66	−3	−2.3%	−2.3%	−2.1%
Lea	25,168	23,519	1,649	6.6%	25,439	23,880	1,559	6.1%	−271	−361	90	−1.1%	−1.5%	5.8%
Lincoln	6,309	5,903	406	6.4%	6,390	6,076	314	4.9%	−81	−173	92	−1.3%	−2.8%	29.3%
Luna	8,813	8,127	686	7.8%	8,849	8,011	838	9.5%	−36	116	−152	−0.4%	1.4%	−18.1%
McKinley	25,310	23,434	1,876	7.4%	25,747	23,837	1,910	7.4%	−437	−403	−34	−1.7%	−1.7%	−1.8%
Mora	1,487	1,302	185	12.4%	1,517	1,314	203	13.4%	−30	−12	−18	−2.0%	−0.9%	−8.9%
Otero	19,686	18,554	1,132	5.8%	20,109	18,882	1,227	6.1%	−423	−328	−95	−2.1%	−1.7%	−7.7%
Quay	4,785	4,446	339	7.1%	4,801	4,567	234	4.9%	−16	−121	105	−0.3%	−2.6%	44.9%
Rio Arriba	15,229	14,190	1,039	6.8%	15,621	14,504	1,117	7.2%	−392	−314	−78	−2.5%	−2.2%	−7.0%
Roosevelt	7,481	7,198	283	3.8%	7,679	7,358	321	4.2%	−198	−160	−38	−2.6%	−2.2%	−11.8%
San Juan	42,841	39,490	3,351	7.8%	43,439	39,908	3,531	8.1%	−598	−418	−180	−1.4%	−1.0%	−5.1%
San Miguel	11,560	10,873	687	5.9%	11,688	10,966	722	6.2%	−128	−93	−35	−1.1%	−0.8%	−4.8%
Sierra	3,454	3,313	141	4.1%	3,529	3,382	147	4.2%	−75	−69	−6	−2.1%	−2.0%	−4.1%
Socorro	6,614	6,206	408	6.2%	6,806	6,325	481	7.1%	−192	−119	−73	−2.8%	−1.9%	−15.2%
Taos	12,494	11,274	1,220	9.8%	12,939	11,625	1,314	10.2%	−445	−351	−94	−3.4%	−3.0%	−7.2%
Torrance	4,505	4,243	262	5.8%	4,576	4,329	247	5.4%	−71	−86	15	−1.6%	−2.0%	6.1%
Union	1,791	1,728	63	3.5%	1,936	1,842	94	4.9%	−145	−114	−31	−7.5%	−6.2%	−33.0%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area -- Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area -- Doña Ana County
4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area -- Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	PRELIMINARY SEPTEMBER 1994				REVISED SEPTEMBER 1993				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	781,229	740,137	41,092	5.3%	757,812	701,692	56,120	7.4%	23,417	38,445	−15,028	3.1%	5.5%	−26.8%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	345,724	331,806	13,918	4.0%	330,157	307,136	23,021	7.0%	15,567	24,670	−9,103	4.7%	8.0%	−39.5%
Bernalillo	287,600	276,191	11,409	4.0%	274,836 L	255,656	19,180	7.0%	12,764	20,535	−7,771	4.6%	8.0%	−40.5%
Sandoval	35,113	33,644	1,469	4.2%	33,334	31,143	2,191	6.6%	1,779	2,501	−722	5.3%	8.0%	−33.0%
Valencia	23,011	21,971	1,040	4.5%	21,988 L	20,337	1,651	7.5%	1,023	1,634	−611	4.7%	8.0%	−37.0%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	62,305	58,379	3,926	6.3%	60,391	55,562	4,829	8.0%	1,914	2,817	−903	3.2%	5.1%	−18.7%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	77,342	74,638	2,704	3.5%	74,204	71,386	2,818	3.8%	3,138	3,252	−114	4.2%	4.6%	−4.0%
Los Alamos	12,032	11,905	127	1.1%	11,539	11,386	153	1.3%	493	519	−26	4.3%	4.6%	−17.0%
Santa Fe	65,310	62,733	2,577	3.9%	62,665	60,000	2,665	4.3%	2,645	2,733	−88	4.2%	4.6%	−3.3%
Catron	1,059	959	100	9.4%	1,033	916	117	11.3%	26	43	−17	2.5%	4.7%	−14.5%
Chaves	23,540	21,931	1,609	6.8%	23,219	21,382	1,837	7.9%	321	549	−228	1.4%	2.6%	−12.4%
Cibola	8,932	8,250	682	7.6%	9,133	8,083	1,050	11.5%	−201	167	−368	−2.2%	2.1%	−35.0%
Colfax	6,370	5,983	387	6.1%	6,181	5,658	523	8.5%	189	325	−136	3.1%	5.7%	−26.0%
Curry	18,367	17,291	1,076	5.9%	18,213	16,869	1,344	7.4%	154	422	−268	0.8%	2.5%	−19.9%
De Baca	849	835	14	1.6%	844	799	45	5.3%	5	36	−31	0.6%	4.5%	−68.9%
Eddy	22,476	20,600	1,876	8.3%	22,491	20,309	2,182	9.7%	−15	291	−306	−0.1%	1.4%	−14.0%
Grant	11,613	10,864	749	6.4%	11,381	10,482	899	7.9%	232	382	−150	2.0%	3.6%	−16.7%
Guadalupe	1,744	1,598	146	8.4%	1,737	1,534	203	11.7%	7	64	−57	0.4%	4.2%	−28.1%
Harding	476	439	37	7.8%	480	444	36	7.5%	−4	−5	1	−0.8%	−1.1%	2.8%
Hidalgo	2,905	2,764	141	4.9%	2,840	2,657	183	6.4%	65	107	−42	2.3%	4.0%	−23.0%
Lea	25,168	23,519	1,649	6.6%	24,469	23,067	1,402	5.7%	699	452	247	2.9%	2.0%	17.6%
Lincoln	6,309	5,903	406	6.4%	6,287	5,827	460	7.3%	22	76	−54	0.3%	1.3%	−11.7%
Luna	8,813	8,127	686	7.8%	8,672	7,770	902	10.4%	141	357	−216	1.6%	4.6%	−23.9%
McKinley	25,310	23,434	1,876	7.4%	25,131	22,998	2,133	8.5%	179	436	−257	0.7%	1.9%	−12.0%
Mora	1,487	1,302	185	12.4%	1,498	1,230	268	17.9%	−11	72	−83	−0.7%	5.9%	−31.0%
Otero	19,686	18,554	1,132	5.8%	19,688	18,063	1,625	8.3%	−2	491	−493	0.0%	2.7%	−30.3%
Quay	4,785	4,446	339	7.1%	4,685	4,378	307	6.6%	100	68	32	2.1%	1.6%	10.4%
Rio Arriba	15,229	14,190	1,039	6.8%	15,672	13,950	1,722	11.0%	−443	240	−683	−2.8%	1.7%	−39.7%
Roosevelt	7,481	7,198	283	3.8%	7,074	6,650	424	6.0%	407	548	−141	5.8%	8.2%	−33.3%
San Juan	42,841	39,490	3,351	7.8%	42,318	38,299	4,019	9.5%	523	1,191	−668	1.2%	3.1%	−16.6%
San Miguel	11,560	10,873	687	5.9%	11,221	10,267	954	8.5%	339	606	−267	3.0%	5.9%	−28.0%
Sierra	3,454	3,313	141	4.1%	3,344	3,173	171	5.1%	110	140	−30	3.3%	4.4%	−17.5%
Socorro	6,614	6,206	408	6.2%	6,526	6,001	525	8.0%	88	205	−117	1.3%	3.4%	−22.3%
Taos	12,494	11,274	1,220	9.8%	12,702	11,011	1,691	13.3%	−208	263	−471	−1.6%	2.4%	−27.9%
Torrance	4,505	4,243	262	5.8%	4,463	4,111	352	7.9%	42	132	−90	0.9%	3.2%	−25.6%
Union	1,791	1,728	63	3.5%	1,759	1,680	79	4.5%	32	48	−16	1.8%	2.9%	−20.3%

1/ All estimates are made in strict acnordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

(Prel.) SEPTEMBER UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY STATE (highest to lowest)

(Seasonally Adjusted, Year to Year Change)

STATE	PREL. 1994 RANKING	September 1994 RATE
CALIFORNIA	1	8.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	2	7.8%
LOUISIANA	3	7.7%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4	7.4%
ALASKA	4	7.4%
RHODE ISLAND	6	7.3%
MAINE	7	7.0%
ARIZONA	8	6.9%
NEW JERSEY	9	6.7%
FLORIDA	9	6.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	9	6.7%
HAWAII	12	6.3%
TEXAS	13	6.2%
NEW YORK	13	6.2%
UNITED STATES		**5.9%**
SOUTH CAROLINA	15	5.9%
WASHINGTON	16	5.8%
OKLAHOMA	16	5.8%
NEVADA	18	5.7%
ILLINOIS	18	5.7%
MICHIGAN	20	5.5%
OHIO	20	5.5%
GEORGIA	22	5.4%
ALABAMA	22	5.4%
NEW MEXICO	**22**	**5.4%**
CONNECTICUT	22	5.4%
MISSISSIPPI	26	5.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	26	5.2%
MARYLAND	26	5.2%
MONTANA	29	5.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	29	5.1%
KENTUCKY	31	5.0%
KANSAS	31	5.0%
IDAHO	31	5.0%
OREGON	31	5.0%
INDIANA	35	4.9%
VIRGINIA	35	4.9%
ARKANSAS	35	4.9%
TENNESSEE	38	4.7%
VERMONT	39	4.6%
WYOMING	40	4.5%
WISCONSIN	40	4.5%
DELAWARE	42	4.3%
MISSOURI	42	4.3%
COLORADO	44	4.1%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	45	3.9%
MINNESOTA	46	3.7%
UTAH	47	3.5%
IOWA	48	3.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	49	3.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	3.1%
NEBRASKA	51	2.7%

STATE	REVISED 1993 RANKING	September 1993 RATE
WEST VIRGINIA	1	10.5%
CALIFORNIA	2	9.3%
MAINE	3	8.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	4	8.3%
ILLINOIS	5	8.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	6	7.8%
RHODE ISLAND	7	7.7%
NEW MEXICO	**7**	**7.7%**
ALABAMA	9	7.6%
NEW JERSEY	9	7.6%
ALASKA	11	7.5%
WASHINGTON	12	7.4%
NEVADA	12	7.4%
NEW YORK	14	7.3%
LOUISIANA	15	7.2%
OHIO	16	7.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	17	7.0%
OREGON	17	7.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	19	6.9%
MICHIGAN	20	6.8%
TEXAS	21	6.7%
UNITED STATES		**6.7%**
FLORIDA	22	6.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	23	6.5%
MISSOURI	23	6.5%
MISSISSIPPI	25	6.2%
MARYLAND	25	6.2%
CONNECTICUT	25	6.2%
OKLAHOMA	28	6.1%
ARKANSAS	28	6.1%
KENTUCKY	30	6.0%
IDAHO	30	6.0%
ARIZONA	30	6.0%
MONTANA	33	5.9%
GEORGIA	34	5.7%
DELAWARE	34	5.7%
TENNESSEE	36	5.6%
WYOMING	37	5.4%
VERMONT	38	5.3%
KANSAS	39	5.1%
MINNESOTA	39	5.1%
COLORADO	41	5.0%
INDIANA	41	5.0%
VIRGINIA	43	4.9%
WISCONSIN	44	4.6%
NORTH DAKOTA	45	4.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	46	4.3%
HAWAII	47	4.0%
IOWA	48	3.9%
UTAH	49	3.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	50	3.4%
NEBRASKA	51	2.4%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Sept. and Aug. Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (Highest to Lowest)

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

AREAS	PREL. RANKING	SEPT. 1994 RATE
MORA	1	12.4%
TAOS	2	9.8%
CATRON	3	9.4%
GUADALUPE	4	8.4%
EDDY	5	8.3%
HARDING	6	7.8%
LUNA	6	7.8%
SAN JUAN	6	7.8%
CIBOLA	9	7.6%
MCKINLEY	10	7.4%
QUAY	11	7.1%
RIO ARRIBA	12	6.8%
CHAVES	12	6.8%
LEA	14	6.6%
LINCOLN	15	6.4%
GRANT	15	6.4%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	17	6.3%
SOCORRO	18	6.2%
COLFAX	19	6.1%
SAN MIGUEL	20	5.9%
CURRY	20	5.9%
OTERO	22	5.8%
TORRANCE	22	5.8%
STATEWIDE		**5.3%**
HIDALGO	24	4.9%
VALENCIA	25	4.5%
SANDOVAL	26	4.2%
SIERRA	27	4.1%
BERNALILLO	28	4.0%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	28	4.0%
ROOSEVELT	30	3.8%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	31	3.5%
UNION	31	3.5%
DE BACA	33	1.6%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area – Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties

AREAS	REVISED RANKING	AUGUST 1994 RATE
MORA	1	13.4%
CATRON	2	10.5%
TAOS	3	10.2%
CIBOLA	4	9.6%
LUNA	5	9.5%
GUADALUPE	6	8.6%
EDDY	7	8.3%
SAN JUAN	8	8.1%
MCKINLEY	9	7.4%
RIO ARRIBA	10	7.2%
HARDING	10	7.2%
SOCORRO	12	7.1%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	13	6.7%
GRANT	14	6.5%
CHAVES	15	6.3%
SAN MIGUEL	16	6.2%
OTERO	17	6.1%
LEA	17	6.1%
TORRANCE	19	5.4%
CURRY	20	5.3%
STATEWIDE		**5.3%**
UNION	21	4.9%
LINCOLN	21	4.9%
QUAY	21	4.9%
HIDALGO	24	4.8%
COLFAX	25	4.7%
VALENCIA	26	4.6%
SANDOVAL	26	4.6%
ROOSEVELT	28	4.2%
SIERRA	28	4.2%
DE BACA	30	4.1%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	4.1%
BERNALILLO	32	4.0%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	3.3%

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Seasonally adjusted nonfarm employment turned in a respectable showing in September, increasing by 1,900 jobs (three tenths of a percent growth) from August, according to preliminary estimates from the employer survey. Major industry groups adding employment included construction (500), manufacturing (400), finance, insurance & real estate (200) and services (1,800). Sectors losing employment in September were transportation, communications & public utilities (TCPU) (-400), trade (-400), and government (down 100). The largest over-the-month percentage increases were in construction, up by 1.2 percent, followed by services (1.0 percent), manufacturing (0.9 percent), and finance, insurance & real estate, which posted a 0.7 percent increase.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted) was estimated at 667,200 in September, 5.2 percent or 33,000 jobs higher than its year ago level. The US nonfarm job growth rate was 2.9, a little more than half the New Mexico rate. The New Mexico growth rate started at 4.5 percent at the beginning of the year, fell to 4.0 percent in March, and has risen consistently since then.

All major industry groups contributed to this accelerating growth, four of them at rates at or above five percent. Construction leads the industries in growth rate, hiring 6,200 additional workers for 16.4 percent over the year growth. Services gained 10,700 jobs, growing 6.4 percent from last year. Trade followed, adding 7,300 positions to last year's level for 4.9 percent over-the-year growth. Government added 3,400 jobs for 2.1 percent growth over the year. Education accounted for 2,200 of the government increase. Manufacturing is up 2,600 jobs for 5.9 percent annual growth. Growth in manufacturing has been accelerating in the course of 1994, beginning at 3.9 percent in January, hovering at or somewhat above 4 percent in the spring and early summer, and then rising to 5.9 percent in September. Mining job growth was slowed to 3.7 percent or 600 jobs in September, reflecting declining prices for oil and gas and continuing problems in the potash industry. Finance, insurance & real estate (FIRE) and transportation & public utilities (TCPU) also added jobs, growing at rates of 5.7 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively. New Mexico FIRE has been buoyed by the high rate of growth in residential construction, with the general building contractor subsector increasing by 2,000 jobs or 17 percent.

Background to industry growth patterns is provided by unemployment rates by industry. The Current Population Survey for 1993 shows that the 1993 unemployment rate for all experienced workers was 6.7 percent. The unemployment rate for experienced workers in the construction sector was 16.1 percent, showing both the extent of frictional unemployment and the existence of a pool of experienced construction workers. The manufacturing sector rate was 14 percent, for the transportation, communication & utility sector the rate was 4.9 percent, for trade the rate was 9.3 percent, for services the rate was 5.8 percent and for government the rate was 4.6 percent. The rate was not available for the finance, insurance & real estate sector.

Data on average annual pay for state and industry was recently released by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, and provides evidence of a tightening labor market in New Mexico. Average annual pay in New Mexico increased by 3.2 percent between 1992 and 1993, while the US increase was 1.8 percent. New Mexico growth rate in average pay was third in the nation in 1993. New Mexico annual average pay growth was 0.8 percent in mining, 3.1 percent in construction, 3.0 in manufacturing, 2.7 percent in TCPU, 2.8 percent in wholesale trade, 3.0 percent in retail trade, 6.6 percent in FIRE, 3.9 percent in services and 3.8 percent in government. New Mexico growth was higher than the national growth in all sectors except mining. New Mexico ranked 42nd in average pay in 1993, out of all states, significantly higher than the state's per capita income ranking of 46th.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose by 2,600 jobs in September on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to preliminary estimates. Major sectors posting gains over the month include construction, manufacturing, trade, services and government. Construction employment increased by 600, service jobs increased by 500, manufacturing increased by 300, government was up by 1100, while trade contributed 100 jobs. Transportation, communication & public utilities and finance, insurance & real estate were both unchanged over the month, and there were no declining sectors.

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA is now 309,700, which is 16,800 jobs (+5.7%) more than in September 1993. The Albuquerque growth rate is now about two points higher than in the spring of this year.

Data on average annual pay levels in Metropolitan Areas were recently released by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics. Annual average pay in the Albuquerque MSA increased by 3.6 percent between 1992 and 1993, or from $22,682 to $23,506. Annual average pay in the Albuquerque MSA ranked 142nd out of the nation's 310 metropolitan statistical areas in 1993, but the MSA growth rate was 21st fastest. Annual average pay in the Las Cruces MSA went from $19,202 in 1992 to $19,348 in 1993, for 0.8 percent growth. The Las Cruces MSA ranked 294th by level of annual average pay and 278th in the growth rate ranking. The Santa Fe MSA posted annual average pay of $21,811 in 1993, up from $21,024 in 1992 for a 3.7 percent increase. The level of annual average pay in the Santa Fe MSA, which includes Los Alamos, was 215th while its growth rate was 18th in the nation.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Seasonally Adjusted)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM SEP 1994	REVISED AUG 1994	CHANGE FROM AUG
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**661,100**	**659,200**	**1,900**
MINING	**16,600**	**16,700**	**–100**
CONSTRUCTION	**42,800**	**42,300**	**500**
MANUFACTURING	**45,800**	**45,400**	**400**
DURABLE GOODS	30,200	30,100	100
NONDURABLE GOODS	15,600	15,300	300
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,400**	**29,800**	**–400**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**155,100**	**155,500**	**–400**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,900	26,900	0
RETAIL TRADE	128,200	128,600	–400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,400**	**29,200**	**200**
SERVICES	**178,800**	**177,000**	**1,800**
GOVERNMENT	**163,200**	**163,300**	**–100**

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)	PRELIM SEP 1994	REVISED AUG 1994	CHANGE FROM AUG
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**306,100**	**303,500**	**2,600**
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**21,300**	**20,700**	**600**
MANUFACTURING	**28,000**	**27,700**	**300**
DURABLE GOODS	21,100	21,000	100
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,900	6,700	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**13,400**	**13,400**	**0**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**73,500**	**73,400**	**100**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,700	15,700	0
RETAIL TRADE	57,800	57,700	100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,300**	**16,300**	**0**
SERVICES	**93,400**	**92,900**	**500**
GOVERNMENT	**60,200**	**59,100**	**1,100**

1/ Estimates include all full–time and part–time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM SEP 1994	REVISED AUG 1994	REVISED SEP 1993	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1994	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**667,200**	**658,600**	**634,200**	**8,600**	**33,000**
GOODS PRODUCING	107,600	106,900	98,200	700	9,400
SERVICE PRODUCING	559,600	551,700	536,000	7,900	23,600
MINING	**16,800**	**16,900**	**16,200**	**−100**	**600**
Metal Mining	1,900	1,900	1,600	0	300
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,000	4,100	4,100	−100	−100
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,900	10,900	10,500	0	400
CONSTRUCTION	**43,900**	**43,800**	**37,700**	**100**	**6,200**
MANUFACTURING	**46,900**	**46,200**	**44,300**	**700**	**2,600**
DURABLE GOODS	30,400	30,300	29,100	100	1,300
Lumber & Wood Products	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,400	2,500	2,500	−100	−100
Elec & Electronic Equip	9,000	8,800	7,800	200	1,200
Transportation Equipment	3,500	3,500	3,800	0	−300
Other Durable Goods	13,400	13,400	12,900	0	500
NONDURABLE GOODS	16,500	15,900	15,200	600	1,300
Food & Kindred Products	6,200	5,600	5,600	600	600
Textile & Apparel	2,900	2,800	2,800	100	100
Other Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,500	6,800	−100	600
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**29,800**	**29,100**	**29,200**	**700**	**600**
TRANSPORTATION	16,500	15,600	15,700	900	800
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,600	7,800	7,500	−200	100
Other Transportation	7,400	6,300	6,700	1,100	700
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,300	13,500	13,500	−200	−200
Communication	5,600	5,700	5,700	−100	−100
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	7,700	7,800	7,800	−100	−100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**156,400**	**157,800**	**149,100**	**−1,400**	**7,300**
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,900	26,900	25,800	0	1,100
Durable Goods	15,300	15,300	14,800	0	500
Nondurable Goods	11,600	11,600	11,000	0	600
RETAIL TRADE	129,500	130,900	123,300	−1,400	6,200
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	5,000	5,200	4,800	−200	200
General Merchandise Stores	14,900	14,900	13,600	0	1,300
Food Stores	16,400	16,400	16,300	0	100
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	16,200	16,300	15,700	−100	500
Apparel & Accessories	5,200	5,400	5,000	−200	200
Furniture & Furnishing	5,500	5,500	5,000	0	500
Eating & Drinking Places	50,900	51,700	48,000	−800	2,900
Miscellaneous Retail	15,400	15,500	14,900	−100	500
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**29,500**	**29,600**	**27,900**	**−100**	**1,600**
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,400	10,200	−100	100
Insurance Carriers	5,100	5,100	4,800	0	300
Insurance Agents	3,300	3,300	3,100	0	200
Real Estate	6,900	7,000	6,300	−100	600
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,900	3,800	3,500	100	400
SERVICES	**179,200**	**179,700**	**168,500**	**−500**	**10,700**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13,700	14,000	13,000	−300	700
Personal Services	5,900	5,900	5,600	0	300
Business Services	27,100	26,800	26,300	300	800
Health Services	44,100	43,900	42,000	200	2,100
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
Educational Services	7,400	5,600	6,700	1,800	700
Social Services	15,300	15,100	13,500	200	1,800
Membership Organizations	12,500	14,000	11,400	−1,500	1,100
Engineering & Management Services	28,800	28,700	26,800	100	2,000
Other Services	19,600	20,900	18,400	−1,300	1,200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**164,700**	**155,500**	**161,300**	**9,200**	**3,400**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,600	31,900	32,400	−300	−800
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	133,100	123,600	128,900	9,500	4,200
State Government 2/	60,800	55,400	59,100	5,400	1,700
Universities	27,100	22,200	26,500	4,900	600
Local Government	72,300	68,200	69,800	4,100	2,500
Schools	43,800	38,800	42,200	5,000	1,600

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which includes the 12th day of the month

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of government

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (Jobs)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	PRELIM SEP 1994	REVISED AUG 1994	REVISED SEP 1993	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1994	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	**309,700**	**304,500**	**292,900**	**5,200**	**16,800**
GOODS PRODUCING	50,300	49,600	45,400	700	4,900
SERVICE PRODUCING	259,400	254,900	247,500	4,500	11,900
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**21,700**	**21,400**	**18,600**	**300**	**3,100**
MANUFACTURING	**28,600**	**28,200**	**26,800**	**400**	**1,800**
Durable Goods	21,400	21,200	20,100	200	1,300
Nondurable Goods	7,200	7,000	6,700	200	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**13,500**	**13,100**	**12,800**	**400**	**700**
Transportation	8,400	7,900	7,700	500	700
Communication & Public Utilities	5,100	5,200	5,100	−100	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**73,900**	**74,000**	**69,900**	**−100**	**4,000**
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,700	15,700	15,000	0	700
Durable Goods	9,600	9,600	9,300	0	300
Nondurable Goods	6,100	6,100	5,700	0	400
RETAIL TRADE	58,200	58,300	54,900	−100	3,300
General Merchandise Stores	6,300	6,100	5,700	200	600
Food Stores	6,600	6,500	6,400	100	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,300	6,400	6,100	−100	200
Eating & Drinking Places	23,200	23,400	22,000	−200	1,200
Other Retail Trade	15,800	15,900	14,700	−100	1,100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**16,300**	**16,400**	**15,500**	**−100**	**800**
Depository Institutions	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,600	5,600	5,400	0	200
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	6,100	6,200	5,600	−100	500
SERVICES	**94,500**	**93,900**	**89,800**	**600**	**4,700**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	4,200	4,300	4,100	−100	100
Personal Services	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Business Services	17,800	17,700	17,200	100	600
Health Services	21,400	21,400	20,600	0	800
Social Services	6,700	6,600	5,900	100	800
Membership Organizations	4,100	4,300	3,700	−200	400
Engineering & Management Services	20,400	20,300	19,500	100	900
Other Services	17,100	16,500	16,100	600	1,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**61,200**	**57,500**	**59,500**	**3,700**	**1,700**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,700	14,900	14,500	−200	200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	46,500	42,600	45,000	3,900	1,500
State Government 2/	19,000	16,600	18,400	2,400	600
Local Government	27,500	26,000	26,600	1,500	900

1/ Estimates include all full−time and part−time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

(Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM SEP 1994	REVISED AUG 1994	REVISED SEP 1993	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1994	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**47,300**	**45,350**	**45,950**	**1,950**	**1,350**
GOODS PRODUCING	5,750	5,650	5,400	100	350
SERVICE PRODUCING	41,550	39,700	40,550	1,850	1,000
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**2,900**	**2,900**	**2,600**	**0**	**300**
MANUFACTURING	**2,850**	**2,750**	**2,800**	**100**	**50**
Durable Goods	750	750	800	0	−50
Nondurable Goods	2,100	2,000	2,000	100	100
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,650**	**1,550**	**1,700**	**100**	**−50**
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**10,350**	**10,200**	**9,850**	**150**	**500**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,100	1,100	0	0
RETAIL TRADE	9,250	9,100	8,750	150	500
General Merchandise Stores	1,250	1,250	1,200	0	50
Food Stores	1,200	1,150	1,150	50	50
Other Retail Trade	6,800	6,700	6,400	100	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**1,950**	**1,950**	**1,900**	**0**	**50**
SERVICES	**9,900**	**9,900**	**9,700**	**0**	**200**
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**17,700**	**16,100**	**17,400**	**1,600**	**300**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,600	3,700	3,700	−100	−100
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,100	12,400	13,700	1,700	400
State Government	7,200	5,900	7,100	1,300	100
Local Government	6,900	6,500	6,600	400	300

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM SEP 1994	REVISED AUG 1994	REVISED SEP 1993	SEP CHANGE FROM AUG 1994	SEP CHANGE FROM SEP 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	**70,400**	**70,750**	**68,300**	**−350**	**2,100**
GOODS PRODUCING	6,100	6,050	5,800	50	300
SERVICE PRODUCING	64,300	64,700	62,500	−400	1,800
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	**3,900**	**3,900**	**3,700**	**0**	**200**
MANUFACTURING	**2,200**	**2,150**	**2,100**	**50**	**100**
Durable Goods	1,300	1,300	1,250	0	50
Nondurable Goods	900	850	850	50	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	**1,200**	**1,150**	**1,150**	**50**	**50**
Transportation	700	650	650	50	50
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	500	0	0
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	**15,050**	**15,200**	**14,150**	**−150**	**900**
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	13,750	13,900	12,950	−150	800
General Merchandise Stores	1,150	1,100	1,050	50	100
Eating & Drinking Places	5,800	6,000	5,500	−200	300
Other Retail Trade	6,800	6,800	6,400	0	400
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	**3,000**	**3,000**	**2,800**	**0**	**200**
SERVICES	**20,400**	**20,800**	**19,800**	**−400**	**600**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Health Services	4,800	4,700	4,700	100	100
Other Services	12,800	13,300	12,400	−500	400
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	**24,650**	**24,550**	**24,600**	**100**	**50**
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,750	1,750	1,700	0	50
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,900	22,800	22,900	100	0
State Government 3/	17,800	17,900	18,300	−100	−500
Local Government	5,100	4,900	4,600	200	500

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published cells with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published cells with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees)

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	SEP 1994	AUG 1994	SEP 1993	SEP 1994	AUG 1994	SEP 1993	SEP 1994	AUG 1994	SEP 1993
MINING	$620.10	$626.31	$598.92	43.7	44.2	43.4	14.19	14.17	13.80
CONSTRUCTION	$504.27	$511.27	$493.70	40.7	41.0	40.6	12.39	12.47	12.16
MANUFACTURING	$417.50	$407.30	$402.17	42.3	41.1	42.2	9.87	9.91	9.53
Durable Goods	$452.81	$438.70	$438.68	42.2	41.0	42.1	10.73	10.70	10.42
Nondurable Goods	$351.90	$343.19	$334.90	42.5	41.1	42.5	8.28	8.35	7.88
COMMUNICATIONS	$572.45	$570.00	$695.82	37.1	38.0	43.9	15.43	15.00	15.85
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	$723.42	$703.19	$705.02	44.3	43.3	45.9	16.33	16.24	15.36
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	$231.13	$232.05	$232.50	30.9	31.4	31.0	7.48	7.39	7.50
Wholesale Trade	$367.50	$363.44	$368.21	37.5	37.2	38.8	9.80	9.77	9.49
Retail Trade	$204.24	$206.95	$206.21	29.6	30.3	29.5	6.90	6.83	6.99
BANKING	$282.27	$286.50	$252.84	38.3	37.5	34.4	7.37	7.64	7.35

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	SEP 1994	AUG 1994	SEP 1993	SEP 1994	AUG 1994	SEP 1993	SEP 1994	AUG 1994	SEP 1993
MANUFACTURING	$435.83	$425.97	$423.94	41.0	40.3	41.0	10.63	10.57	10.34
Durable Goods	$476.52	$463.25	$463.18	41.8	40.6	42.3	11.40	11.41	10.95
Nondurable Goods	$325.14	$320.69	$321.00	38.8	39.3	37.5	8.38	8.16	8.56

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

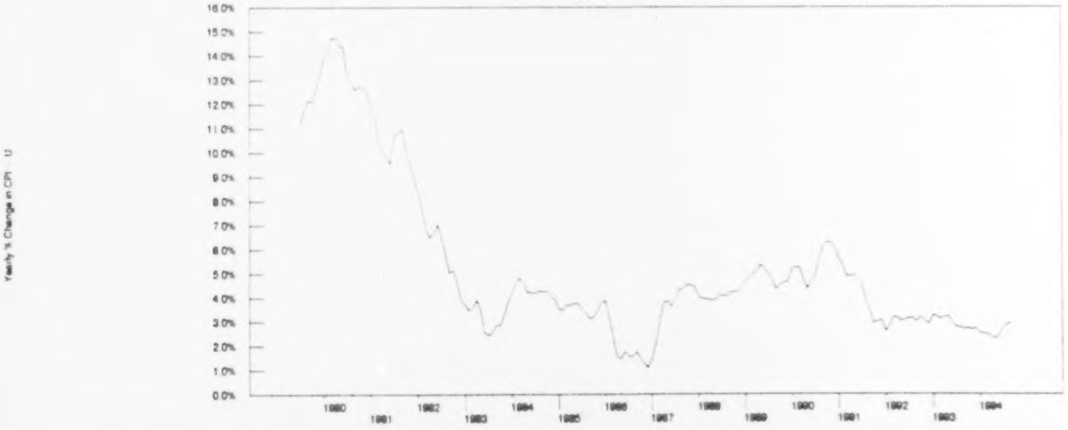
				PERCENT CHANGE	
	September 1994	August 1994	September 1993	Aug '94-Sep '94	Sep '93-Sep '94
CPI-U	149.4	149.0	145.1	0.3%	3.0%
CPI-W	146.9	146.5	142.6	0.3%	3.0%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)

(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)



September Nonagricultural Growth Rate by State (Highest to Lowest)

(Seasonally Adjusted – Year to Year Change)

STATE	Prel. 1994 RANKING	September 1994 RATE
UTAH	1	6.3%
NEVADA	2	5.8%
NEW MEXICO	**3**	**5.2%**
IDAHO	4	4.8%
ARIZONA	5	4.6%
GEORGIA	6	4.4%
FLORIDA	7	3.8%
ARKANSAS	7	3.8%
LOUISIANA	9	3.7%
MICHIGAN	10	3.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	3.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	12	3.2%
MONTANA	12	3.2%
MISSOURI	14	3.1%
TEXAS	15	3.0%
VIRGINIA	15	3.0%
OREGON	15	3.0%
UNITED STATES		**2.9%**
COLORADO	18	2.8%
MINNESOTA	18	2.8%
MISSISSIPPI	20	2.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	21	2.6%
KENTUCKY	21	2.6%
DELAWARE	21	2.6%
OKLAHOMA	24	2.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	25	2.4%
TENNESSEE	25	2.4%
NEBRASKA	27	2.3%
IOWA	28	2.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	28	2.2%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	28	2.2%
WISCONSIN	28	2.2%
ALASKA	32	2.0%
INDIANA	33	1.8%
NEW JERSEY	34	1.7%
KANSAS	35	1.6%
ILLINOIS	35	1.6%
PENNSYLVANIA	37	1.3%
WASHINGTON	37	1.3%
NEW YORK	39	1.2%
ALABAMA	40	1.1%
SOUTH CAROLINA	41	1.0%
RHODE ISLAND	41	1.0%
OHIO	41	1.0%
MAINE	41	1.0%
WYOMING	45	0.9%
MARYLAND	46	0.7%
VERMONT	47	0.6%
CONNECTICUT	48	0.3%
CALIFORNIA	49	−0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	50	−0.3%
HAWAII	51	−1.1%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	Revised 1993 RANKING	September 1993 RATE
UTAH	1	6.0%
IDAHO	2	5.5%
NEVADA	3	4.4%
MISSISSIPPI	4	4.3%
GEORGIA	4	4.3%
FLORIDA	6	4.2%
NORTH CAROLINA	7	4.1%
COLORADO	7	4.1%
TENNESSEE	9	3.9%
NEW MEXICO	**10**	**3.7%**
ARIZONA	11	3.5%
MONTANA	12	3.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	12	3.4%
TEXAS	14	3.3%
MISSOURI	15	3.0%
SOUTH DAKOTA	15	3.0%
OREGON	15	3.0%
ARKANSAS	18	2.9%
SOUTH CAROLINA	19	2.8%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	20	2.7%
VIRGINIA	20	2.7%
WYOMING	22	2.6%
ALASKA	23	2.4%
IOWA	23	2.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	25	2.3%
DELAWARE	25	2.3%
MINNESOTA	25	2.3%
KANSAS	28	2.2%
ALABAMA	29	2.1%
MASSACHUSETTS	30	2.0%
UNITED STATES		**2.0%**
NEBRASKA	31	1.9%
WISCONSIN	32	1.8%
OHIO	33	1.5%
NEW JERSEY	34	1.3%
ILLINOIS	34	1.3%
MARYLAND	34	1.3%
MAINE	34	1.3%
WASHINGTON	38	1.2%
KENTUCKY	38	1.2%
MICHIGAN	38	1.2%
INDIANA	41	1.1%
VERMONT	41	1.1%
LOUISIANA	43	1.0%
OKLAHOMA	44	0.8%
RHODE ISLAND	45	0.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	46	0.5%
NEW YORK	47	0.1%
CONNECTICUT	47	0.1%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	49	−0.8%
HAWAII	50	−1.1%
CALIFORNIA	51	−1.3%

Mining

State	Rank	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Change	% Change
WEST VIRGINIA	1	29.1	23.3	5.8	19.9%
VERMONT	2	0.7	0.6	0.1	14.3%
MINNESOTA	3	8.5	7.6	0.9	10.6%
IOWA	4	2.4	2.2	0.2	8.3%
ILLINOIS	4	15.7	14.4	1.3	8.3%
KENTUCKY	6	28.9	26.9	2.0	6.9%
NEW YORK	6	5.8	5.4	0.4	6.9%
TENNESSEE	8	4.8	4.5	0.3	6.2%
FLORIDA	8	6.5	6.1	0.4	6.2%
WASHINGTON	10	3.6	3.4	0.2	5.6%
NEW JERSEY	11	2.0	1.9	0.1	5.0%
IDAHO	12	2.4	2.3	0.1	4.2%
NEW MEXICO	**13**	**16.8**	**16.2**	**0.6**	**3.6%**
NEVADA	14	13.0	12.7	0.3	2.3%
LOUISIANA	15	46.4	45.5	0.9	1.9%
MISSISSIPPI	15	5.3	5.2	0.1	1.9%
ARIZONA	17	12.3	12.1	0.2	1.6%
OHIO	18	14.4	14.2	0.2	1.4%
MARYLAND	19	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0%
D.C.	19	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	19	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0%
KANSAS	19	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.0%
DELAWARE	19	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0%
WISCONSIN	19	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0%
RHODE ISLAND	19	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0%
UTAH	19	8.4	8.4	0.0	0.0%
WYOMING	19	18.6	18.6	0.0	0.0%
CONNECTICUT	19	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0%
MONTANA	19	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	19	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0%
OKLAHOMA	31	35.0	35.3	−0.3	−0.9%
MICHIGAN	32	9.0	9.1	−0.1	−1.1%
GEORGIA	33	7.5	7.6	−0.1	−1.3%
NORTH DAKOTA	34	4.0	4.1	−0.1	−2.5%
VIRGINIA	35	11.7	12.0	−0.3	−2.6%
COLORADO	36	15.5	16.0	−0.5	−3.2%
TEXAS	37	161.8	167.2	−5.4	−3.3%
MISSOURI	38	4.3	4.5	−0.2	−4.7%
ARKANSAS	39	3.5	3.7	−0.2	−5.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	40	1.7	1.8	−0.1	−5.9%
ALASKA	41	9.9	10.5	−0.6	−6.1%
NEBRASKA	42	1.4	1.5	−0.1	−7.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	43	3.3	3.5	−0.2	−7.3%
CALIFORNIA	44	32.0	34.4	−2.4	−7.5%
INDIANA	45	6.3	6.8	−0.5	−7.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	46	2.3	2.5	−0.2	−8.7%
ALABAMA	47	9.9	10.8	−0.9	−9.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	48	19.6	22.0	−2.4	−12.2%
OREGON	49	1.6	1.9	−0.3	−18.7%
MAINE	50	0.1	0.2	−0.1	−100.0%
HAWAII	51	N/A	N/A	0.0	–

Construction

State	Rank	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	53.8	44.2	9.6	17.8%
NEW MEXICO	**2**	**43.9**	**37.7**	**6.2**	**14.1%**
ARIZONA	3	106.7	93.4	13.3	12.5%
OKLAHOMA	4	48.6	42.8	5.8	11.9%
OREGON	5	68.2	60.4	7.8	11.4%
IDAHO	6	31.5	28.1	3.4	10.8%
MISSOURI	7	114.0	102.2	11.8	10.4%
ARKANSAS	8	43.1	38.8	4.3	10.0%
LOUISIANA	9	107.2	98.4	8.8	8.2%
GEORGIA	10	145.1	134.8	10.3	7.1%
NORTH DAKOTA	11	14.9	13.9	1.0	6.7%
NEW JERSEY	12	129.0	120.5	8.5	6.6%
WISCONSIN	13	109.3	102.3	7.0	6.4%
ALASKA	13	15.7	14.7	1.0	6.4%
WEST VIRGINIA	15	38.2	35.8	2.4	6.3%
KANSAS	16	54.5	51.1	3.4	6.2%
TEXAS	17	378.5	355.4	23.1	6.1%
FLORIDA	18	308.5	290.5	18.0	5.8%
NEW YORK	18	273.5	257.7	15.8	5.8%
INDIANA	20	132.5	125.4	7.1	5.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	21	167.3	158.4	8.9	5.3%
MICHIGAN	22	155.8	147.8	8.0	5.1%
WASHINGTON	23	134.4	127.8	6.6	4.9%
MONTANA	24	17.3	16.5	0.8	4.6%
D.C.	25	8.9	8.5	0.4	4.5%
VIRGINIA	26	166.9	160.0	6.9	4.1%
DELAWARE	26	19.6	18.8	0.8	4.1%
NEBRASKA	28	35.0	33.8	1.2	3.4%
MAINE	29	24.1	23.3	0.8	3.3%
ILLINOIS	30	220.0	213.4	6.6	3.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	31	94.5	91.8	2.7	2.9%
NEVADA	32	50.5	49.2	1.3	2.6%
ALABAMA	33	81.9	80.0	1.9	2.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	34	15.0	14.7	0.3	2.0%
COLORADO	35	91.3	89.6	1.7	1.9%
MINNESOTA	35	91.5	89.8	1.7	1.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	35	216.0	212.0	4.0	1.9%
TENNESSEE	38	101.6	99.8	1.8	1.8%
CALIFORNIA	39	469.6	462.4	7.2	1.5%
MARYLAND	40	125.8	124.5	1.3	1.0%
CONNECTICUT	41	50.7	50.3	0.4	0.8%
IOWA	42	55.1	54.9	0.2	0.4%
WYOMING	43	14.0	14.0	0.0	0.0%
KENTUCKY	44	73.5	73.9	−0.4	−0.5%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	45	18.7	18.9	−0.2	−1.1%
MISSISSIPPI	46	42.6	43.1	−0.5	−1.2%
OHIO	47	199.6	202.1	−2.5	−1.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	47	82.3	83.4	−1.1	−1.3%
VERMONT	49	12.6	12.9	−0.3	−2.4%
RHODE ISLAND	50	12.4	13.0	−0.6	−4.8%
HAWAII	51	N/A	N/A	0.0	–

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Employment numbers are in thousands

Manufacturing

State	Rank	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Change	% Change
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	44.7	39.7	5.0	11.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	2	21.5	19.9	1.6	7.4%
NEW MEXICO	**3**	**46.9**	**44.3**	**2.6**	**5.5%**
MICHIGAN	4	954.1	903.9	50.2	5.3%
WYOMING	5	10.2	9.7	0.5	4.9%
ARIZONA	6	183.1	174.6	8.5	4.6%
ARKANSAS	6	256.6	244.8	11.8	4.6%
UTAH	6	117.8	112.4	5.4	4.6%
NEVADA	9	32.0	30.6	1.4	4.4%
IOWA	10	245.5	237.8	7.7	3.1%
KENTUCKY	10	303.4	293.9	9.5	3.1%
MINNESOTA	12	424.2	411.6	12.6	3.0%
D.C.	13	14.2	13.8	0.4	2.8%
IDAHO	14	73.2	71.3	1.9	2.6%
GEORGIA	14	573.7	558.9	14.8	2.6%
INDIANA	16	659.2	643.6	15.6	2.4%
OREGON	17	225.0	219.8	5.2	2.3%
WISCONSIN	17	581.4	568.1	13.3	2.3%
MISSISSIPPI	19	259.7	254.6	5.1	2.0%
TENNESSEE	20	540.9	532.7	8.2	1.5%
NEBRASKA	21	106.1	104.6	1.5	1.4%
MISSOURI	21	418.1	412.2	5.9	1.4%
COLORADO	21	191.3	188.7	2.6	1.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	98.4	97.2	1.2	1.2%
ALASKA	25	18.6	18.4	0.2	1.1%
TEXAS	26	1,005.1	995.1	10.0	1.0%
OHIO	26	1,065.5	1,054.9	10.6	1.0%
OKLAHOMA	28	169.8	168.2	1.6	0.9%
ALABAMA	29	388.6	385.9	2.7	0.7%
MAINE	30	93.3	92.7	0.6	0.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	30	857.9	852.5	5.4	0.6%
KANSAS	32	182.9	182.2	0.7	0.4%
LOUISIANA	32	188.2	187.5	0.7	0.4%
VERMONT	34	43.6	43.5	0.1	0.2%
FLORIDA	35	483.3	482.7	0.6	0.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	36	940.6	941.8	−1.2	−0.1%
ILLINOIS	37	934.2	938.9	−4.7	−0.5%
VIRGINIA	38	403.7	406.5	−2.8	−0.7%
MASSACHUSETTS	39	448.6	452.0	−3.4	−0.8%
MARYLAND	39	178.1	179.5	−1.4	−0.8%
RHODE ISLAND	39	86.8	87.5	−0.7	−0.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	39	370.7	373.7	−3.0	−0.8%
NEW JERSEY	43	513.5	521.5	−8.0	−1.6%
WASHINGTON	43	339.3	344.8	−5.5	−1.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	45	81.8	83.2	−1.4	−1.7%
MONTANA	45	23.0	23.4	−0.4	−1.7%
DELAWARE	47	64.0	65.2	−1.2	−1.9%
CALIFORNIA	48	1,770.9	1,807.4	−36.5	−2.1%
NEW YORK	49	957.1	985.7	−28.6	−3.0%
CONNECTICUT	50	284.3	293.6	−9.3	−3.3%
HAWAII	51	17.4	19.0	−1.6	−9.2%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Employment numbers are in thousands

TCPU

State	Rank	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	50.6	48.3	2.3	4.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	2	15.4	14.8	0.6	3.9%
NEVADA	3	37.1	35.7	1.4	3.8%
MINNESOTA	3	111.7	107.5	4.2	3.8%
KANSAS	5	69.7	67.2	2.5	3.6%
KENTUCKY	6	85.4	82.6	2.8	3.3%
TEXAS	7	453.6	440.1	13.5	3.0%
LOUISIANA	8	108.5	105.5	3.0	2.8%
INDIANA	9	138.2	134.7	3.5	2.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	9	40.1	39.1	1.0	2.5%
WASHINGTON	11	120.0	117.1	2.9	2.4%
NEBRASKA	12	48.1	47.0	1.1	2.3%
MICHIGAN	13	161.7	158.2	3.5	2.2%
NORTH DAKOTA	13	18.6	18.2	0.4	2.2%
OREGON	15	67.9	66.5	1.4	2.1%
NEW MEXICO	**16**	**29.8**	**29.2**	**0.6**	**2.0%**
TENNESSEE	16	131.1	128.5	2.6	2.0%
VIRGINIA	18	153.5	150.6	2.9	1.9%
ARKANSAS	19	59.0	58.1	0.9	1.5%
NEW JERSEY	19	240.4	236.9	3.5	1.5%
IDAHO	21	21.8	21.5	0.3	1.4%
DELAWARE	22	15.1	14.9	0.2	1.3%
ARIZONA	22	79.1	78.1	1.0	1.3%
IOWA	24	58.1	57.4	0.7	1.2%
GEORGIA	25	207.1	204.9	2.2	1.1%
MONTANA	26	20.5	20.3	0.2	1.0%
VERMONT	27	11.2	11.1	0.1	0.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	27	127.7	126.6	1.1	0.9%
PENNSYLVANIA	27	269.7	267.4	2.3	0.9%
ALASKA	30	24.7	24.5	0.2	0.8%
FLORIDA	30	287.5	285.2	2.3	0.8%
ILLINOIS	30	316.8	314.3	2.5	0.8%
SOUTH CAROLINA	33	67.1	66.6	0.5	0.7%
COLORADO	34	104.7	104.4	0.3	0.3%
NEW YORK	35	405.3	404.4	0.9	0.2%
MISSOURI	35	156.8	156.5	0.3	0.2%
WISCONSIN	37	115.5	115.4	0.1	0.1%
ALABAMA	38	85.6	85.6	0.0	0.0%
RHODE ISLAND	38	14.6	14.6	0.0	0.0%
OKLAHOMA	40	71.4	71.6	−0.2	−0.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	41	18.4	18.5	−0.1	−0.5%
OHIO	42	214.1	215.4	−1.3	−0.6%
NORTH CAROLINA	42	156.4	157.4	−1.0	−0.6%
MISSISSIPPI	44	45.7	46.1	−0.4	−0.9%
D.C.	45	21.0	21.2	−0.2	−1.0%
CALIFORNIA	46	597.0	604.6	−7.6	−1.3%
CONNECTICUT	47	69.0	70.4	−1.4	−2.0%
MARYLAND	48	97.1	99.6	−2.5	−2.6%
HAWAII	49	39.8	41.0	−1.2	−3.0%
WYOMING	50	14.3	14.8	−0.5	−3.5%
MAINE	51	21.6	22.6	−1.0	−4.6%

Trade

State	Rank	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	205.8	194.1	11.7	5.7%
IDAHO	2	118.6	112.2	6.4	5.4%
COLORADO	2	430.3	407.1	23.2	5.4%
ALASKA	4	53.9	51.3	2.6	4.8%
NEW MEXICO	**5**	**156.4**	**149.1**	**7.3**	**4.7%**
VIRGINIA	6	681.0	651.3	29.7	4.4%
NEVADA	7	141.6	135.6	6.0	4.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	8	676.9	650.8	26.1	3.9%
TENNESSEE	9	563.0	542.0	21.0	3.7%
ARIZONA	10	400.5	385.9	14.6	3.6%
ARKANSAS	10	231.6	223.2	8.4	3.6%
DELAWARE	12	79.6	76.9	2.7	3.4%
TEXAS	13	1,882.7	1,820.5	62.2	3.3%
LOUISIANA	14	395.0	382.4	12.6	3.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	15	155.9	151.0	4.9	3.1%
MICHIGAN	16	965.3	937.2	28.1	2.9%
MONTANA	17	92.3	89.7	2.6	2.8%
OKLAHOMA	17	299.3	290.9	8.4	2.8%
FLORIDA	17	1,480.0	1,438.5	41.5	2.8%
KENTUCKY	17	372.9	362.6	10.3	2.8%
ILLINOIS	21	1,287.4	1,252.6	34.8	2.7%
MISSISSIPPI	22	216.8	211.1	5.7	2.6%
MINNESOTA	22	556.6	542.1	14.5	2.6%
GEORGIA	24	802.6	782.5	20.1	2.5%
NEW JERSEY	24	842.0	821.3	20.7	2.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	26	84.8	82.9	1.9	2.2%
MAINE	26	139.4	136.3	3.1	2.2%
NEBRASKA	26	197.9	193.5	4.4	2.2%
OREGON	29	341.4	334.1	7.3	2.1%
INDIANA	29	621.1	608.1	13.0	2.1%
ALABAMA	31	386.1	378.3	7.8	2.0%
MISSOURI	31	591.1	579.3	11.8	2.0%
NEW YORK	31	1,586.2	1,555.2	31.0	2.0%
IOWA	34	328.8	323.1	5.7	1.7%
WISCONSIN	34	568.0	558.3	9.7	1.7%
PENNSYLVANIA	34	1,164.1	1,144.7	19.4	1.7%
SOUTH CAROLINA	37	361.4	355.7	5.7	1.6%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	38	132.0	130.0	2.0	1.5%
WASHINGTON	38	563.0	554.8	8.2	1.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	40	750.0	739.5	10.5	1.4%
WYOMING	40	51.0	50.3	0.7	1.4%
MARYLAND	42	508.1	502.8	5.3	1.0%
D.C.	43	53.2	52.7	0.5	0.9%
KANSAS	43	279.1	276.6	2.5	0.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	45	76.0	75.4	0.6	0.8%
OHIO	45	1,191.3	1,181.9	9.4	0.8%
RHODE ISLAND	47	97.3	96.6	0.7	0.7%
VERMONT	48	61.3	61.0	0.3	0.5%
CALIFORNIA	49	2,766.8	2,779.6	−12.8	−0.5%
CONNECTICUT	49	326.5	328.2	−1.7	−0.5%
HAWAII	51	129.5	131.8	−2.3	−1.8%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Employment numbers are in thousands

FIRE

State	Rank	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Change	% Change
UTAH	1	47.2	42.7	4.5	9.5%
IDAHO	2	24.6	23.2	1.4	5.7%
DELAWARE	3	37.6	35.5	2.1	5.6%
NEW MEXICO	**4**	**29.5**	**27.9**	**1.6**	**5.4%**
VIRGINIA	5	166.0	158.7	7.3	4.4%
NORTH CAROLINA	6	146.4	140.1	6.3	4.3%
OREGON	7	97.7	94.0	3.7	3.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	8	14.0	13.6	0.4	2.9%
FLORIDA	9	367.6	357.2	10.4	2.8%
IOWA	10	76.1	74.4	1.7	2.2%
TEXAS	10	440.5	430.7	9.8	2.2%
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	18.2	17.8	0.4	2.2%
NEVADA	10	32.3	31.6	0.7	2.2%
ARKANSAS	10	41.7	40.8	0.9	2.2%
ARIZONA	15	102.7	100.7	2.0	1.9%
TENNESSEE	16	106.3	104.4	1.9	1.8%
COLORADO	17	108.9	107.0	1.9	1.7%
ALASKA	17	11.6	11.4	0.2	1.7%
LOUISIANA	19	79.2	77.9	1.3	1.6%
ALABAMA	19	77.2	76.0	1.2	1.6%
WISCONSIN	21	133.6	131.6	2.0	1.5%
OHIO	22	14.4	14.2	0.2	1.4%
MINNESOTA	23	139.1	137.4	1.7	1.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	23	25.5	25.2	0.3	1.2%
ILLINOIS	25	389.5	385.3	4.2	1.1%
MICHIGAN	26	195.3	193.3	2.0	1.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	26	307.3	304.3	3.0	1.0%
MISSOURI	26	143.6	142.2	1.4	1.0%
OKLAHOMA	26	62.2	61.6	0.6	1.0%
NEW JERSEY	30	232.1	229.9	2.2	0.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	30	201.4	199.5	1.9	0.9%
NEW YORK	32	735.4	729.7	5.7	0.8%
INDIANA	33	129.8	128.9	0.9	0.7%
KANSAS	34	58.6	58.3	0.3	0.5%
MAINE	35	26.0	25.9	0.1	0.4%
SOUTH CAROLINA	36	66.4	66.2	0.2	0.3%
MONTANA	37	15.0	15.0	0.0	0.0%
WYOMING	37	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0%
KENTUCKY	39	62.5	62.6	−0.1	−0.2%
GEORGIA	39	167.2	167.5	−0.3	−0.2%
MISSISSIPPI	41	38.9	39.0	−0.1	−0.3%
HAWAII	42	39.2	39.4	−0.2	−0.5%
NEBRASKA	43	50.2	50.5	−0.3	−0.6%
WASHINGTON	44	121.8	122.7	−0.9	−0.7%
VERMONT	45	12.0	12.1	−0.1	−0.8%
MARYLAND	46	128.6	130.1	−1.5	−1.2%
RHODE ISLAND	47	25.0	25.4	−0.4	−1.6%
D.C.	48	30.0	30.6	−0.6	−2.0%
CONNECTICUT	49	135.7	138.8	−3.1	−2.3%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	50	29.1	29.9	−0.8	−2.7%
CALIFORNIA	51	764.0	786.2	−22.2	−2.9%

Services

State	Rank	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Change	% Change
GEORGIA	1	819.6	748.2	71.4	8.7%
MISSISSIPPI	2	216.3	200.2	16.1	7.4%
NEVADA	3	321.1	299.2	21.9	6.8%
UTAH	4	233.3	218.4	14.9	6.4%
NEW MEXICO	**5**	**179.2**	**168.5**	**10.7**	**6.0%**
MISSOURI	6	700.5	662.0	38.5	5.5%
FLORIDA	6	1,929.9	1,824.0	105.9	5.5%
LOUISIANA	6	436.8	412.9	23.9	5.5%
VIRGINIA	9	855.1	813.0	42.1	4.9%
MASSACHUSETTS	10	1,015.8	967.0	48.8	4.8%
IDAHO	11	105.6	101.0	4.6	4.4%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	12	147.2	140.8	6.4	4.3%
ARKANSAS	12	233.3	223.3	10.0	4.3%
ARIZONA	14	472.1	452.2	19.9	4.2%
MICHIGAN	15	1,078.3	1,033.7	44.6	4.1%
TEXAS	16	2,035.3	1,952.1	83.2	4.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	17	730.7	701.3	29.4	4.0%
MINNESOTA	18	648.3	623.8	24.5	3.8%
OKLAHOMA	19	316.7	305.7	11.0	3.5%
NEW JERSEY	19	1,066.6	1,029.8	36.8	3.5%
WEST VIRGINIA	21	175.8	169.8	6.0	3.4%
DELAWARE	21	94.1	90.9	3.2	3.4%
NORTH DAKOTA	23	80.7	78.0	2.7	3.3%
SOUTH CAROLINA	24	351.0	339.6	11.	3.2%
COLORADO	25	487.8	472.6	15.2	3.1%
CONNECTICUT	25	462.5	448.1	14.4	3.1%
KENTUCKY	25	377.7	366.0	11.7	3.1%
NEBRASKA	28	196.6	190.8	5.8	3.0%
KANSAS	29	281.7	273.5	8.2	2.9%
OREGON	29	344.1	334.2	9.9	2.9%
TENNESSEE	31	603.3	586.0	17.3	2.9%
NEW YORK	32	2,493.8	2,423.0	70.8	2.8%
RHODE ISLAND	32	141.6	137.6	4.0	2.8%
ALASKA	32	60.6	58.9	1.7	2.8%
WISCONSIN	32	623.3	606.0	17.3	2.8%
WASHINGTON	36	605.8	591.4	14.4	2.4%
IOWA	37	330.2	322.5	7.7	2.3%
MONTANA	37	92.5	90.4	2.1	2.3%
PENNSYLVANIA	39	1,571.1	1,537.3	33.8	2.2%
ILLINOIS	40	1,524.8	1,495.0	29.8	2.0%
D.C.	41	259.1	254.4	4.7	1.8%
WYOMING	42	46.7	45.9	0.8	1.7%
SOUTH DAKOTA	43	85.4	84.0	1.4	1.6%
OHIO	43	1,320.1	1,299.0	21.1	1.6%
MARYLAND	45	674.8	664.7	10.1	1.5%
ALABAMA	46	370.8	365.6	5.2	1.4%
INDIANA	46	582.8	574.9	7.9	1.4%
VERMONT	48	75.7	74.7	1.0	1.3%
CALIFORNIA	48	3,515.0	3,468.9	46.1	1.3%
MAINE	48	140.8	139.0	1.8	1.3%
HAWAII	51	163.7	162.5	1.2	0.7%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics
Employment numbers are in thousands

Government

State	Rank	Sept. 1994	Sept. 1993	Change	% Change
MONTANA	1	80.3	74.8	5.5	6.8%
NEVADA	1	95.3	88.8	6.5	6.8%
ARIZONA	3	304.8	292.0	12.8	4.2%
IDAHO	4	94.8	91.3	3.5	3.7%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	5	74.4	71.7	2.7	3.6%
GEORGIA	6	558.0	538.3	19.7	3.5%
FLORIDA	7	917.3	885.7	31.6	3.4%
NEBRASKA	8	154.3	149.8	4.5	2.9%
LOUISIANA	9	350.1	340.6	9.5	2.7%
CONNECTICUT	10	207.9	202.6	5.3	2.5%
SOUTH DAKOTA	10	67.9	66.2	1.7	2.5%
NORTH CAROLINA	10	547.9	534.3	13.6	2.5%
DELAWARE	13	49.6	48.4	1.2	2.4%
TEXAS	14	1,412.7	1,382.3	30.4	2.2%
RHODE ISLAND	15	60.6	59.3	1.3	2.1%
IOWA	15	224.6	219.8	4.8	2.1%
NEW MEXICO	**15**	**164.7**	**161.3**	**3.4**	**2.1%**
UTAH	18	161.7	158.4	3.3	2.0%
OREGON	18	227.3	222.8	4.5	2.0%
WEST VIRGINIA	20	133.5	131.1	2.4	1.8%
MISSOURI	21	384.0	377.8	6.2	1.6%
OKLAHOMA	21	269.3	265.1	4.2	1.6%
KENTUCKY	23	281.7	277.4	4.3	1.5%
PENNSYLVANIA	24	700.8	690.9	9.9	1.4%
ILLINOIS	24	761.9	751.2	10.7	1.4%
OHIO	26	731.4	722.7	8.7	1.2%
WISCONSIN	27	361.5	357.6	3.9	1.1%
ARKANSAS	28	172.5	170.7	1.8	1.0%
COLORADO	28	298.8	295.7	3.1	1.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	28	298.9	295.9	3.0	1.0%
MINNESOTA	31	342.9	339.7	3.2	0.9%
VERMONT	31	43.7	43.3	0.4	0.9%
WASHINGTON	31	429.6	425.9	3.7	0.9%
WYOMING	31	58.2	57.7	0.5	0.9%
MARYLAND	35	418.0	414.7	3.3	0.8%
NORTH DAKOTA	36	67.3	66.8	0.5	0.7%
TENNESSEE	36	369.6	366.9	2.7	0.7%
MISSISSIPPI	36	214.6	213.2	1.4	0.7%
CALIFORNIA	39	2,051.0	2,038.9	12.1	0.6%
ALABAMA	40	337.0	335.2	1.8	0.5%
HAWAII	40	102.3	101.8	0.5	0.5%
KANSAS	40	231.5	230.4	1.1	0.5%
MICHIGAN	43	636.4	634.1	2.3	0.4%
VIRGINIA	44	596.5	594.6	1.9	0.3%
NEW YORK	45	1,379.5	1,380.6	−1.1	−0.1%
ALASKA	45	74.7	74.8	−0.1	−0.1%
INDIANA	45	401.4	402.0	−0.6	−0.1%
MAINE	48	93.0	93.2	−0.2	−0.2%
MASSACHUSETTS	49	382.0	383.1	−1.1	−0.3%
NEW JERSEY	50	545.2	548.5	−3.3	−0.6%
D.C.	51	278.0	285.5	−7.5	−2.7%

National Labor Update from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
September 1994

U.S. Employment - September 1994 Overview

On October 7, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dropped to 5.9 from 6.1 percent in August, after rising from 6.0 percent in June to 6.1 percent in July. The unemployment rate dropped as employment rose by 462,000. Unemployment fell by 308,000 and the number of those not in the labor force rose by 51,000.

The unemployment rate for adult men fell three tenths of a point to 5.1 percent, the rate for adult women fell to 5.3 percent, while the rate for those aged 16-19 of both sexes was 17.0 percent (down five tenths of a percentage point). The September rate for Blacks was down eight tenths of a point to 10.7 percent. The rate for Hispanics was unchanged at 10.2 percent. The rate for Whites was down two tenths of a point, to 5.1 percent.

Civilian Employment and the Labor Force (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment rose by 462,000 in September to 123.628 million, after rising by 714,000 last month, and the employment-population ratio was up by two tenths of a point to 62.7 percent. The employment-to-population ratio is one and one tenth of a point higher than in September of last year. The civilian labor force (now at 131.343 million) has risen 3.235 million or 2.5 percent over last September, while the labor force participation rate (66.6 percent) was unchanged over the month, and six tenths of a point lower since September 1993.

Total employment according to the household survey is composed of workers in both agriculture and in nonagricultural industries. There were 3.409 million agricultural workers and 120.218 million workers in nonagricultural industries in September. In the nonfarm industries, there were 18.325 million government workers and 92.834 million nongovernment workers. In addition, there were 8.971 million self-employed workers and 134,000 unpaid family workers.

Characteristics of the Unemployed

The median duration of unemployment was 10.0 weeks in September, up from 9.0 weeks in August. The median duration of unemployment has increased by one and one tenth week since September 1993. 2.841 million (or 36.4 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in September 1994, compared to 3.0 million or 35.6 percent in September 1993. The proportion of the unemployed who had lost their last job or completed a temporary job was 46.7 percent in September, down from 55 percent in September 1993. Job losers totaled 3.570 million in September 1994, compared to 892 thousand job leavers. Persons re-entering the labor force (2.579 million) and new entrants (611 thousand) constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The number of discouraged workers - persons who report that they wanted to work and are available to work, but have not looked for jobs because they believed that none were available - totaled 521,000 in September 1994, 489,000 in August 1994 and 542,000 in July 1994. The conceptual basis of this measure was changed drastically with the new Current Population Survey, and is no longer comparable to prior years.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment increased in September, by 239,000 jobs to 114.109 million, following a revised July to August increase of 246,000. Nonfarm jobs have increased by 2.872 million or +2.9 percent since last September, with increases occurring in both the service-producing sector and in the goods-producing sector. The goods-producing industries gained 15,000 jobs over the month and 436,000 jobs over the year. Mining employment fell by 4,000 jobs over the year nationally, the only goods-producing industry to shed jobs.

Construction was up by 293,000 or 6.3 percent over the year. Manufacturing was up 147,000 or 0.8 percent. The service-producing industries gained 224,000 jobs over the month, with increases in wholesale and retail trade, transportation, services, and in finance, insurance & real estate. Government was up 65,000 jobs over the month but up by 234,000 over the year.

Range of Unemployment Measures (Household Survey Data)

Job losers and persons completing temporary jobs moved down two tenths of a point to 2.7 percent of the labor force in September. Job leavers were seven tenths of a percentage point (0.7 percent) of the labor force. Labor force reentrants were unchanged at 2.0 percent of the labor force, while new entrants to the labor force were up one tenth of a percent to 0.5 percent.

Multiple Jobholders

There were 7,525,000 persons in the labor force who had more than one job in September, or 6.1 percent of the civilian labor force. Of the total number of multiple jobholders, 4,464,000 had a primary full time job and a secondary part time job, 1,654,000 had part time primary and secondary jobs, and 248,000 had full time primary and secondary jobs, while 1,116,000 had variable hours on one job. 6.2 percent of the men and 6.0 percent of the women in the labor force were multiple jobholders in September.

◆

New Mexico

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Unemployment Compensation Regular Program

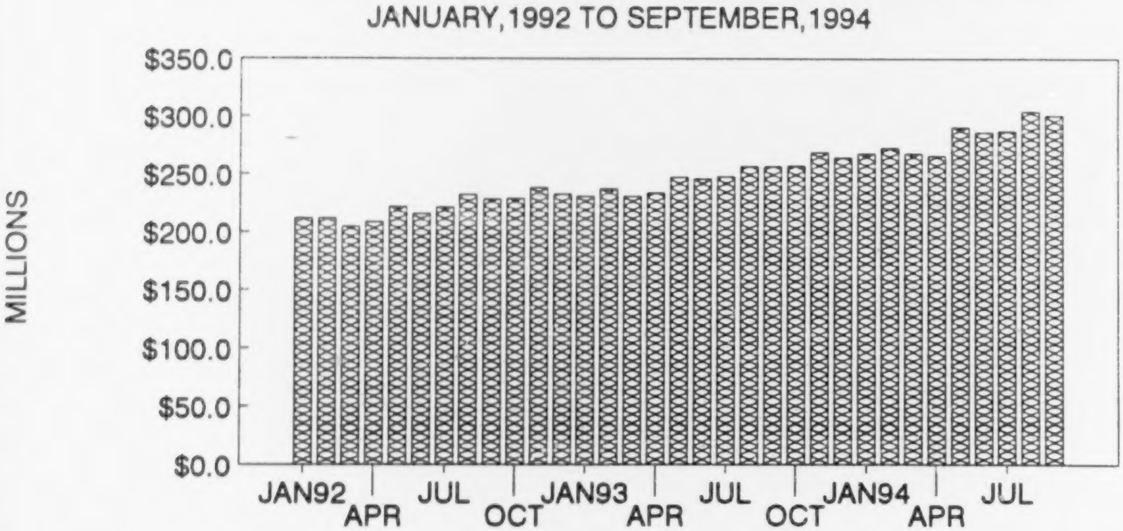
Not Seasonally Adjusted

	September 1994	August 1994	September 1993	CHANGE FROM: August'94	CHANGE FROM: September'93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,120	3,931	3,955	189	165
Continued Claims	36,940	49,102	43,623	−12,162	−6,683
# Insured Unemployed *	9,209	10,152	9,648	−943	−439
Insured Unemployment Rate	1.6	1.8	1.8		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	1,431	1,813	1,530	−382	−99
Final Payments	683	975	881	−292	−198
Weeks Compensated	28,383	38,568	31,230	−10,185	−2,847
Net Benefit Payments	$4,349,123	$5,758,487	$4,575,488	−$1,409,364	−$226,365
Average Weekly Check	$153.23	$149.31	$146.51	$3.92	$6.72

** Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.*

New claims for unemployment insurance rose 189 or 4.8 percent in September. Over the year, initial claims were up 165 for a 4.2 percent increase. The number of insured unemployed in September was 9,209, a decrease of 943 from August and 439 less than September,1993. The insured unemployment rate fell to 1.6 percent. Benefit payments for September totaled $4.35 million, a decrease of $1.4 million from August and a decrease of $226,365 from September, 1993. The average weekly check of $153.23 was $6.72 higher than in September 1993 and $3.92 more than the average weekly check for the prior month. The Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund has a balance of $300,330,584 as of September 30, 1994.

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund



New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide:

The September issue of General Fund Report of the **New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)**, covering developments in July 1994, states that New Mexico General Fund revenues for July 1994 were $178.7 million, up 1.2 percent over the total for the first month of the 1993 fiscal year. Gross receipts tax revenues were $75.9 million, growth of 0.6 percent. (The General Fund Report states that August gross receipts revenue is expected to be exceptionally strong.) Net personal income tax revenues for July were $34.2 million, up 2.9 percent over July 1993. July severance tax revenues (on May mineral production) were $13.0 million. Oil prices in May 1994 averaged $16.17/bbl., down from $16.78/bbl. in May 1993. Natural gas prices in May 1994 averaged $1.71/mcf., down from $2.06/mcf a year ago. May 1994 taxable oil production was 5.3 million barrels, while natural gas production in May was 113.5 bcf.

The dairy business is thriving in New Mexico, according to the latest **Census of Agriculture**, the most complete summary of data on agriculture. The report, which was prepared by the US Census Bureau, states that the number of cattle in the state rose by 88 percent between 1987 and 1992. There were 14,279 farms and ranches in New Mexico at the end of 1992 compared with 14,249 in 1987. Livestock and crop sales totaled $1.26 billion in 1992. Cattle and calves led agricultural sales, posting total revenues of $615.26 million in 1992, down somewhat from $624.40 million in 1987. The amount of land in farms grew by about 800,000 acres between 1987 and 1992 - from 46 million acres to 46.8 million acres.

According to a press release from the **US Commerce Department**, New Mexico was among the ten states with the fastest rates of personal income growth in the second quarter of 1994. New Mexico's personal income rose by 2 percent from the first to the second quarter, ranking New Mexico ninth among the states and the District of Columbia. Personal income in the US rose by 1.9 percent during the second quarter, compared to 1.3 percent in the first quarter of this year. The other states with above average growth rates were: Nevada (2.4 percent); Delaware (2.3 percent); Nebraska and Florida (2.2 percent); Utah and Kentucky (2.1 percent); Rhode Island, Louisiana, and Virginia (2 percent).

The **Western Blue Chip Economic Forecast,** published by the Economic Outlook Center at the Arizona State University College of Business reports that the New Mexico economy will grow through the remainder of 1994, although some slowing will take place in 1995. Personal income is expected to grow by 7.5 percent in 1994, slowing slightly to 6.8 percent in 1995. Wage and salary employment is expected to grow 4.2 percent in 1994, and by 3.5 percent in 1995. Population growth will be 2.1 percent in 1994 and 2.0 percent in 1995. Housing permits will slow dramatically, from 20.4 growth in 1994 to 5.3 percent in 1995.

Airports in ten New Mexico cities will share $3.51 million in federal grants from the US Department of Transportation to pay for improvements and to purchase equipment, according to an item in the **New Mexico Business Weekly**. The biggest grants were $838,099 to Farmington for runway work at Four Corners Regional Airport and $832,590 to Santa Rosa to prepare a site for a runway.

The state of New Mexico will receive an interim payment of $1.05 million as its share of national forest receipts collected in the 1994 fiscal year. The **US Forest Service** pays 25 percent of the revenues it collects from timber sales, grazing , recreation, minerals and land uses to the states in which national forest lands are located. The funds are used for schools and roads. The interim payment represents 75 percent of the estimated total amount the state will receive as its share of the funds collected during the federal fiscal year that ended on September 30.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

The Bernalillo County Planning Commission approved a 100-acre residential development in the East Sandia Mountain on October 5. The subdivision on which the homes are to be located is known as Albo Prado. The development will bring 37 new homes, each costing an average of $250,000.

According to an item in the October 1 edition of the Albuquerque Journal, President Clinton has signed into law a bill that includes $15.5 million to help the Albuquerque South Valley obtain wastewater systems. The Senate gave final approval to the $337.7 million Veteran's Affairs, Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Bill, which included the money for the South Valley projects. Under the legislation , New Mexico will negotiate the amount that the state will contribute to the project.

Media Play, a book, music and video "superstore", opened in late September in northeast Albuquerque. The Albuquerque store will carry about 80,000 book titles, 12,000 video titles and 60,000 music titles. The store will employ about 100 people. Media Play is owned by Minnesota-based Musicland Stores Corp. The Media Play chain plans to have about 100 stores nationwide by the end of 1995.

The **US Air Force** will provide the University of New Mexico $12 million to help develop a $33 million astronomy science center that would include an observatory at Acoma Pueblo. The UNM Department of Physics and Astronomy proposed the science center in conjunction with the state of New Mexico, the Pueblo of Acoma, the city of Albuquerque, Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories, the Phillips Laboratory, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology and the Albuquerque Public Schools. The center will include three sites - one in Albuquerque's Old Town, one in Socorro, and at Acoma Pueblo, the Enchanted Skies Observatory and Park.

The September 19 issue of the **New Mexico Business Weekly** ran charts showing that new commercial building was valued at $49.7 million in 1994 compared to $41 million in 1993. There were 1,815 new houses built in Albuquerque between January and August 1994, compared to 1,412 in 1993. The total value of construction in Albuquerque for the first eight months of 1994 was $371.2 million, compared to $281.6 million for the first eight months of 1993.

Plastech, a Minnesota-based plastics company with a plant in Albuquerque, has obtained city of Albuquerque approval for up to

$6.9 million in industrial revenue bonds for a plant expansion that could create up to 34 new jobs. Plastech's Albuquerque plant makes components for various industries and currently employs about 160 workers.

Wild Oats Markets plans to open two more stores in Albuquerque in 1995, the Colorado-based company announced in late October. One of the new markets will be on the west side of the city, the other will be in the northeast heights. The company now operates one store in Albuquerque and two stores in Santa Fe. Each of the new stores will employ between 60 and 100 people. The Wild Oats Chain now includes 14 supermarkets in six western states and plans to add one new store in Denver and one in Santa Monica, CA.

According to a report from the **Albuquerque Labor Service Center of the NM Dept. of Labor**, United Parcel Service (UPS) and the US Postal Service are in the process of conducting seasonal hiring. UPS plans to hire 150 temporary workers for the holiday season, while the Postal Service plans to hire about 300 seasonal employees.

The Albuquerque Labor Service Center also reports that the **Country Harvest Buffet** located in northeast Albuquerque is currently under construction. The potential workforce for this cafeteria style restaurant is 80 workers. The restaurant is scheduled to open in November 1994.

Roswell Area, Chaves County:

The **Roswell Labor Service Center** reports that Pepsi-Cola is building a new facility in Roswell. Groundbreaking for the 30,000-square-foot facility will begin at the nine-acre site in late fall. The $1 million distribution and office facility is designed to support the company's Roswell operations. The complex should be operational by March 1995.

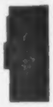
Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

New Mexico State University's College of Engineering was awarded a grant of nearly $1.3 million by the US Department of Defense in late September. NMSU was one of 16 colleges and universities nationwide selected by the Environmental Scholarships / Fellowships and Grants Program. The program was created to provide scholarships and fellowships to enable individuals to qualify for employment in various environmental programs. It also provides demonstration grants to assist institutions in developing environmental programs.

F & A Dairy Products Inc. broke ground in late September for a cheese processing plant to be located on the West Mesa Air Industrial Park west of Las Cruces. The plant will hire 25 employees when construction is complete in 1995. The operation is expected to expand eventually, with $8 million in additional construction and 30 more jobs, according to a company spokesman. F & A Dairy Products will produce mozzarella and provolone cheese.

The federal **Small Business Administration's Microloan Demonstration Project** has awarded $45,718 to the New Mexico Community Development Loan Fund to assist its efforts to help low-income entrepreneurs turn creative ideas into viable businesses. The project provides SBA long-term loans to non-profit organizations with at least one year of experience at making and servicing small loans. The New Mexico Community Development Program, an intermediary organization, uses those funds to back a revolving fund used to finance small loans to budding entrepreneurs.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:



The **Hobbs Labor Service Center** reports that a hazardous waste site will be opened in Lea County. The site will be located about six miles east of Eunice, and will employ 130 people.

A new **Golden Corral Restaurant** is scheduled to open in Hobbs in March of 1995. The building housing the restaurant will be 7,500-square-feet and the business will employ up to 70 people. The restaurant will seat 260 people and will feature both menu and buffet-style dining.

According to an article in the **Hobbs Daily News-Sun,** New Mexico Junior College and the College of the Southwest, both located in Hobbs, are reporting significant increases in enrollment. NMJC officials reported that 2,829 students enrolled for the fall semester, an increase of 138 students from last year. The College of the Southwest reports an increase of 60 students, putting fall enrollment at 427 students.

Ruidoso Area, Lincoln County:

Building permits on a year-to-date basis were down in August 1994 for Ruidoso, falling from 391 in 1993 to 238 in 1994. The value of permitted construction was up 26 percent, from $11.453 million in 1993 to $14.381 million in the January to June period in 1994.

Fort Wingate Area, McKinley County:

An Albuquerque company has agreed to sign a four-year contract with the US Army for use of the Fort Wingate facilities. The company, TPL, Inc., will use the facilities to demilitarize Army pyrotechnics (flares, signals and flash devices). The Army awarded TPL a two-year contract in July for $2,878,533 for recycling nearly 1,700 tons of devices. The pyrotechnics will be converted into products like fertilizers, fireworks and materials for welding rods and television tubes. The projects is expected to create about 30 jobs.

Española Area, Rio Arriba County:

According to an article in the **Rio Grande Sun,** the city of Espanola's gross receipts tax distribution from the New Mexico Taxation and Revenue Department showed an increase of more than ten percent between the 1994 and the 1993 fiscal years. The city received $3,351,695 from the distribution in the 1993 fiscal year and $3,691,496 in the 1994 fiscal year. (The state fiscal year ends June 30 of each year.)

According to a report from the **Espanola Labor Service Center,** the following US Forest Service projects have been approved for the Santa Fe National Forest: $165,000 for facilities at the Coyote administrative site and $423,000 for facilities at the Jack's Creek campground. The following projects have been approved for the Carson National Forest: $299,000 for facilities at El Rito Ranger Station; $599,000 for facilities and $239,000 for roads at the Santa Barbara/Hodges campground and $392,000 for facilities and $129,000 for roads at Echo Amphitheater Campground.

San Ildefonso Area, Rio Arriba County:

The **US Department of Energy** has awarded $231,000 in grants to San Ildefonso Pueblo for environmental projects. The department awarded a $131,039 cooperative agreement grant to conduct a study of pollution sources that impact the San Ildefonso community.

San Felipe Pueblo, Sandoval County:

San Felipe Pueblo will soon break ground on a $9.3 million casino. Construction is expected to begin in late October at the site 26 miles north of Albuquerque. The tribe plans to open the casino in April 1995. The casino is expected to employ 275 people, according to a spokesman for the tribal government.

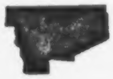
Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

Alfalfa's Markets Inc., a natural foods and gourmet supermarket chain, is planning to open a store in Santa Fe. Alfalfa's has tentative plans to open a 22,000-square-foot, 100-employee store in Santa Fe next April. Alfalfa's sells organic and locally grown produce, meat, seafood, and grocery items. The stores also have juice, espresso and soup & salad bars, and full-service delis and bakeries.

An article in the October 17, 1994 edition of the Albuquerque Journal's Business Outlook section states that **Nambe Mills** of Santa Fe plans to expand its manufacturing facilities to produce a new line of tableware, but the company has not yet decided on a site for the new factory. The facility will employ about 150 skilled workers and will cost more than $5 million to build. The building will be about 15,000 square feet in area. The company will begin construction as soon as possible.

According to a Sept. 23 article in the **Santa Fe New Mexican,** Santa Fe's August hotel occupancy rate was off almost 6 percent compared to the same month last year. The survey of Santa Fe's hotels and motels put the August occupancy rate at 85.6 percent, down 5.7 percent form the 91.3 percent recorded in August 1993. August's occupancy rate was also lower than July's, which came in at 86.7 percent, the highest occupancy rate so far in 1994. The August occupancy rate is usally higher than the July rate.

Truth or Consequences Area, Sierra County:



The **Vista del Sierra Family Residence Council** of the Truth or Consequences Public Housing Authority has been awarded a $40,000 grant from the US Housing and Urban Development Dept. for the purpose of training and providing technical assistance so that Council members are able to build a strong tenant organization, access needed social support services, and develop the skills to operate tenant opportunity programs.

Farmington Area, San Juan County:

According to a report from the **San Juan County Labor Service Center,** Williams Field Services will build a $50 million power plant next to the existing Williams Field Services Milagro Co-Generating Project near Farmington. Construction on the power plant will begin in January 1995, and the plant should be completed by the first quarter of 1996.

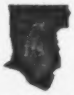
The **Farmington Daily Times** reported on October 7th that the Sun Crest Hospital in Farmington is going out of business. The private 54-bed psychiatric and substance abuse hospital employs 64 full-time workers. The company states that the employees will receive help in finding other jobs.

The value of building permits issued in Farmington since January 1 has soared in the first nine months of 1994, compared to the first nine months of 1993, according to the city of Farmington's **Building Inspection Division**. The city has issued 1,441 building permits since Jan.1, with the permits' total value being $24.4 million. During the same nine-month period last year the number of permits issued was 1,327 with a total value of $19.3 million.

Las Vegas Area, San Miguel County:

The **Las Vegas Labor Service Center** reports that the Las Vegas K-Mart will close permanently in February 1995. K-Mart Corporation international headquarters recently announced the permanent closure of 110 stores, including the store in Las Vegas. There are 127 people employed at the Las Vegas K-Mart, and gradual layoffs will be taking place over the fall and winter.

Taos Area, Taos County:



The **Economic Development Administration of the US Department of Commerce** has awarded $600,000 to assist in the construction of the proposed 18,000-square-foot Taos Business Park. The town also received a $400,00 Community Development Block Grant from the Housing and Urban Development Department to assist in financing the project. The business park is expected to cost $1.505 million, with the remainder of the financing coming from local banks and the Taos town government. The project, which will consist of 10,000 square feet of manufacturing space and 8,000 square feet of office, retail and other space, is expected to create 116 jobs.

The **Furr's Supermarket** in Taos is to be expanded to 15,000-square-feet, adding 100 new employees and a number of new features, according to an article in the Taos News. The completion of the expansion is expected for late November or early December of this year. Plans for the new Furr's include expanded produce and meat departments and the addition of a fish market, floral department and a new bakery.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES	MAJOR SURPLUSES
COOK	CASHIER
ELECTRICIAN	CLERK, GENERAL
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE	CONSTRUCTION WKR, UNSKILLED
REGISTERED NURSE	LABORER
TRUCK DRIVER	SALES CLERK
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION	HEALTH
BILINGUAL TEACHER	CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN	CRITICAL CARE NURSE
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST	HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)	NURSE PRACTITIONER
SCHOOL NURSE	PHYSICIAN
	THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL, PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOMOTIVE TECHNICIAN	ACCOUNTANT
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	BOOKKEEPER
ELECTRICIAN	CLERK, GENERAL
FAST FOOD WORKER	COMPUTER OPERATOR
FOOD SERVICE WORKER	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE	MANAGER, ALL INDUSTRIES
MAID (CLEANING SERVICE)	RECEPTIONIST
MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER/CLERK	SECRETARY
MOTEL CLEANER	TEACHER (ELEMENTARY, HOME EC., SOC STUDIES)
NURSE (LPN)	
SALES PERSON (RETAIL)	
SHEET METAL/HEATING & AIR COND. MECHANIC	
TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE, READING, SPECIAL ED.)	
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)	
TRUCK DRIVER (CDL)	

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
AUTOBODY REPAIR	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
BOOKKEEPER, COMPUTER	CASHIER
FAST FOOD WORKER	CLERK, GENERAL
HOUSEKEEPER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
LIVE-IN COMPANION	FRONT DESK CLERK
SECURITY GUARD	MANAGER, RETAIL SALES
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER	RECEPTIONIST
	SALES CLERK

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES	SURPLUSES
CERTIFIED NURSES AIDE	CANNERY WORKER
ELECTRICIAN	CONSTUCTION WORKER II
INSURANCE AGENT	RECEPTIONIST
LIVE-IN COMPANION	SECRETARY
PLUMBER	TRACTOR OPERATOR

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS	TOP 10 APPLICANTS
MATERIAL HANDLER	CLERK, GENERAL
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II	CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
YARD WORKER	CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I	CASHIER-CHECKER
CLERK GENERAL	SECRETARY
CLEANER (Commercial or Insti.)	CARPENTER
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG	CASHIER II
ELECTRICIAN (Construction)	RECEPTIONIST
KITCHEN HELPER	OPERATING ENGINEER
WAITER/WAITRESS	CLEANER (Commercial or Industrial)

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.	OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS
HOME HEALTH AIDE	SALESPERSON, RETAIL
PARALEGAL	WAITER & WAITRESS
MEDICAL ASSISTANT	FOOD COUNTER WORKER
MEDICAL SECRETARY	CASHIER
PHYSICAL THERAPIST	GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)	SECRETARY
TRAVEL AGENT	JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT	GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN	REGISTERED NURSE
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.	TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/ Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers lising job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE NEW MEXICO LABOR MARKET REVIEW

A. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYED, UNEMPLOYED, and UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Conceptually, persons in the civilian labor force are counted where they reside. These estimates are derived monthly; the reference period to which the estimates pertain is the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. This week is referred to as the "survey week."

Labor Force

The term "labor force" refers to an estimate of the number of persons, 16 years of age and older, classified as employed or unemployed. The civilian labor force is the total labor force (as defined above), excluding persons in the Armed Forces. Most published data, including national and state estimates, pertain to the Civilian Labor Force. Civilian Labor Force = Employed + Unemployed.

Employed (Persons by place of residence)

Employed persons are those individuals, 16 years of age and older, who did any work at all during the survey week as paid employees, in their own business, profession or farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family operated business. Also counted as employed are those persons who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons. Individuals are counted only once even though they may hold more than one job.

Unemployed

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week but who made specific efforts to find a job within the previous 4 weeks and were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, but were not actively seeking work because they were (a) waiting to be called back to a job from which they were laid off, or (b) waiting to report to a new job within 30 days.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian force. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate removes routine fluctuations from the estimate of unemployment.

B. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
(Jobs by place of work)

This monthly employment-by-industry series refers to the number of persons on individual employer payrolls during the reference period each month. The reference period for all employers, except federal government, is the pay period which includes the twelfth of the month. For federal government establishments, the reference period used is the last day of the calendar month. Intermittent federal workers are counted if they performed any service during the month.

This data excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteers or family workers, domestic workers in individual households and the Armed Forces. (Civilian military jobs are counted). Also omitted are employees on leave without pay or on strike for the entire reference period.

It is important to note that this data series differs from the total employment estimates described in Section A.- Civilian Labor Force, Employed, Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, because the nonagricultural wage and salary series is based on a job by place of work concept while the total employment series is based on an employed person by place of residence concept.

C. ADDITIONAL TERMINOLOGY

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

There are approximately 300 designated MSAs in the U. S., and New Mexico contains three: The Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval and Valencia Counties), the Las Cruces MSA (Dona Ana County) and the Santa Fe MSA (Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties).

An MSA is a statistical standard designated and defined by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards (OFSPS). MSA's are designated so that governmental agencies will use a common geographical classification in the production of data on metropolitan areas in the nation. The general concept of an MSA is one of a large population nucleus, together with any adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus.

Quadrants

In order to improve the overview of state employment conditions given on the front page of the Review, the state has been divided into geographic quadrants which exclude the three Metropolitan Statistical Areas: 1) The northeast quadrant includes Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, Mora, Quay, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Taos, Torrance and Union counties; 2) The southeast quadrant includes Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Lea, Lincoln, Otero, and Roosevelt counties; 3) The southwest quadrant includes Catron, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Sierra, and Socorro counties; 4) The northwest quadrant includes Cibola, McKinley, and San Juan counties.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The number of persons in the labor force as a percent of the total population, 16 years of age or older.

Estimate

An approximate figure arrived at following specified procedures, thoughtful consideration of facts and/or approximate calculations, is an estimate. It does not imply an exact figure and may be subject to change or revision as additional facts or improved techniques become available. Estimates based on early sample returns or heavily upon the judgment of an Analyst because important information is as yet unavailable are identified as Preliminary Estimates. Revised Estimates are developed using new data or techniques.

Seasonal Adjustment

The procedure of applying smoothing factors to an economic data series to remove the effects of routine fluctuations associated with weather and institutional schedules such as the school year.

Benchmark

Estimates are normally based on a sample or less than complete preliminary information. Revision of initial data based upon reasonably complete information is called a "Benchmark".

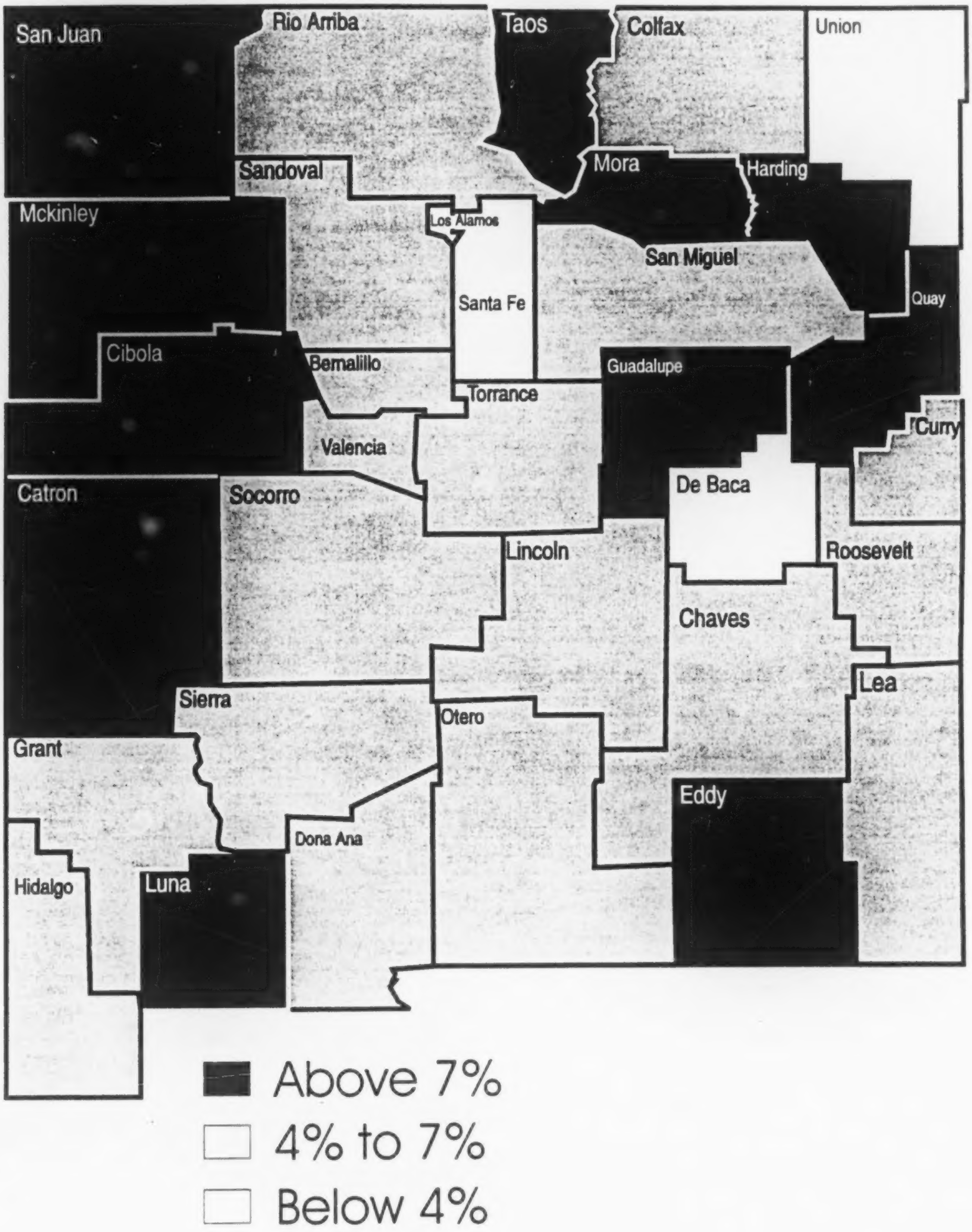
Goods-producing Sector

The "Goods-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes the construction, manufacturing and mining industries.

Services-producing Sector

The "Services-producing Sector" in the nonagricultural employment tables includes: transportation & public utilities, trade, finance, insurance & real estate, services and government.

September 1994 Unemployment Rates by County


San Juan
Rio Arriba
Taos
Colfax
Union
Sandoval
Mora
Harding
Mckinley
Los Alamos
San Miguel
Santa Fe
Quay
Cibola
Bernalillo
Guadalupe
Torrance
Valencia
Curry
Catron
Socorro
De Baca
Lincoln
Roosevelt
Chaves
Lea
Sierra
Otero
Grant
Eddy
Dona Ana
Hidalgo
Luna
Above 7%
4% to 7%
Below 4%

New Mexico Department of Labor

Labor Service Center Directory

OFFICE	DIRECTOR	PHONE #	STREET ADDRESS	CITY	ZIP
ALAMOGORDO	EDDIE BEAGLES	437–9210	901 ALASKA AVENUE	ALAMOGORDO	88310
ALBUQUERQUE	LOUIE TAPIA	841–9300	501 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
CASUAL LABOR	JOE PURDY	841–8996	700 COPPER	ALBUQUERQUE	87103
DIAL–A–TEEN	VENA GORDON	247–3691	807 MOUNTAIN ROAD	ALBUQUERQUE	87102
CARLSBAD	BENNY INMAN	887–1174	323 S. HALAGUENO	CARLSBAD	88220
ARTESIA SATELLITE OFFICE		748–1303	704 W. MAIN	ARTESIA	88210
CLOVIS	BOBBY ANN DICTSON	762–4571	1601 SUTTER PLACE	CLOVIS	88101
PORTALES SATELLITE OFFICE		356–8576	1100 COMMUNITY WAY	PORTALES	88130
ESPANOLA	PAULINE ANTOINE	753–2285	ONATE STREET	ESPANOLA	87532
FARMINGTON	ROBERT M. MC GEE	327–6126	600 W. ARRINGTON STREET	FARMINGTON	87401
GALLUP	LAURA LEE LINEBERRY	863–3884	814 S. SECOND STREET	GALLUP	87301
GRANTS	HELEN DAYAN	287–9441	221 W. SANTA FE AVENUE	GRANTS	87020
HOBBS	VICTORINA GARCIA	393–5188	204 W. PARK	HOBBS	88240
LAS CRUCES	ASCENSION LOPEZ	524–6250	226 S. ALAMEDA	LAS CRUCES	88001
LAS VEGAS	FELIX MONTANO	425–6451	833 GRAND AVENUE	LAS VEGAS	87701
RATON	TED ORTIZ	445–2784	201 S. SECOND STREET	RATON	87740
RIO WEST	BILL CALDERON	891–1911	4020 PEGGY SE	RIO RANCHO	87124
ROSWELL	GARRY ENOX	624–6040	108 E. BLAND	ROSWELL	88201
SANTA FE	PAT PADILLA	827–7434	301 W. DE VARGAS	SANTA FE	87501
SILVER CITY	JOYCE HAMMACK	538–3737	410 W. BROADWAY	SILVER CITY	88062
DEMING SATELLITE OFFICE		546–0192	109 EAST PINE STREET	DEMING	88030
SOCORRO	DANNY TRUJILLO	835–0067	109 FAULKNER	SOCORRO	87801
TAOS	JOHNNY PACHECO	758–4219	PASEO DEL CANON	TAOS	87571
TUCUMCARI	RAY ARAGON (acting)	461–2734	119 S. SECOND	TUCUMCARI	88401

2/10/94

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The humpback flute player Kokopelli displayed on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market Review* is found throughout prehistoric cultures in the Southwest. Kokopelli's Symbolism varies from a fertility image, to a rain priest, to a hunting magician. In his hump he carries seeds of plants and flowers and with the music of his flute creates warmth for their germination as he scatters them.

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